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Exhibit A

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Title 40

Protection of Environment

Parts 400 to 424

Revised as of July 1, 2021

Containing a codification of documents
of general applicability and future effect

As of July 1, 2021

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Cite this Code: CFR

To cite the regulations in this volume use title, part and section number. Thus, 40 CFR 401.10 *refers to title 40, part 401, section 10.*

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OLIVER A. POTTS,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register
July 1, 2021

THIS TITLE

Title 40—PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT is composed of thirty-seven volumes. The parts in these volumes are arranged in the following order: Parts 1–49, parts 50–51, part 52 (52.01–52.1018), part 52 (52.1019–52.2019), part 52 (52.2020–end of part 52), parts 53–59, part 60 (60.1–60.499), part 60 (60.500–end of part 60, sections), part 60 (Appendices), parts 61–62, part 63 (63.1–63.599), part 63 (63.600–63.1199), part 63 (63.1200–63.1439), part 63 (63.1440–63.6175), part 63 (63.6580–63.8830), part 63 (63.8980–end of part 63), parts 64–71, parts 72–79, part 80, part 81, parts 82–86, parts 87–95, parts 96–99, parts 100–135, parts 136–149, parts 150–189, parts 190–259, parts 260–265, parts 266–299, parts 300–399, parts 400–424, parts 425–699, parts 700–722, parts 723–789, parts 790–999, parts 1000–1059, and part 1060 to end. The contents of these volumes represent all current regulations codified under this title of the CFR as of July 1, 2021.

Chapter I—Environmental Protection Agency appears in all thirty-seven volumes. OMB control numbers for title 40 appear in § 9.1 of this chapter.

Chapters IV–IX—Regulations issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice, Council on Environmental Quality, Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Defense; Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces, Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council, and the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council appear in volume thirty seven.

For this volume, Cheryl E. Sirofchuck was Chief Editor. The Code of Federal Regulations publication program is under the direction of John Hyrum Martinez, assisted by Stephen J. Frattini.

Title 40—Protection of Environment

(This book contains parts 400 to 424)

Part

CHAPTER I—Environmental Protection Agency (Continued) 401

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CONTINUED)

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to chapter I appear at 65 FR 47324, 47325, Aug. 2, 2000.

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SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

PART 400 [RESERVED]

PART 401—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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401.17 pH Effluent limitations under continuous monitoring.

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

SOURCE: 39 FR 4532, Feb. 1, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 401.10 Scope and purpose.

Regulations promulgated or proposed under parts 402 through 699 of this subchapter prescribe effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources, standards of performance for new sources and pretreatment standards for new and existing sources pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), 307 (b) and (c) and 316(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the ''Act''), 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317 (b) and (c) and 1326(b); 86 Stat. 816; Pub. L. 92–500. Point sources of discharges of pollutants are required to comply with these regulations, where applicable, and permits issued by States or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) established pursuant to section 402 of the Act must be conditioned upon compliance with applicable requirements of sections 301 and 306 (as well as certain other requirements). This part 401 sets forth the legal authority and general definitions which will apply to all regulations issued concerning specific classes and categories of point sources under parts 402 through 699 of this subchapter which follow. In certain instances the regulations applicable to a particular point source category or subcategory will contain more specialized definitions. Except as provided in § 401.17, in the case of any conflict between regulations issued under this part 401 and regulations issued under parts 402 through 499 of this subchapter, the latter more specific regulations shall apply.

(Secs. 301, 304, 306 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))

[39 FR 4532, Feb. 1, 1974, as amended at 47 FR 24537, June 4, 1982]

§ 401.11 General definitions.

For the purposes of parts 402 through 699 of this subchapter:

(a) The term *Act* means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92–500.

(b) The term *Administrator* means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) The term *Environmental Protection Agency* means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) The term *point source* means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

(e) The term *new source* means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be the discharge of pollutants, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a standard of performance under section 306 of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with section 306 of the Act.

(f) The term *pollutant* means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock,

sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean (1) sewage from vessels or (2) water, gas or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil or gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well, used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes, is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if such State determines that such injection or disposal will not result in degradation of ground or surface water resources.

(g) The term *pollution* means the man-made or man induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of water.

(h) The term *discharge of pollutant(s)* means: (1) The addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any point source and (2) any addition of any pollutant to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source, other than from a vessel or other floating craft. The term ''discharge'' includes either the discharge of a single pollutant or the discharge of multiple pollutants.

(i) The term *effluent limitation* means any restriction established by the Administrator on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological and other constituents which are discharged from point sources, other than new sources, into navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean.

(j) The term *effluent limitations guidelines* means any effluent limitations guidelines issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act.

(k) The term *standard of performance* means any restriction established by the Administrator pursuant to section 306 of the Act on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are or may be discharged from new sources into navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean.

(l) *Navigable waters* means ''waters of the United States, including the territorial seas,'' as defined in § 120.2 of this chapter.

(m) The terms *state water pollution control agency*, *interstate agency*, *State*, *municipality*, *person*, *territorial seas*, *contiguous zone*, *biological monitoring*, *schedule of compliance*, and *industrial user* shall be defined in accordance with section 502 of the Act unless the context otherwise requires.

(n) The term *noncontract cooling water* means water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product or finished product.

(o) The term *noncontact cooling water pollutants* means pollutants present in noncontact cooling waters.

(p) The term *blowdown* means the minimum discharge of recirculating water for the purpose of discharging materials contained in the water, the further buildup of which would cause concentration in amounts exceeding limits established by best engineering practice.

(q) The term *process waste water* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.

(r) The term *process waste water pollutants* means pollutants present in process waste water.

(s) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings:

(1) *BOD5* means five-day biochemical oxygen demand;

(2) *COD* means chemical oxygen demand;

(3) *TOC* means total organic carbon;

(4) *TDS* means total dissolved solids;

(5) *TSS* means total suspended nonfilterable solids;

(6) *kw* means kilowatt(s);

(7) *kwh* means kilowatt hour(s);

(8) *Mw* means megawatt(s);

(9) *Mwh* means megawatt hour(s);

(10) *hp* means horsepower;

(11) *mm* means millimeter(s);

(12) *cm* means centimeter;

(13) *m* means meter(s);

(14) *in.* means inch;

(15) *ft* means foot (feet);

(16) *l* means liter(s);

(17) *cu m* means cubic meter(s);

(18) *k cu m* means 1000 cubic meter(s);

(19) *gal* means gallon(s);

(20) *cu ft* means cubic foot (feet);

(21) *mg* means milligram(s);
(22) *g* means gram(s);
(23) *kg* means kilogram(s);
(24) *kkg* means 1000 kilogram(s);
(25) *lb* means pound(s);
(26) *sq m* means square meter(s);
(27) *ha* means hectare(s);
(28) *sq ft* means square foot (feet); and
(29) *ac* means acre(s).

[39 FR 4532, Feb. 1, 1974, as amended at 58 FR 45038, Aug. 25, 1994; 80 FR 37125, June 29, 2015; 83 FR 5209, Feb. 6, 2018; 84 FR 56671, Oct. 22, 2019; 85 FR 22342, Apr. 21, 2020]

§ 401.12 Law authorizing establishment of effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources, standards of performance for new sources and pretreatment standards of new and existing sources.

(a) Section 301(a) of the Act provides that ''except as in compliance with this section and sections 302, 306, 307, 318, 402 and 404 of this Act, the discharge of any pollutant by any person shall be unlawful.''

(b) Section 301(b) of the Act requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1977, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available as determined by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b)(1) of the Act. Section 301(b) also requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1983, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of the best available technology economically achievable which will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b)(2) of the Act.

(c) Section 304(b) of the Act requires the Administrator to publish regulations providing guidelines for effluent limitations setting forth the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best practicable control technology currently available and the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best control measures and practices achievable including treatment techniques, process and procedure innovations, operating methods and other alternatives.

(d) Section 304(c) of the Act requires the Administrator, after consultation with appropriate Federal and State agencies and other interested persons to issue information on the process, procedures, or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants to implement standards of performance under section 306 of the Act.

(e) Section 306(b)(1)(B) of the Act requires the Administrator, after a category of sources is included in a list published pursuant to section 306(b)(1)(A) of the Act, to propose regulations establishing Federal standards of performances for new sources within such category. Standards of performance are to provide for the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflect the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

(f) Section 307(b) provides that the Administrator shall establish pretreatment standards which shall prevent the discharge of any pollutant into publicly owned treatment works which pollutant interferes with, passes through untreated, or otherwise is incompatible with such works.

(g) Section 307(c) of the Act provides that the Administrator shall promulgate pretreatment standards for sources which would be ''new sources'' under section 306 (if they were to discharge pollutants directly to navigable waters) at the same time standards of performance for the equivalent category of new sources are promulgated.

(h) Section 316(b) of the Act provides that any standard established pursuant to section 301 or section 306 of the Act and applicable to a point source shall require that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact.

(i) Section 402(a)(1) of the Act provides that the Administrator may issue permits for the discharge of any pollutant upon condition that such discharge will meet all applicable requirements under sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308 and 403 of this Act. In addition, section 402(b)(1)(A) of the Act requires that permits issued by States under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) established by the Act must apply, and insure compliance with any applicable requirements of sections 301, 302, 306, 307 and 403 of the Act.

§ 401.13 Test procedures for measurement.

The test procedures for measurement which are prescribed at part 136 of this chapter shall apply to expressions of pollutant amounts, characteristics or properties in effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance and pretreatment standards as set forth at parts 402 through 699 of this subchapter, unless otherwise specifically noted or defined in said parts.

§ 401.14 Cooling water intake structures.

The location, design, construction and capacity of cooling water intake structures of any point source for which a standard is established pursuant to section 301 or 306 of the Act shall reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact, in accordance with the provisions of part 402 of this chapter.

(Sec. 501(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1326(b) and 1261(a))

[41 FR 17389, Apr. 26, 1976]

§ 401.15 Toxic pollutants.

The following comprise the list of toxic pollutants designated pursuant to section 307(a)(1) of the Act:

1. Acenaphthene
2. Acrolein
3. Acrylonitrile
4. Aldrin/Dieldrin [1]
5. Antimony and compounds [2]
6. Arsenic and compounds
7. Asbestos
8. Benzene
9. Benzidine [1]
10. Beryllium and compounds
11. Cadmium and compounds
12. Carbon tetrachloride
13. Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)
14. Chlorinated benzenes (other than dichlorobenzenes)
15. Chlorinated ethanes (including 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and hexachloroethane)
16. Chloroalkyl ethers (chloroethyl and mixed ethers)
17. Chlorinated naphthalene
18. Chlorinated phenols (other than those listed elsewhere; includes trichlorophenols and chlorinated cresols)
19. Chloroform
20. 2-chlorophenol
21. Chromium and compounds
22. Copper and compounds
23. Cyanides
24. DDT and metabolites [1]
25. Dichlorobenzenes (1,2-, 1,3-, and 1,4-dichlorobenzenes)
26. Dichlorobenzidine
27. Dichloroethylenes (1,1-, and 1,2-dichloroethylene)
28. 2,4-dichlorophenol
29. Dichloropropane and dichloropropene
30. 2,4-dimethylphenol
31. Dinitrotoluene
32. Diphenylhydrazine
33. Endosulfan and metabolites
34. Endrin and metabolites [1]
35. Ethylbenzene
36. Fluoranthene
37. Haloethers (other than those listed elsewhere; includes chlorophenylphenyl ethers, bromophenylphenyl ether, bis(dichloroisopropyl) ether, bis-(chloroethoxy) methane and polychlorinated diphenyl ethers)
38. Halomethanes (other than those listed elsewhere; includes methylene chloride, methylchloride, methylbromide, bromoform, dichlorobromomethane
39. Heptachlor and metabolites
40. Hexachlorobutadiene
41. Hexachlorocyclohexane
42. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
43. Isophorone
44. Lead and compounds
45. Mercury and compounds
46. Naphthalene
47. Nickel and compounds
48. Nitrobenzene
49. Nitrophenols (including 2,4-dinitrophenol, dinitrocresol)
50. Nitrosamines
51. Pentachlorophenol
52. Phenol
53. Phthalate esters
54. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) [1]

[1] Effluent standard promulgated (40 CFR part 129).

[2] The term *compounds* shall include organic and inorganic compounds.

55. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (including benzanthracenes, benzopyrenes, benzofluoranthene, chrysenes, dibenzanthracenes, and indenopyrenes)
56. Selenium and compounds
57. Silver and compounds
58. 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)
59. Tetrachloroethylene
60. Thallium and compounds
61. Toluene
62. Toxaphene [1]
63. Trichloroethylene
64. Vinyl chloride
65. Zinc and compounds

[44 FR 44502, July 30, 1979, as amended at 46 FR 2266, Jan. 8, 1981; 46 FR 10724, Feb. 4, 1981]

§ 401.16 Conventional pollutants.

The following comprise the list of conventional pollutants designated pursuant to section 304(a)(4) of the Act:

1. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
2. Total suspended solids (nonfilterable) (TSS)
3. pH
4. Fecal coliform
5. Oil and grease

[44 FR 44503, July 30, 1979; 44 FR 52685, Sept. 10, 1979]

§ 401.17 pH Effluent limitations under continuous monitoring.

(a) Where a permittee continuously measures the pH of wastewater pursuant to a requirement or option in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act, the permittee shall maintain the pH of such wastewater within the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines, except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:

(1) The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and

(2) No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

(b) The Director, as defined in § 122.3 of this chapter, may adjust the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section with respect to the length of individual excursions from the range of pH values, if a different period of time is appropriate based upon the treatment system, plant configuration or other technical factors.

(c) For purposes of this section, an *excursion* is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines.

(Secs. 301, 304, 306 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))

[47 FR 24537, June 4, 1982]

PART 402 [RESERVED]

PART 403—GENERAL PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS FOR EXISTING AND NEW SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Sec.
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403.2 Objectives of general pretreatment regulations.
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APPENDIX G TO PART 403—POLLUTANTS ELIGIBLE FOR A REMOVAL CREDIT

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

SOURCE: 46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

§ 403.1 Purpose and applicability.

(a) This part implements sections 204(b)(1)(C), 208(b)(2) (C)(iii), 301(b)(1)(A)(ii), 301(b)(2) (A)(ii), 301(h)(5) and 301(i)(2), 304 (e) and (g), 307, 308, 309, 402(b), 405, and 501(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Pub. L. 95–217) or ''The Act''. It establishes responsibilities of Federal, State, and local government, industry and the public to implement National Pretreatment Standards to control pollutants which pass through or interfere with treatment processes in Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) or which may contaminate sewage sludge.

(b) This regulation applies:

(1) To pollutants from non-domestic sources covered by Pretreatment Standards which are indirectly discharged into or transported by truck or rail or otherwise introduced into POTWs as defined below in § 403.3;

(2) To POTWs which receive wastewater from sources subject to National Pretreatment Standards;

(3) To States which have or are applying for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) programs approved in accordance with section 402 of the Act; and

(4) To any new or existing source subject to Pretreatment Standards. National Pretreatment Standards do not apply to sources which Discharge to a sewer which is not connected to a POTW Treatment Plant.

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 2776, Jan. 21, 1983; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995]

§ 403.2 Objectives of general pretreatment regulations.

By establishing the responsibilities of government and industry to implement National Pretreatment Standards this regulation fulfills three objectives:

(a) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into POTWs which will interfere with the operation of a POTW, including interference with its use or disposal of municipal sludge;

(b) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into POTWs which will pass through the treatment works or otherwise be incompatible with such works; and

(c) To improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim municipal and industrial wastewaters and sludges.

§ 403.3 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

(a) Except as discussed below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this regulation.

(b) The term *Act* means Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, *et seq.*

(c) The term *Approval Authority* means the Director in an NPDES State with an approved State pretreatment program and the appropriate Regional Administrator in a non-NPDES State or NPDES State without an approved State pretreatment program.

(d) The term *Approved POTW Pretreatment Program* or *Program* or *POTW Pretreatment Program* means a program administered by a POTW that meets the criteria established in this regulation (§§ 403.8 and 403.9) and which has been approved by a Regional Administrator or State Director in accordance with § 403.11 of this regulation.

(e) The term *Best Management Practices* or *BMPs* means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in § 403.5(a)(1) and (b). BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

(f) The term *Control Authority* refers to:

(1) The POTW if the POTW's Pretreatment Program Submission has been approved in accordance with the requirements of § 403.11; or

(2) The Approval Authority if the Submission has not been approved.

(g) The term *Director* means the chief administrative officer of a State or Interstate water pollution control agency with an NPDES permit program approved pursuant to section 402(b) of the Act and an approved State pretreatment program.

(h) The term *Water Management Division Director* means one of the Directors of the Water Management Divisions within the Regional offices of the Environmental Protection Agency or this person's delegated representative.

(i) The term *Indirect Discharge* or *Discharge* means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act.

(j) The term *Industrial User* or *User* means a source of Indirect Discharge.

(k) The term *Interference* means a Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

(1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

(2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

(l) The term *National Pretreatment Standard, Pretreatment Standard,* or *Standard* means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 307 (b) and (c) of the Act, which applies to Industrial Users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to § 403.5.

(m)(1) The term *New Source* means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a Discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards under section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, *provided that:*

(i) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

(ii) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or

(iii) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.

(2) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of paragraphs (m)(1)(ii) or (m)(1)(iii) of this section, but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

(3) Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:

(i) Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program:

(A) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or

(B) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

(ii) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

(n) The terms *NPDES Permit* or *Permit* means a permit issued to a POTW pursuant to section 402 of the Act.

(o) The term *NPDES State* means a State (as defined in 40 CFR 122.2) or Interstate water pollution control agency with an NPDES permit program approved pursuant to section 402(b) of the Act.

(p) The term *Pass Through* means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

(q) The term *Publicly Owned Treatment Works* or *POTW* means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

(r) The term *POTW Treatment Plant* means that portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

(s) The term *Pretreatment* means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except as prohibited by § 403.6(d). Appropriate pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities, for protection against surges or slug loadings that might interfere with or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW. However, where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed in an equalization facility with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with § 403.6(e).

(t) The term *Pretreatment requirements* means any substantive or procedural requirement related to Pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard, imposed on an Industrial User.

(u) The term *Regional Administrator* means the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator.

(v) *Significant Industrial User*. (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (v)(2) and (v)(3) of this section, the term Significant Industrial User means:

(i) All Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and

(ii) Any other Industrial User that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW Treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that the Industrial User has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

(2) The Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards

under §403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a Significant Industrial User on a finding that the Industrial User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:

(i) The Industrial User, prior to the Control Authority's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;

(ii) The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in §403.12(q) together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

(iii) The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

(3) Upon a finding that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in paragraph (v)(1)(ii) of this section has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement, the Control Authority may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such Industrial User is not a Significant Industrial User.

(w) The term *Submission* means:

(1) A request by a POTW for approval of a Pretreatment Program to the EPA or a Director;

(2) A request by a POTW to the EPA or a Director for authority to revise the discharge limits in categorical Pretreatment Standards to reflect POTW pollutant removals; or

(3) A request to the EPA by an NPDES State for approval of its State pretreatment program.

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 5132, Feb. 10, 1984; 49 FR 28059, July 10, 1984; 51 FR 20430, June 4, 1986; 51 FR 23760, July 1, 1986; 52 FR 1600, Jan. 14, 1987; 53 FR 40610, Oct. 17, 1988; 55 FR 30129, July 24, 1990; 70 FR 60191, Oct. 14, 2005]

§403.4 State or local law.

Nothing in this regulation is intended to affect any Pretreatment Requirements, including any standards or prohibitions, established by State or local law as long as the State or local requirements are not less stringent than any set forth in National Pretreatment Standards, or any other requirements or prohibitions established under the Act or this regulation. States with an NPDES permit program approved in accordance with section 402 (b) and (c) of the Act, or States requesting NPDES programs, are responsible for developing a State pretreatment program in accordance with §403.10 of this regulation.

§403.5 National pretreatment standards: Prohibited discharges.

(a)(1) *General prohibitions.* A User may not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause Pass Through or Interference. These general prohibitions and the specific prohibitions in paragraph (b) of this section apply to each User introducing pollutants into a POTW whether or not the User is subject to other National Pretreatment Standards or any national, State, or local Pretreatment Requirements.

(2) *Affirmative Defenses.* A User shall have an affirmative defense in any action brought against it alleging a violation of the general prohibitions established in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the specific prohibitions in paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), and (b)(7) of this section where the User can demonstrate that:

(i) It did not know or have reason to know that its Discharge, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, would cause Pass Through or Interference; and

(ii)(A) A local limit designed to prevent Pass Through and/or Interference, as the case may be, was developed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section for each pollutant in the User's Discharge that caused Pass Through or Interference, and the User was in compliance with each such local limit directly prior to and during the Pass Through or Interference; or

(B) If a local limit designed to prevent Pass Through and/or Interference,

as the case may be, has not been developed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section for the pollutant(s) that caused the Pass Through or Interference, the User's Discharge directly prior to and during the Pass Through or Interference did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge activity when the POTW was regularly in compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit requirements and, in the case of Interference, applicable requirements for sewage sludge use or disposal.

(b) *Specific prohibitions.* In addition, the following pollutants shall not be introduced into a POTW:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

(2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case Discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such Discharges;

(3) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference;

(4) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a Discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW.

(5) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW Treatment Plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.

(6) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

(7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

(8) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

(c) *When specific limits must be developed by POTW.* (1) Each POTW developing a POTW Pretreatment Program pursuant to § 403.8 shall develop and enforce specific limits to implement the prohibitions listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (b) of this section. Each POTW with an approved pretreatment program shall continue to develop these limits as necessary and effectively enforce such limits.

(2) All other POTW's shall, in cases where pollutants contributed by User(s) result in Interference or Pass-Through, and such violation is likely to recur, develop and enforce specific effluent limits for Industrial User(s), and all other users, as appropriate, which, together with appropriate changes in the POTW Treatment Plant's facilities or operation, are necessary to ensure renewed and continued compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit or sludge use or disposal practices.

(3) Specific effluent limits shall not be developed and enforced without individual notice to persons or groups who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond.

(4) POTWs may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) to implement paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section. Such BMPs shall be considered local limits and Pretreatment Standards for the purposes of this part and section 307(d) of the Act.

(d) *Local limits.* Where specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters are developed by a POTW in accordance with paragraph (c) above, such limits shall be deemed Pretreatment Standards for the purposes of section 307(d) of the Act.

(e) EPA enforcement actions under section 309(f) of the Clean Water Act.

If, within 30 days after notice of an Interference or Pass Through violation has been sent by EPA to the POTW, and to persons or groups who have requested such notice, the POTW fails to commence appropriate enforcement action to correct the violation, EPA may take appropriate enforcement action

under the authority provided in section 309(f) of the Clean Water Act.

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 20430, June 4, 1986; 52 FR 1600, Jan. 14, 1987; 55 FR 30129, July 24, 1990; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 70 FR 60192, Oct. 14, 2005]

§ 403.6 National pretreatment standards: Categorical standards.

National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories will be established as separate regulations under the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N. These standards, unless specifically noted otherwise, shall be in addition to all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements set forth in this part.

(a) *Category determination request*—(1) *Application deadline.* Within 60 days after the effective date of a Pretreatment Standard for a subcategory under which an Industrial User may be included, the Industrial User or POTW may request that the Water Management Division Director or Director, as appropriate, provide written certification on whether the Industrial User falls within that particular subcategory. If an existing Industrial User adds or changes a process or operation which may be included in a subcategory, the existing Industrial User must request this certification prior to commencing discharge from the added or changed processes or operation. A New Source must request this certification prior to commencing discharge. Where a request for certification is submitted by a POTW, the POTW shall notify any affected Industrial User of such submission. The Industrial User may provide written comments on the POTW submission to the Water Management Division Director or Director, as appropriate, within 30 days of notification.

(2) *Contents of application.* Each request shall contain a statement:

(i) Describing which subcategories might be applicable; and

(ii) Citing evidence and reasons why a particular subcategory is applicable and why others are not applicable. Any person signing the application statement submitted pursuant to this section shall make the following certification:

> I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

(3) *Deficient requests.* The Water Management Division Director or Director will only act on written requests for determinations that contain all of the information required. Persons who have made incomplete submissions will be notified by the Water Management Division Director or Director that their requests are deficient and, unless the time period is extended, will be given 30 days to correct the deficiency. If the deficiency is not corrected within 30 days or within an extended period allowed by the Water Management Division Director or the Director, the request for a determination shall be denied.

(4) *Final decision.* (i) When the Water Management Division Director or Director receives a submittal he or she will, after determining that it contains all of the information required by paragraph (2) of this section, consider the submission, any additional evidence that may have been requested, and any other available information relevant to the request. The Water Management Division Director or Director will then make a written determination of the applicable subcategory and state the reasons for the determination.

(ii) Where the request is submitted to the Director, the Director shall forward the determination described in this paragraph to the Water Management Division Director who may make a final determination. The Water Management Division Director may waive receipt of these determinations. If the Water Management Division Director does not modify the Director's decision within 60 days after receipt thereof, or

if the Water Management Division Director waives receipt of the determination, the Director's decision is final.

(iii) Where the request is submitted by the Industrial User or POTW to the Water Management Division Director or where the Water Management Division Director elects to modify the Director's decision, the Water Management Division Director's decision will be final.

(iv) The Water Management Division Director or Director, as appropriate, shall send a copy of the determination to the affected Industrial User and the POTW. Where the final determination is made by the Water Management Division Director, he or she shall send a copy of the determination to the Director.

(5) *Requests for hearing and/or legal decision.* Within 30 days following the date of receipt of notice of the final determination as provided for by paragraph (a)(4)(iv) of this section, the Requester may submit a petition to reconsider or contest the decision to the Regional Administrator who shall act on such petition expeditiously and state the reasons for his or her determination in writing.

(b) *Deadline for compliance with categorical standards.* Compliance by existing sources with categorical Pretreatment Standards shall be within 3 years of the date the Standard is effective unless a shorter compliance time is specified in the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N. Direct dischargers with NPDES Permits modified or reissued to provide a variance pursuant to section 301(i)(2) of the Act shall be required to meet compliance dates set in any applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. Existing sources which become Industrial Users subsequent to promulgation of an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard shall be considered existing Industrial Users except where such sources meet the definition of a New Source as defined in § 403.3(m). New Sources shall install and have in operating condition, and shall ''start-up'' all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards before beginning to Discharge. Within the shortest feasible time (not to exceed 90 days), New Sources must meet all applicable Pretreatment Standards.

(c)(1) *Concentration and mass limits.* Pollutant discharge limits in categorical Pretreatment Standards will be expressed either as concentration or mass limits. Wherever possible, where concentration limits are specified in standards, equivalent mass limits will be provided so that local, State or Federal authorities responsible for enforcement may use either concentration or mass limits. Limits in categorical Pretreatment Standards shall apply to the effluent of the process regulated by the Standard, or as otherwise specified by the standard.

(2) When the limits in a categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the Control Authority may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users.

(3) A Control Authority calculating equivalent mass-per-day limitations under paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall calculate such limitations by multiplying the limits in the Standard by the Industrial User's average rate of production. This average rate of production shall be based not upon the designed production capacity but rather upon a reasonable measure of the Industrial User's actual long-term daily production, such as the average daily production during a representative year. For new sources, actual production shall be estimated using projected production.

(4) A Control Authority calculating equivalent concentration limitations under paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall calculate such limitations by dividing the mass limitations derived under paragraph (c)(3) of this section by the average daily flow rate of the Industrial User's regulated process wastewater. This average daily flow rate shall be based upon a reasonable measure of the Industrial User's actual long-term average flow rate, such as the average daily flow rate during the representative year.

(5) When the limits in a categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed

only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an Industrial User may request that the Control Authority convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the Control Authority. The Control Authority may establish equivalent mass limits only if the Industrial User meets all the following conditions in paragraph (c)(5)(i)(A) through (c)(5)(i)(E) of this section.

(i) To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the Industrial User must:

(A) Employ, or demonstrate that it will employ, water conservation methods and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its control mechanism;

(B) Currently use control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard, and not have used dilution as a substitute for treatment;

(C) Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all wastestreams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device, as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual average daily flow rate and long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating conditions;

(D) Not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the Discharge; and

(E) Have consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards during the period prior to the Industrial User's request for equivalent mass limits.

(ii) An Industrial User subject to equivalent mass limits must:

(A) Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits;

(B) Continue to record the facility's flow rates through the use of a continuous effluent flow monitoring device;

(C) Continue to record the facility's production rates and notify the Control Authority whenever production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from its baseline production rates determined in paragraph (c)(5)(i)(C) of this section. Upon notification of a revised production rate, the Control Authority must reassess the equivalent mass limit and revise the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and

(D) Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented pursuant to paragraph (c)(5)(i)(A) of this section so long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.

(iii) A Control Authority which chooses to establish equivalent mass limits:

(A) Must calculate the equivalent mass limit by multiplying the actual average daily flow rate of the regulated process(es) of the Industrial User by the concentration-based daily maximum and monthly average Standard for the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard and the appropriate unit conversion factor;

(B) Upon notification of a revised production rate, must reassess the equivalent mass limit and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and

(C) May retain the same equivalent mass limit in subsequent control mechanism terms if the Industrial User's actual average daily flow rate was reduced solely as a result of the implementation of water conservation methods and technologies, and the actual average daily flow rates used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit were not based on the use of dilution as a substitute for treatment pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section. The Industrial User must also be in compliance with §403.17 (regarding the prohibition of bypass).

(iv) The Control Authority may not express limits in terms of mass for pollutants such as pH, temperature, radiation, or other pollutants which cannot appropriately be expressed as mass.

(6) The Control Authority may convert the mass limits of the categorical Pretreatment Standards at 40 CFR parts 414, 419, and 455 to concentration limits for purposes of calculating limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users under the following conditions. When converting such limits to

concentration limits, the Control Authority must use the concentrations listed in the applicable subparts of 40 CFR parts 414, 419, and 455 and document that dilution is not being substituted for treatment as prohibited by paragraph (d) of this section.

(7) Equivalent limitations calculated in accordance with paragraphs (c)(3), (c)(4), (c)(5) and (c)(6) of this section are deemed Pretreatment Standards for the purposes of section 307(d) of the Act and this part. The Control Authority must document how the equivalent limits were derived and make this information publicly available. Once incorporated into its control mechanism, the Industrial User must comply with the equivalent limitations in lieu of the promulgated categorical standards from which the equivalent limitations were derived.

(8) Many categorical Pretreatment Standards specify one limit for calculating maximum daily discharge limitations and a second limit for calculating maximum monthly average, or 4-day average, limitations. Where such Standards are being applied, the same production or flow figure shall be used in calculating both the average and the maximum equivalent limitation.

(9) Any Industrial User operating under a control mechanism incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production based standard shall notify the Control Authority within two (2) business days after the User has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any User not notifying the Control Authority of such anticipated change will be required to meet the mass or concentration limits in its control mechanism that were based on the original estimate of the long term average production rate.

(d) *Dilution prohibited as substitute for treatment.* Except where expressly authorized to do so by an applicable Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, no Industrial User shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any other way attempt to dilute a Discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement. The Control Authority may impose mass limitations on Industrial Users which are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

(e) *Combined wastestream formula.* Where process effluent is mixed prior to treatment with wastewaters other than those generated by the regulated process, fixed alternative discharge limits may be derived by the Control Authority or by the Industrial User with the written concurrence of the Control Authority. These alternative limits shall be applied to the mixed effluent. When deriving alternative categorical limits, the Control Authority or Industrial User shall calculate both an alternative daily maximum value using the daily maximum value(s) specified in the appropriate categorical Pretreatment Standard(s) and an alternative consecutive sampling day average value using the monthly average value(s) specified in the appropriate categorical Pretreatment Standard(s). The Industrial User shall comply with the alternative daily maximum and monthly average limits fixed by the Control Authority until the Control Authority modifies the limits or approves an Industrial User modification request. Modification is authorized whenever there is a material or significant change in the values used in the calculation to fix alternative limits for the regulated pollutant. An Industrial User must immediately report any such material or significant change to the Control Authority. Where appropriate new alternative categorical limits shall be calculated within 30 days.

(1) *Alternative limit calculation.* For purposes of these formulas, the ''average daily flow'' means a reasonable measure of the average daily flow for a 30-day period. For new sources, flows shall be estimated using projected values. The alternative limit for a specified pollutant will be derived by the use of either of the following formulas:

(i) *Alternative concentration limit.*

$$C_T = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i F_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} F_i} \right) \left(\frac{F_T - F_D}{F_T} \right)$$

where

C_T = the alternative concentration limit for the combined wastestream.

C_i = the categorical Pretreatment Standard concentration limit for a pollutant in the regulated stream i.

F_i = the average daily flow (at least a 30-day average) of stream i to the extent that it is regulated for such pollutant.

F_D = the average daily flow (at least a 30-day average) from: (a) Boiler blowdown streams, non-contact cooling streams, stormwater streams, and demineralizer backwash streams; provided, however, that where such streams contain a significant amount of a pollutant, and the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with an Industrial User's regulated process wastestream(s) will result in a substantial reduction of that pollutant, the Control Authority, upon application of the Industrial User, may exercise its discretion to determine whether such stream(s) should be classified as diluted or unregulated. In its application to the Control Authority, the Industrial User must provide engineering, production, sampling and analysis and such other information so that the Control Authority can make its determination; or (b) sanitary wastestreams where such streams are not regulated by a Categorical Pretreatment Standard; or (c) from any process wastestreams which were or could have been entirely exempted from categorical Pretreatment Standards pursuant to paragraph 8 of the *NRDC v. Costle* Consent Decree (12 ERC 1833) for one or more of the following reasons (see appendix D of this part):

(1) The pollutants of concern are not detectable in the effluent from the Industrial User (paragraph (8)(a)(iii));

(2) The pollutants of concern are present only in trace amounts and are neither causing nor likely to cause toxic effects (paragraph (8)(a)(iii));

(3) The pollutants of concern are present in amounts too small to be effectively reduced by technologies known to the Administrator (paragraph (8)(a)(iii)); or

(4) The wastestream contains only pollutants which are compatible with the POTW (paragraph (8)(b)(i)).

F_T = The average daily flow (at least a 30-day average) through the combined treatment facility (includes F_i, F_D and unregulated streams).

N = The total number of regulated streams.

(ii) *Alternative mass limit.*

$$M_T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} M_i \right) \left(\frac{F_T - F_D}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} F_i} \right)$$

where

M_T = the alternative mass limit for a pollutant in the combined wastestream.

M_i = the categorical Pretreatment Standard mass limit for a pollutant in the regulated stream i (the categorical pretreatment mass limit multiplied by the appropriate measure of production).

F_i = the average flow (at least a 30-day average) of stream i to the extent that it is regulated for such pollutant.

F_D=the average daily flow (at least a 30-day average) from: (a) Boiler blowdown streams, non-contact cooling streams, stormwater streams, and demineralizer backwash streams; provided, however, that where such streams contain a significant amount of a pollutant, and the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with an Industrial User's regulated process wastestream(s) will result in a substantial reduction of that pollutant, the Control Authority, upon application of the Industrial User, may exercise its discretion to determine whether such stream(s) should be classified as diluted or unregulated. In its application to the Control Authority, the Industrial User must provide engineering, production, sampling and analysis and such other information so that the Control Authority can make its determination; or (b) sanitary wastestreams where such streams are not regulated by a categorical Pretreatment Standard; or (c) from any process wastestreams which were or could have been entirely exempted from categorical Pretreatment Standards pursuant to paragraph 8 of the *NRDC v. Costle* Consent Decree (12 ERC 1833) for one or more of the following reasons (see appendix D of this part):

(1) The pollutants of concern are not detectable in the effluent from the Industrial User (paragraph (8)(a)(iii));

(2) The pollutants of concern are present only in trace amounts and are neither causing nor likely to cause toxic effects (paragraph (8)(a)(iii));

(3) The pollutants of concern are present in amounts too small to be effectively reduced by technologies known to the Administrator (paragraph (8)(a)(iii)); or

(4) The wastestream contains only pollutants which are compatible with the POTW (paragraph (8)(b)(i)).

F_T = The average flow (at least a 30-day average) through the combined treatment facility (includes F_i, F_D and unregulated streams).

N = The total number of regulated streams.

(2) *Alternate limits below detection limit*. An alternative pretreatment limit may not be used if the alternative limit is below the analytical detection limit for any of the regulated pollutants.

(3) *Self-monitoring*. Self-monitoring required to insure compliance with the alternative categorical limit shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of § 403.12(g).

(4) *Choice of monitoring location*. Where a treated regulated process wastestream is combined prior to treatment with wastewaters other than those generated by the regulated process, the Industrial User may monitor either the segregated process wastestream or the combined wastestream for the purpose of determining compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards. If the Industrial User chooses to monitor the segregated process wastestream, it shall apply the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. If the User chooses to monitor the combined wastestream, it shall apply an alternative discharge limit calculated using the combined wastestream formula as provided in this section. The Industrial User may change monitoring points only after receiving approval from the Control Authority. The Control Authority shall ensure that any change in an Industrial User's monitoring point(s) will not allow the User to substitute dilution for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with applicable Standards.

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 21037, May 17, 1984; 49 FR 31224, Aug. 3, 1984; 51 FR 20430, June 4, 1986; 51 FR 23760, July 1, 1986; 53 FR 40610, Oct. 17, 1988; 55 FR 30129, July 24, 1990; 58 FR 18017, Apr. 7, 1993; 70 FR 60192, Oct. 14, 2005]

§ 403.7 Removal credits.

(a) *Introduction*—(1) *Definitions*. For the purpose of this section:

(i) *Removal* means a reduction in the amount of a pollutant in the POTW's effluent or alteration of the nature of a pollutant during treatment at the POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological means and may be the result of specifically designed POTW capabilities or may be incidental to the operation of the treatment system. Removal as used in this subpart shall not mean dilution of a pollutant in the POTW.

(ii) *Sludge requirements* shall mean the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) and State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of SWDA); the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

(2) *General*. Any POTW receiving wastes from an Industrial User to which a categorical Pretreatment Standard(s) applies may, at its discretion and subject to the conditions of this section, grant removal credits to reflect removal by the POTW of pollutants specified in the categorical Pretreatment Standard(s). The POTW may grant a removal credit equal to or, at its discretion, less than its consistent removal rate. Upon being granted a removal credit, each affected Industrial User shall calculate its revised discharge limits in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section. Removal credits may only be given for indicator or surrogate pollutants regulated in a categorical Pretreatment Standard if the categorical Pretreatment Standard so specifies.

(3) *Conditions for authorization to give removal credits*. A POTW is authorized to give removal credits only if the following conditions are met:

(i) *Application*. The POTW applies for, and receives, authorization from the Approval Authority to give a removal credit in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) *Consistent removal determination.* The POTW demonstrates and continues to achieve consistent removal of the pollutant in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(iii) *POTW local pretreatment program.* The POTW has an approved pretreatment program in accordance with and to the extent required by part 403; provided, however, a POTW which does not have an approved pretreatment program may, pending approval of such a program, conditionally give credits as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(iv) *Sludge requirements.* The granting of removal credits will not cause the POTW to violate the local, State and Federal Sludge Requirements which apply to the sludge management method chosen by the POTW. Alternatively, the POTW can demonstrate to the Approval Authority that even though it is not presently in compliance with applicable Sludge Requirements, it will be in compliance when the Industrial User(s) to whom the removal credit would apply is required to meet its categorical Pretreatment Standard(s) as modified by the removal credit. If granting removal credits forces a POTW to incur greater sludge management costs than would be incurred in the absence of granting removal credits, the additional sludge management costs will not be eligible for EPA grant assistance. Removal credits may be made available for the following pollutants.

(A) For any pollutant listed in appendix G section I of this part for the use or disposal practice employed by the POTW, when the requirements in 40 CFR part 503 for that practice are met.

(B) For any pollutant listed in appendix G section II of this part for the use or disposal practice employed by the POTW when the concentration for a pollutant listed in appendix G section II of this part in the sewage sludge that is used or disposed does not exceed the concentration for the pollutant in appendix G section II of this part.

(C) For any pollutant in sewage sludge when the POTW disposes all of its sewage sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill unit that meets the criteria in 40 CFR part 258.

(v) *NPDES permit limitations.* The granting of removal credits will not cause a violation of the POTW's permit limitations or conditions. Alternatively, the POTW can demonstrate to the Approval Authority that even though it is not presently in compliance with applicable limitations and conditions in its NPDES permit, it will be in compliance when the Industrial User(s) to whom the removal credit would apply is required to meet its categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), as modified by the removal credit provision.

(4) *Calculation of revised discharge limits.* Revised discharge limits for a specific pollutant shall be derived by use of the following formula:

$$y = \frac{x}{1 - r}$$

where:

x = pollutant discharge limit specified in the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard

r = removal credit for that pollutant as established under paragraph (b) of this section (percentage removal expressed as a proportion, *i.e.*, a number between 0 and 1)

y = revised discharge limit for the specified pollutant (expressed in same units as x)

(b) *Establishment of removal credits; demonstration of Consistent Removal*—(1) *Definition of Consistent Removal.* ''Consistent Removal'' shall mean the average of the lowest 50 percent of the removal measured according to paragraph (b)(2) of this section. All sample data obtained for the measured pollutant during the time period prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section must be reported and used in computing Consistent Removal. If a substance is measurable in the influent but not in the effluent, the effluent level may be assumed to be the limit of measurement, and those data may be used by the POTW at its discretion and subject to approval by the Approval Authority. If the substance is not measurable in the influent, the date may not be used. Where the number of samples with concentrations equal to or above the limit of measurement is between 8 and 12, the average of the lowest 6 removals shall be used. If there are less than 8 samples with concentrations equal to

or above the limit of measurement, the Approval Authority may approve alternate means for demonstrating Consistent Removal. The term ''measurement'' refers to the ability of the analytical method or protocol to quantify as well as identify the presence of the substance in question.

(2) *Consistent Removal data.* Influent and effluent operational data demonstrating Consistent Removal or other information, as provided for in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, which demonstrates Consistent Removal of the pollutants for which discharge limit revisions are proposed. This data shall meet the following requirements:

(i) *Representative data; seasonal.* The data shall be representative of yearly and seasonal conditions to which the POTW is subjected for each pollutant for which a discharge limit revision is proposed.

(ii) *Representative data; quality and quantity.* The data shall be representative of the quality and quantity of normal effluent and influent flow if such data can be obtained. If such data are unobtainable, alternate data or information may be presented for approval to demonstrate Consistent Removal as provided for in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(iii) *Sampling procedures: Composite.* (A) The influent and effluent operational data shall be obtained through 24-hour flow-proportional composite samples. Sampling may be done manually or automatically, and discretely or continuously. For discrete sampling, at least 12 aliquots shall be composited. Discrete sampling may be flow-proportioned either by varying the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot. All composites must be flow-proportional to each stream flow at time of collection of influent aliquot or to the total influent flow since the previous influent aliquot. Volatile pollutant aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis.

(B)(*1*) Twelve samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals throughout one full year. Sampling must be evenly distributed over the days of the week so as to include noworkdays as well as workdays. If the Approval Authority determines that this schedule will not be most representative of the actual operation of the POTW Treatment Plant, an alternative sampling schedule will be approved.

(*2*) In addition, upon the Approval Authority's concurrence, a POTW may utilize an historical data base amassed prior to the effective data of this section provide that such data otherwise meet the requirements of this paragraph. In order for the historical data base to be approved it must present a statistically valid description of daily, weekly and seasonal sewage treatment plant loadings and performance for at least one year.

(C) Effluent sample collection need not be delayed to compensate for hydraulic detention unless the POTW elects to include detention time compensation or unless the Approval Authority requires detention time compensation. The Approval Authority may require that each effluent sample be taken approximately one detention time later than the corresponding influent sample when failure to do so would result in an unrepresentative portrayal of actual POTW operation. The detention period is to be based on a 24-hour average daily flow value. The average daily flow used will be based upon the average of the daily flows during the same month of the previous year.

(iv) *Sampling procedures: Grab.* Where composite sampling is not an appropriate sampling technique, a grab sample(s) shall be taken to obtain influent and effluent operational data. Collection of influent grab samples should precede collection of effluent samples by approximately one detention period. The detention period is to be based on a 24-hour average daily flow value. The average daily flow used will be based upon the average of the daily flows during the same month of the previous year. Grab samples will be required, for example, where the parameters being evaluated are those, such as cyanide and phenol, which may not be held for any extended period because of biological, chemical or physical interactions which take place after sample collection and affect the results. A grab sample is an individual sample collected

over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.

(v) *Analytical methods.* The sampling referred to in paragraphs (b)(2) (i) through (iv) of this section and an analysis of these samples shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136 and amendments thereto. Where 40 CFR part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the Administrator determines that the part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the POTW or other parties, approved by the Administrator.

(vi) *Calculation of removal.* All data acquired under the provisions of this section must be submitted to the Approval Authority. Removal for a specific pollutant shall be determined either, for each sample, by measuring the difference between the concentrations of the pollutant in the influent and effluent of the POTW and expressing the difference as a percent of the influent concentration, or, where such data cannot be obtained, Removal may be demonstrated using other data or procedures subject to concurrence by the Approval Authority as provided for in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) *Provisional credits.* For pollutants which are not being discharged currently (*i.e.*, new or modified facilities, or production changes) the POTW may apply for authorization to give removal credits prior to the initial discharge of the pollutant. Consistent removal shall be based provisionally on data from treatability studies or demonstrated removal at other treatment facilities where the quality and quantity of influent are similar. Within 18 months after the commencement of discharge of pollutants in question, consistent removal must be demonstrated pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. If, within 18 months after the commencement of the discharge of the pollutant in question, the POTW cannot demonstrate consistent removal pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, the authority to grant provisional removal credits shall be terminated by the Approval Authority and all Industrial Users to whom the revised discharge limits had been applied shall achieve compliance with the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s) within a reasonable time, not to exceed the period of time prescribed in the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), as may be specified by the Approval Authority.

(d) *Exception to POTW Pretreatment Program Requirement.* A POTW required to develop a local pretreatment program by §403.8 may conditionally give removal credits pending approval of such a program in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

(1) All Industrial Users who are currently subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard and who wish conditionally to receive a removal credit must submit to the POTW the information required in §403.12(b)(1) through (7) (except new or modified industrial users must only submit the information required by §403.12(b)(1) through (6)), pertaining to the categorical Pretreatment Standard as modified by the removal credit. The Industrial Users shall indicate what additional technology, if any, will be needed to comply with the categorical Pretreatment Standard(s) as modified by the removal credit;

(2) The POTW must have submitted to the Approval Authority an application for pretreatment program approval meeting the requirements of §§403.8 and 403.9 in a timely manner, not to exceed the time limitation set forth in a compliance schedule for development of a pretreatment program included in the POTW's NPDES permit, but in no case later than July 1, 1983, where no permit deadline exists;

(3) The POTW must:

(i) Compile and submit data demonstrating its consistent removal in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section;

(ii) Comply with the conditions specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section; and

(iii) Submit a complete application for removal credit authority in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section;

(4) If a POTW receives authority to grant conditional removal credits and the Approval Authority subsequently makes a final determination, after appropriate notice, that the POTW failed to comply with the conditions in paragraphs (d)(2) and (3) of this section, the authority to grant conditional removal credits shall be terminated by the Approval Authority and all Industrial Users to whom the revised discharge limits had been applied shall achieve compliance with the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s) within a reasonable time, not to exceed the period of time prescribed in the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), as may be specified by the Approval Authority.

(5) If a POTW grants conditional removal credits and the POTW or the Approval Authority subsequently makes a final determination, after appropriate notice, that the Industrial User(s) failed to comply with the conditions in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the conditional credit shall be terminated by the POTW or the Approval Authority for the non-complying Industrial User(s) and the Industrial User(s) to whom the revised discharge limits had been applied shall achieve compliance with the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s) within a reasonable time, not to exceed the period of time prescribed in the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), as may be specified by the Approval Authority. The conditional credit shall not be terminated where a violation of the provisions of this paragraph results from causes entirely outside of the control of the Industrial User(s) or the Industrial User(s) had demonstrated substantial compliance.

(6) The Approval Authority may elect not to review an application for conditional removal credit authority upon receipt of such application, in which case the conditionally revised discharge limits will remain in effect until reviewed by the Approval Authority. This review may occur at any time in accordance with the procedures of § 403.11, but in no event later than the time of any pretreatment program approval or any NPDES permit reissuance thereunder.

(e) *POTW application for authorization to give removal credits and Approval Authority review*—(1) *Who must apply*. Any POTW that wants to give a removal credit must apply for authorization from the Approval Authority.

(2) *To whom application is made*. An application for authorization to give removal credits (or modify existing ones) shall be submitted by the POTW to the Approval Authority.

(3) *When to apply*. A POTW may apply for authorization to give or modify removal credits at any time.

(4) *Contents of the application*. An application for authorization to give removal credits must be supported by the following information:

(i) *List of pollutants*. A list of pollutants for which removal credits are proposed.

(ii) *Consistent Removal data*. The data required pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(iii) *Calculation of revised discharge limits*. Proposed revised discharge limits for each affected subcategory of Industrial Users calculated in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(iv) *Local Pretreatment Program Certification*. A certification that the POTW has an approved local pretreatment program or qualifies for the exception to this requirement found at paragraph (d) of this section.

(v) *Sludge management certification*. A specific description of the POTW's current methods of using or disposing of its sludge and a certification that the granting of removal credits will not cause a violation of the sludge requirements identified in paragraph (a)(3)(iv) of this section.

(vi) *NPDES permit limit certification*. A certification that the granting of removal credits will not cause a violation of the POTW's NPDES permit limits and conditions as required in paragraph (a)(3)(v) of this section.

(5) *Approval Authority review*. The Approval Authority shall review the POTW's application for authorization to give or modify removal credits in accordance with the procedures of § 403.11 and shall, in no event, have more that 180 days from public notice of an application to complete review.

(6) *EPA review of State removal credit approvals*. Where the NPDES State has

an approved pretreatment program, the Regional Administrator may agree in the Memorandum of Agreement under 40 CFR 123.24(d) to waive the right to review and object to submissions for authority to grant removal credits. Such an agreement shall not restrict the Regional Administrator's right to comment upon or object to permits issued to POTW's except to the extent 40 CFR 123.24(d) allows such restriction.

(7) Nothing in these regulations precludes an Industrial User or other interested party from assisting the POTW in preparing and presenting the information necessary to apply for authorization.

(f) *Continuation and withdrawal of authorization*—(1) *Effect of authorization.* (i) Once a POTW has received authorization to grant removal credits for a particular pollutant regulated in a categorical Pretreatment Standard it may automatically extend that removal credit to the same pollutant when it is regulated in other categorical standards, unless granting the removal credit will cause the POTW to violate the sludge requirements identified in paragraph (a)(3)(iv) of this section or its NPDES permit limits and conditions as required by paragraph (a)(3)(v) of this section. If a POTW elects at a later time to extend removal credits to a certain categorical Pretreatment Standard, industrial subcategory or one or more Industrial Users that initially were not granted removal credits, it must notify the Approval Authority.

(2) *Inclusion in POTW permit.* Once authority is granted, the removal credits shall be included in the POTW's NPDES Permit as soon as possible and shall become an enforceable requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit. The removal credits will remain in effect for the term of the POTW's NPDES permit, provided the POTW maintains compliance with the conditions specified in paragraph (f)(4) of this section.

(3) *Compliance monitoring.* Following authorization to give removal credits, a POTW shall continue to monitor and report on (at such intervals as may be specified by the Approval Authority, but in no case less than once per year) the POTW's removal capabilities. A minimum of one representative sample per month during the reporting period is required, and all sampling data must be included in the POTW's compliance report.

(4) *Modification or withdrawal of removal credits*—(i) *Notice of POTW.* The Approval Authority shall notify the POTW if, on the basis of pollutant removal capability reports received pursuant to paragraph (f)(3) of this section or other relevant information available to it, the Approval Authority determines:

(A) That one or more of the discharge limit revisions made by the POTW, of the POTW itself, no longer meets the requirements of this section, or

(B) That such discharge limit revisions are causing a violation of any conditions or limits contained in the POTW's NPDES Permit.

(ii) *Corrective action.* If appropriate corrective action is not taken within a reasonable time, not to exceed 60 days unless the POTW or the affected Industrial Users demonstrate that a longer time period is reasonably necessary to undertake the appropriate corrective action, the Approval Authority shall either withdraw such discharge limits or require modifications in the revised discharge limits.

(iii) *Public notice of withdrawal or modification.* The Approval Authority shall not withdraw or modify revised discharge limits unless it shall first have notified the POTW and all Industrial Users to whom revised discharge limits have been applied, and made public, in writing, the reasons for such withdrawal or modification, and an opportunity is provided for a hearing. Following such notice and withdrawal or modification, all Industrial Users to whom revised discharge limits had been applied, shall be subject to the modified discharge limits or the discharge limits prescribed in the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards, as appropriate, and shall achieve compliance with such limits within a reasonable time (not to exceed the period of time prescribed in the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s) as may be specified by the Approval Authority.

(g) *Removal credits in State-run pretreatment programs under § 403.10(e).* Where an NPDES State with an approved pretreatment program elects to implement a local pretreatment program in lieu or requiring the POTW to develop such a program (as provided in § 403.10(e)), the POTW will not be required to develop a pretreatment program as a precondition to obtaining authorization to give removal credits. The POTW will, however, be required to comply with the other conditions of paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(h) *Compensation for overflow.* ''Overflow'' means the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the POTW before the POTW Treatment Plant. POTWs which at least once annually Overflow untreated wastewater to receiving waters may claim Consistent Removal of a pollutant only by complying with either paragraphs (h)(1) or (h)(2) of this section. However, paragraph (h) of this section shall not apply where Industrial User(s) can demonstrate that Overflow does not occur between the Industrial User(s) and the POTW Treatment Plant;

(1) The Industrial User provides containment or otherwise ceases or reduces Discharges from the regulated processes which contain the pollutant for which an allowance is requested during all circumstances in which an Overflow event can reasonably be expected to occur at the POTW or at a sewer to which the Industrial User is connected. Discharges must cease or be reduced, or pretreatment must be increased, to the extent necessary to compensate for the removal not being provided by the POTW. Allowances under this provision will only be granted where the POTW submits to the Approval Authority evidence that:

(i) All Industrial Users to which the POTW proposes to apply this provision have demonstrated the ability to contain or otherwise cease or reduce, during circumstances in which an Overflow event can reasonably be expected to occur, Discharges from the regulated processes which contain pollutants for which an allowance is requested;

(ii) The POTW has identified circumstances in which an Overflow event can reasonably be expected to occur, and has a notification or other viable plan to insure that Industrial Users will learn of an impending Overflow in sufficient time to contain, cease or reduce Discharging to prevent untreated Overflows from occurring. The POTW must also demonstrate that it will monitor and verify the data required in paragraph (h)(1)(iii) of this section, to insure that Industrial Users are containing, ceasing or reducing operations during POTW System Overflow; and

(iii) All Industrial Users to which the POTW proposes to apply this provision have demonstrated the ability and commitment to collect and make available, upon request by the POTW, State Director or EPA Regional Administrator, daily flow reports or other data sufficient to demonstrate that all Discharges from regulated processes containing the pollutant for which the allowance is requested were contained, reduced or otherwise ceased, as appropriate, during all circumstances in which an Overflow event was reasonably expected to occur; or

(2)(i) The Consistent Removal claimed is reduced pursuant to the following equation:

$$r_c = r_m \frac{8760 - Z}{8760}$$

Where:

r_m = POTW's Consistent Removal rate for that pollutant as established under paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(2) of this section

r_c = removal corrected by the Overflow factor

Z = hours per year that Overflows occurred between the Industrial User(s) and the POTW Treatment Plant, the hours either to be shown in the POTW's current NPDES permit application or the hours, as demonstrated by verifiable techniques, that a particular Industrial User's Discharge Overflows between the Industrial User and the POTW Treatment Plant; and

(ii) The POTW is complying with all NPDES permit requirements and any additional requirements in any order or decree, issued pursuant to the Clean Water Act affecting combined sewer overflows. These requirements include, but are not limited to, any combined

sewer overflow requirements that conform to the Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy.

[49 FR 31221, Aug. 3, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 20430, June 4, 1986; 53 FR 42435, Nov. 5, 1987; 58 FR 9386, Feb. 19, 1993; 58 FR 18017, Apr. 7, 1993; 70 FR 60193, Oct. 14, 2005]

§ 403.8 Pretreatment Program Requirements: Development and Implementation by POTW.

(a) *POTWs required to develop a pretreatment program.* Any POTW (or combination of POTWs operated by the same authority) with a total design flow greater than 5 million gallons per day (mgd) and receiving from Industrial Users pollutants which Pass Through or Interfere with the operation of the POTW or are otherwise subject to Pretreatment Standards will be required to establish a POTW Pretreatment Program unless the NPDES State exercises its option to assume local responsibilities as provided for in § 403.10(e). The Regional Administrator or Director may require that a POTW with a design flow of 5 mgd or less develop a POTW Pretreatment Program if he or she finds that the nature or volume of the industrial influent, treatment process upsets, violations of POTW effluent limitations, contamination of municipal sludge, or other circumstances warrant in order to prevent Interference with the POTW or Pass Through.

(b) *Deadline for Program Approval.* A POTW which meets the criteria of paragraph (a) of this section must receive approval of a POTW Pretreatment Program no later than 3 years after the reissuance or modification of its existing NPDES permit but in no case later than July 1, 1983. POTWs whose NPDES permits are modified under section 301(h) of the Act shall have a Pretreatment Program within three (3) years as provided for in 40 CFR part 125, subpart G. POTWs identified after July 1, 1983 as being required to develop a POTW Pretreatment Program under paragraph (a) of this section shall develop and submit such a program for approval as soon as possible, but in no case later than one year after written notification from the Approval Authority of such identification. The POTW Pretreatment Program shall meet the criteria set forth in paragraph (f) of this section and shall be administered by the POTW to ensure compliance by Industrial Users with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

(c) *Incorporation of approved programs in permits.* A POTW may develop an appropriate POTW Pretreatment Program any time before the time limit set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. The POTW's NPDES Permit will be reissued or modified by the NPDES State or EPA to incorporate the approved Program as enforceable conditions of the Permit. The modification of a POTW's NPDES Permit for the purposes of incorporating a POTW Pretreatment Program approved in accordance with the procedure in § 403.11 shall be deemed a minor Permit modification subject to the procedures in 40 CFR 122.63.

(d) *Incorporation of compliance schedules in permits.* [Reserved]

(e) *Cause for reissuance or modification of Permits.* Under the authority of section 402(b)(1)(C) of the Act, the Approval Authority may modify, or alternatively, revoke and reissue a POTW's Permit in order to:

(1) Put the POTW on a compliance schedule for the development of a POTW Pretreatment Program where the addition of pollutants into a POTW by an Industrial User or combination of Industrial Users presents a substantial hazard to the functioning of the treatment works, quality of the receiving waters, human health, or the environment;

(2) Coordinate the issuance of a section 201 construction grant with the incorporation into a permit of a compliance schedule for POTW Pretreatment Program;

(3) Incorporate a modification of the permit approved under section 301(h) or 301(i) of the Act;

(4) Incorporate an approved POTW Pretreatment Program in the POTW permit; or

(5) Incorporate a compliance schedule for the development of a POTW pretreatment program in the POTW permit.

(6) Incorporate the removal credits (established under § 403.7) in the POTW permit.

(f) *POTW pretreatment requirements.* A POTW pretreatment program must be based on the following legal authority and include the following procedures. These authorities and procedures shall at all times be fully and effectively exercised and implemented.

(1) *Legal authority.* The POTW shall operate pursuant to legal authority enforceable in Federal, State or local courts, which authorizes or enables the POTW to apply and to enforce the requirements of sections 307 (b) and (c), and 402(b)(8) of the Act and any regulations implementing those sections. Such authority may be contained in a statute, ordinance, or series of contracts or joint powers agreements which the POTW is authorized to enact, enter into or implement, and which are authorized by State law. At a minimum, this legal authority shall enable the POTW to:

(i) Deny or condition new or increased contributions of pollutants, or changes in the nature of pollutants, to the POTW by Industrial Users where such contributions do not meet applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements or where such contributions would cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit;

(ii) Require compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements by Industrial Users;

(iii) Control through Permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each Industrial User to ensure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. In the case of Industrial Users identified as significant under § 403.3(v), this control shall be achieved through individual permits or equivalent individual control mechanisms issued to each such User except as follows.

(A)(*1*) At the discretion of the POTW, this control may include use of general control mechanisms if the following conditions are met. All of the facilities to be covered must:

(*i*) Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;

(*ii*) Discharge the same types of wastes;

(*iii*) Require the same effluent limitations;

(*iv*) Require the same or similar monitoring; and

(*v*) In the opinion of the POTW, are more appropriately controlled under a general control mechanism than under individual control mechanisms.

(*2*) To be covered by the general control mechanism, the Significant Industrial User must file a written request for coverage that identifies its contact information, production processes, the types of wastes generated, the location for monitoring all wastes covered by the general control mechanism, any requests in accordance with § 403.12(e)(2) for a monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge, and any other information the POTW deems appropriate. A monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge is not effective in the general control mechanism until after the POTW has provided written notice to the Significant Industrial User that such a waiver request has been granted in accordance with § 403.12(e)(2). The POTW must retain a copy of the general control mechanism, documentation to support the POTW's determination that a specific Significant Industrial User meets the criteria in paragraphs (f)(1)(iii)(A)(*1*) through (*5*) of this section, and a copy of the User's written request for coverage for 3 years after the expiration of the general control mechanism. A POTW may not control a Significant Industrial User through a general control mechanism where the facility is subject to production-based categorical Pretreatment Standards or categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed as mass of pollutant discharged per day or for Industrial Users whose limits are based on the Combined Wastestream Formula or Net/Gross calculations (§§ 403.6(e) and 403.15).

(B) Both individual and general control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:

(*1*) Statement of duration (in no case more than five years);

(*2*) Statement of non-transferability without, at a minimum, prior notification to the POTW and provision of a

copy of the existing control mechanism to the new owner or operator;

(*3*) Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable general Pretreatment Standards in part 403 of this chapter, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;

(*4*) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and recordkeeping requirements, including an identification of the pollutants to be monitored (including the process for seeking a waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge in accordance with § 403.12(e)(2), or a specific waived pollutant in the case of an individual control mechanism), sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type, based on the applicable general Pretreatment Standards in part 403 of this chapter, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;

(*5*) Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules may not extend the compliance date beyond applicable federal deadlines;

(*6*) Requirements to control Slug Discharges, if determined by the POTW to be necessary.

(iv) Require (A) the development of a compliance schedule by each Industrial User for the installation of technology required to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements and (B) the submission of all notices and self-monitoring reports from Industrial Users as are necessary to assess and assure compliance by Industrial Users with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, including but not limited to the reports required in § 403.12.

(v) Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine, independent of information supplied by Industrial Users, compliance or noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements by Industrial Users. Representatives of the POTW shall be authorized to enter any premises of any Industrial User in which a Discharge source or treatment system is located or in which records are required to be kept under § 403.12(o) to assure compliance with Pretreatment Standards. Such authority shall be at least as extensive as the authority provided under section 308 of the Act;

(vi)(A) Obtain remedies for noncompliance by any Industrial User with any Pretreatment Standard and Requirement. All POTW's shall be able to seek injunctive relief for noncompliance by Industrial Users with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. All POTWs shall also have authority to seek or assess civil or criminal penalties in at least the amount of $1,000 a day for each violation by Industrial Users of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

(B) Pretreatment requirements which will be enforced through the remedies set forth in paragraph (f)(1)(vi)(A) of this section, will include but not be limited to, the duty to allow or carry out inspections, entry, or monitoring activities; any rules, regulations, or orders issued by the POTW; any requirements set forth in control mechanisms issued by the POTW; or any reporting requirements imposed by the POTW or these regulations in this part. The POTW shall have authority and procedures (after informal notice to the discharger) immediately and effectively to halt or prevent any discharge of pollutants to the POTW which reasonably appears to present an imminent endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The POTW shall also have authority and procedures (which shall include notice to the affected industrial users and an opportunity to respond) to halt or prevent any discharge to the POTW which presents or may present an endangerment to the environment or which threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW. The Approval Authority shall have authority to seek judicial relief and may also use administrative penalty authority when the POTW has sought a monetary penalty which the Approval Authority believes to be insufficient.

(vii) Comply with the confidentiality requirements set forth in § 403.14.

(2) *Procedures*. The POTW shall develop and implement procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements

of a Pretreatment Program. At a minimum, these procedures shall enable the POTW to:

(i) Identify and locate all possible Industrial Users which might be subject to the POTW Pretreatment Program. Any compilation, index or inventory of Industrial Users made under this paragraph shall be made available to the Regional Administrator or Director upon request;

(ii) Identify the character and volume of pollutants contributed to the POTW by the Industrial Users identified under paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section. This information shall be made available to the Regional Administrator or Director upon request;

(iii) Notify Industrial Users identified under paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section, of applicable Pretreatment Standards and any applicable requirements under sections 204(b) and 405 of the Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Within 30 days of approval pursuant to 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), of a list of significant industrial users, notify each significant industrial user of its status as such and of all requirements applicable to it as a result of such status.

(iv) Receive and analyze self-monitoring reports and other notices submitted by Industrial Users in accordance with the self-monitoring requirements in § 403.12;

(v) Randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users and conduct surveillance activities in order to identify, independent of information supplied by Industrial Users, occasional and continuing noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards. Inspect and sample the effluent from each Significant Industrial User at least once a year, except as otherwise specified below:

(A) Where the POTW has authorized the Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a categorical Pretreatment Standard in accordance with § 403.12(e)(3), the POTW must sample for the waived pollutant(s) at least once during the term of the Categorical Industrial User's control mechanism. In the event that the POTW subsequently determines that a waived pollutant is present or is expected to be present in the Industrial User's wastewater based on changes that occur in the User's operations, the POTW must immediately begin at least annual effluent monitoring of the User's Discharge and inspection.

(B) Where the POTW has determined that an Industrial User meets the criteria for classification as a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User, the POTW must evaluate, at least once per year, whether an Industrial User continues to meet the criteria in § 403.3(v)(2).

(C) In the case of Industrial Users subject to reduced reporting requirements under § 403.12(e)(3), the POTW must randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users and conduct inspections at least once every two years. If the Industrial User no longer meets the conditions for reduced reporting in § 403.12(e)(3), the POTW must immediately begin sampling and inspecting the Industrial User at least once a year.

(vi) Evaluate whether each such Significant Industrial User needs a plan or other action to control Slug Discharges. For Industrial Users identified as significant prior to November 14, 2005, this evaluation must have been conducted at least once by October 14, 2006; additional Significant Industrial Users must be evaluated within 1 year of being designated a Significant Industrial User. For purposes of this subsection, a Slug Discharge is any Discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch Discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or Permit conditions. The results of such activities shall be available to the Approval Authority upon request. Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the POTW immediately of any changes at its facility affecting potential for a Slug Discharge. If the POTW decides that a slug control plan is needed, the plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements:

(A) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch Discharges;

(B) Description of stored chemicals;

(C) Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW of Slug Discharges, including any Discharge that would violate a prohibition under §403.5(b) with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days;

(D) If necessary, procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response;

(vii) Investigate instances of noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, as indicated in the reports and notices required under §403.12, or indicated by analysis, inspection, and surveillance activities described in paragraph (f)(2)(v) of this section. Sample taking and analysis and the collection of other information shall be performed with sufficient care to produce evidence admissible in enforcement proceedings or in judicial actions; and

(viii) Comply with the public participation requirements of 40 CFR part 25 in the enforcement of National Pretreatment Standards. These procedures shall include provision for at least annual public notification in a newspaper(s) of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW of Industrial Users which, at any time during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment requirements. For the purposes of this provision, a Significant Industrial User (or any Industrial User which violates paragraphs (f)(2)(viii)(C), (D), or (H) of this section) is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

(A) Chronic violations of wastewater Discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66 percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a 6-month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l);

(B) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33 percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a 6-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l) multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);

(C) Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l) (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative Standard) that the POTW determines has caused, alone or in combination with other Discharges, Interference or Pass Through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public);

(D) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority under paragraph (f)(1)(vi)(B) of this section to halt or prevent such a discharge;

(E) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

(F) Failure to provide, within 45 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;

(G) Failure to accurately report noncompliance;

(H) Any other violation or group of violations, which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the POTW determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local Pretreatment program.

(3) *Funding*. The POTW shall have sufficient resources and qualified personnel to carry out the authorities and

procedures described in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section. In some limited circumstances, funding and personnel may be delayed where (i) the POTW has adequate legal authority and procedures to carry out the Pretreatment Program requirements described in this section, and (ii) a limited aspect of the Program does not need to be implemented immediately (see § 403.9(b)).

(4) *Local limits.* The POTW shall develop local limits as required in § 403.5(c)(1), or demonstrate that they are not necessary.

(5) The POTW shall develop and implement an enforcement response plan. This plan shall contain detailed procedures indicating how a POTW will investigate and respond to instances of industrial user noncompliance. The plan shall, at a minimum:

(i) Describe how the POTW will investigate instances of noncompliance;

(ii) Describe the types of escalating enforcement responses the POTW will take in response to all anticipated types of industrial user violations and the time periods within which responses will take place;

(iii) Identify (by title) the official(s) responsible for each type of response;

(iv) Adequately reflect the POTW's primary responsibility to enforce all applicable pretreatment requirements and standards, as detailed in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(1) and (f)(2).

(6) The POTW shall prepare and maintain a list of its Industrial Users meeting the criteria in § 403.3(v)(1). The list shall identify the criteria in § 403.3(v)(1) applicable to each Industrial User and, where applicable, shall also indicate whether the POTW has made a determination pursuant to § 403.3(v)(2) that such Industrial User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User. The initial list shall be submitted to the Approval Authority pursuant to § 403.9 or as a non-substantial modification pursuant to § 403.18(d). Modifications to the list shall be submitted to the Approval Authority pursuant to § 403.12(i)(1).

(g) A POTW that chooses to receive electronic documents must satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR part 3—(Electronic reporting).

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 31224, Aug. 3, 1984; 51 FR 20429, 20430, June 4, 1986; 51 FR 23759, July 1, 1986; 53 FR 40612, Oct. 17, 1988; 55 FR 30129, July 24, 1990; 58 FR 18017, Apr. 7, 1993; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 62 FR 38414, July 17, 1997; 70 FR 59889, Oct. 13, 2005; 70 FR 60193, Oct. 14, 2005]

§ 403.9 POTW pretreatment programs and/or authorization to revise pretreatment standards: Submission for approval.

(a) *Who approves Program.* A POTW requesting approval of a POTW Pretreatment Program shall develop a program description which includes the information set forth in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. This description shall be submitted to the Approval Authority which will make a determination on the request for program approval in accordance with the procedures described in § 403.11.

(b) *Contents of POTW program submission.* The program description must contain the following information:

(1) A statement from the City Solicitor or a city official acting in a comparable capacity (or the attorney for those POTWs which have independent legal counsel) that the POTW has authority adequate to carry out the programs described in § 403.8. This statement shall:

(i) Identify the provision of the legal authority under § 403.8(f)(1) which provides the basis for each procedure under § 403.8(f)(2);

(ii) Identify the manner in which the POTW will implement the program requirements set forth in § 403.8, including the means by which Pretreatment Standards will be applied to individual Industrial Users (e.g., by order, permit, ordinance, etc.); and,

(iii) Identify how the POTW intends to ensure compliance with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, and to enforce them in the event of noncompliance by Industrial Users;

(2) A copy of any statutes, ordinances, regulations, agreements, or other authorities relied upon by the POTW for its administration of the Program. This Submission shall include a statement reflecting the endorsement or approval of the local

boards or bodies responsible for supervising and/or funding the POTW Pretreatment Program if approved;

(3) A brief description (including organization charts) of the POTW organization which will administer the Pretreatment Program. If more than one agency is responsible for administration of the Program the responsible agencies should be identified, their respective responsibilities delineated, and their procedures for coordination set forth; and

(4) A description of the funding levels and full- and part-time manpower available to implement the Program;

(c) *Conditional POTW program approval.* The POTW may request conditional approval of the Pretreatment Program pending the acquisition of funding and personnel for certain elements of the Program. The request for conditional approval must meet the requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section except that the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, may be relaxed if the Submission demonstrates that:

(1) A limited aspect of the Program does not need to be implemented immediately;

(2) The POTW had adequate legal authority and procedures to carry out those aspects of the Program which will not be implemented immediately; and

(3) Funding and personnel for the Program aspects to be implemented at a later date will be available when needed. The POTW will describe in the Submission the mechanism by which this funding will be acquired. Upon receipt of a request for conditional approval, the Approval Authority will establish a fixed date for the acquisition of the needed funding and personnel. If funding is not acquired by this date, the conditional approval of the POTW Pretreatment Program and any removal allowances granted to the POTW, may be modified or withdrawn.

(d) *Content of removal allowance submission.* The request for authority to revise categorical Pretreatment Standards must contain the information required in § 403.7(d).

(e) *Approval authority action.* Any POTW requesting POTW Pretreatment Program approval shall submit to the Approval Authority three copies of the Submission described in paragraph (b), and if appropriate, (d) of this section. Within 60 days after receiving the Submission, the Approval Authority shall make a preliminary determination of whether the Submission meets the requirements of paragraph (b) and, if appropriate, (d) of this section. If the Approval Authority makes the preliminary determination that the Submission meets these requirements, the Approval Authority shall:

(1) Notify the POTW that the Submission has been received and is under review; and

(2) Commence the public notice and evaluation activities set forth in § 403.11.

(f) *Notification where submission is defective.* If, after review of the Submission as provided for in paragraph (e) of this section, the Approval Authority determines that the Submission does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, and, if appropriate, paragraph (d), of this section, the Approval Authority shall provide notice in writing to the applying POTW and each person who has requested individual notice. This notification shall identify any defects in the Submission and advise the POTW and each person who has requested individual notice of the means by which the POTW can comply with the applicable requirements of paragraphs (b), (c) of this section, and, if appropriate, paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) *Consistency with water quality management plans.* (1) In order to be approved the POTW Pretreatment Program shall be consistent with any approved water quality management plan developed in accordance with 40 CFR parts 130, 131, as revised, where such 208 plan includes Management Agency designations and addresses pretreatment in a manner consistent with 40 CFR part 403. In order to assure such consistency the Approval Authority shall solicit the review and comment of the appropriate 208 Planning Agency during the public comment period provided for in § 403.11(b)(1)(ii) prior to approval or disapproval of the Program.

(2) Where no 208 plan has been approved or where a plan has been approved but lacks Management Agency

designations and/or does not address pretreatment in a manner consistent with this regulation, the Approval Authority shall nevertheless solicit the review and comment of the appropriate 208 planning agency.

[53 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 53 FR 40612, Oct. 17, 1988; 58 FR 18017, Apr. 7, 1993]

§ 403.10 Development and submission of NPDES State pretreatment programs.

(a) *Approval of State Programs.* No State NPDES program shall be approved under section 402 of the Act after the effective date of these regulations unless it is determined to meet the requirements of paragraph (f) of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, a State will be required to act upon those authorities which it currently possesses before the approval of a State Pretreatment Program.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Failure to request approval.* Failure of an NPDES State with a permit program approved under section 402 of the Act prior to December 27, 1977, to seek approval of a State Pretreatment Program and failure of an approved State to administer its State Pretreatment Program in accordance with the requirements of this section constitutes grounds for withdrawal of NPDES program approval under section 402(c)(3) of the Act.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) *State Program in lieu of POTW Program.* Notwithstanding the provision of § 403.8(a), a State with an approved Pretreatment Program may assume responsibility for implementing the POTW Pretreatment Program requirements set forth in § 403.8(f) in lieu of requiring the POTW to develop a Pretreatment Program. However, this does not preclude POTW's from independently developing Pretreatment Programs.

(f) *State Pretreatment Program requirements.* In order to be approved, a request for State Pretreatment Program Approval must demonstrate that the State Pretreatment Program has the following elements:

(1) *Legal authority.* The Attorney General's Statement submitted in accordance with paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this section shall certify that the Director has authority under State law to operate and enforce the State Pretreatment Program to the extent required by this part and by 40 CFR 123.27. At a minimum, the Director shall have the authority to:

(i) Incorporate POTW Pretreatment Program conditions into permits issued to POTW's; require compliance by POTW's with these incorporated permit conditions; and require compliance by Industrial Users with Pretreatment Standards;

(ii) Ensure continuing compliance by POTW's with pretreatment conditions incorporated into the POTW Permit through review of monitoring reports submitted to the Director by the POTW in accordance with § 403.12 and ensure continuing compliance by Industrial Users with Pretreatment Standards through the review of self-monitoring reports submitted to the POTW or to the Director by the Industrial Users in accordance with § 403.12;

(iii) Carry out inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the POTW, compliance or noncompliance by the POTW with pretreatment conditions incorporated into the POTW Permit; and carry out inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the Industrial User, whether the Industrial User is in compliance with Pretreatment Standards;

(iv) Seek civil and criminal penalties, and injunctive relief, for noncompliance by the POTW with pretreatment conditions incorporated into the POTW Permit and for noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards by Industrial Users as set forth in § 403.8(f)(1)(vi). The Director shall have authority to seek judicial relief for noncompliance by Industrial Users even when the POTW has acted to seek such relief (e.g., if the POTW has sought a penalty which the Director finds to be insufficient);

(v) Approve and deny requests for approval of POTW Pretreatment Programs submitted by a POTW to the Director;

(vi) Deny and recommend approval of (but not approve) requests for Fundamentally Different Factors variances submitted by Industrial Users in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in § 403.13; and

(vii) Approve and deny requests for authority to modify categorical Pretreatment Standards to reflect removals achieved by the POTW in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in §§ 403.7, 403.9 and 403.11.

(2) *Procedures.* The Director shall have developed procedures to carry out the requirements of sections 307 (b) and (c), and 402(b)(1), 402(b)(2), 402(b)(8), and 402(b)(9) of the Act. At a minimum, these procedures shall enable the Director to:

(i) Identify POTW's required to develop Pretreatment Programs in accordance with § 403.8(a) and notify these POTW's of the need to develop a POTW Pretreatment Program. In the absence of a POTW Pretreatment Program, the State shall have procedures to carry out the activities set forth in § 403.8(f)(2);

(ii) Provide technical and legal assistance to POTW's in developing Pretreatment Programs;

(iii) Develop compliance schedules for inclusion in POTW Permits which set forth the shortest reasonable time schedule for the completion of tasks needed to implement a POTW Pretreatment Program. The final compliance date in these schedules shall be no later than July 1, 1983;

(iv) Sample and analyze:

(A) Influent and effluent of the POTW to identify, independent of information supplied by the POTW, compliance or noncompliance with pollutant removal levels set forth in the POTW permit (see § 403.7); and

(B) The contents of sludge from the POTW and methods of sludge disposal and use to identify, independent of information supplied by the POTW, compliance or noncompliance with requirements applicable to the selected method of sludge management;

(v) Investigate evidence of violations of pretreatment conditions set forth in the POTW Permit by taking samples and acquiring other information as needed. This data acquisition shall be performed with sufficient care as to produce evidence admissible in an enforcement proceeding or in court;

(vi) Review and approve requests for approval of POTW Pretreatment Programs and authority to modify categorical Pretreatment Standards submitted by a POTW to the Director; and

(vii) Consider requests for Fundamentally Different Factors variances submitted by Industrial Users in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in § 403.13.

(viii) Regularly notify all Control Authorities of electronic submission requirements of 40 CFR part 127.

(3) *Funding.* The Director shall assure that funding and qualified personnel are available to carry out the authorities and procedures described in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(g) *Content of State Pretreatment Program submission.* The request for State Pretreatment Program approval will consist of:

(1)(i) A statement from the State Attorney General (or the Attorney for those State agencies which have independent legal counsel) that the laws of the State provide adequate authority to implement the requirements of this part. The authorities cited by the Attorney General in this statement shall be in the form of lawfully adopted State statutes or regulations which shall be effective by the time of approval of the State Pretreatment Program; and

(ii) Copies of all State statutes and regulations cited in the above statement;

(iii) States with approved Pretreatment Programs shall establish Pretreatment regulations by November 16, 1989, unless the State would be required to enact or amend statutory provision, in which case, such regulations must be established by November 16, 1990.

(2) A description of the funding levels and full- and part-time personnel available to implement the program; and

(3) Any modifications or additions to the Memorandum of Agreement (required by 40 CFR 123.24) which may be necessary for EPA and the State to implement the requirements of this part.

(h) *EPA Action.* Any approved NPDES State requesting State Pretreatment

Program approval shall submit to the Regional Administrator three copies of the Submission described in paragraph (g) of this section. Upon a preliminary determination that the Submission meets the requirements of paragraph (g) the Regional Administrator shall:

(1) Notify the Director that the Submission has been received and is under review; and

(2) Commence the program revision process set out in 40 CFR 123.62. For purposes of that section all requests for approval of State Pretreatment Programs shall be deemed substantial program modifications. A comment period of at least 30 days and the opportunity for a hearing shall be afforded the public on all such proposed program revisions.

(i) *Notification where submission is defective*. If, after review of the Submission as provided for in paragraph (h) of this section, EPA determines that the Submission does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (f) or (g) of this section EPA shall so notify the applying NPDES State in writing. This notification shall identify any defects in the Submission and advise the NPDES State of the means by which it can comply with the requirements of this part.

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 20429, June 4, 1986; 53 FR 40612, Oct. 17, 1988; 55 FR 30131, July 24, 1990; 58 FR 18017, Apr. 7, 1993; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 80 FR 64156, Oct. 22, 2015]

§ 403.11 Approval procedures for POTW pretreatment programs and POTW granting of removal credits.

The following procedures shall be adopted in approving or denying requests for approval of POTW Pretreatment Programs and applications for removal credit authorization:

(a) *Deadline for review of submission*. The Approval Authority shall have 90 days from the date of public notice of any Submission complying with the requirements of § 403.9(b) and, where removal credit authorization is sought with §§ 403.7(e) and 403.9(d), to review the Submission. The Approval Authority shall review the Submission to determine compliance with the requirements of § 403.8 (b) and (f), and, where removal credit authorization is sought, with § 403.7. The Approval Authority may have up to an additional 90 days to complete the evaluation of the Submission if the public comment period provided for in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section is extended beyond 30 days or if a public hearing is held as provided for in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. In no event, however, shall the time for evaluation of the Submission exceed a total of 180 days from the date of public notice of a Submission meeting the requirements of § 403.9(b) and, in the case of a removal credit application, §§ 403.7(e) and 403.9(b).

(b) *Public notice and opportunity for hearing*. Upon receipt of a Submission the Approval Authority shall commence its review. Within 20 work days after making a determination that a Submission meets the requirements of § 403.9(b) and, where removal allowance approval is sought, §§ 403.7(d) and 403.9(d), the Approval Authority shall:

(1) Issue a public notice of request for approval of the Submission;

(i) This public notice shall be circulated in a manner designed to inform interested and potentially interested persons of the Submission. Procedures for the circulation of public notice shall include:

(A) Mailing notices of the request for approval of the Submission to designated 208 planning agencies, Federal and State fish, shellfish and wildfish resource agencies (unless such agencies have asked not to be sent the notices); and to any other person or group who has requested individual notice, including those on appropriate mailing lists; and

(B) Publication of a notice of request for approval of the Submission in a newspaper(s) of general circulation within the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW that meaningful public notice.

(ii) The public notice shall provide a period of not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice during which time interested persons may submit their written views on the Submission.

(iii) All written comments submitted during the 30 day comment period shall be retained by the Approval Authority and considered in the decision on whether or not to approve the Submission. The period for comment may be

extended at the discretion of the Approval Authority; and

(2) Provide an opportunity for the applicant, any affected State, any interested State or Federal agency, person or group of persons to request a public hearing with respect to the Submission.

(i) This request for public hearing shall be filed within the 30 day (or extended) comment period described in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section and shall indicate the interest of the person filing such request and the reasons why a hearing is warranted.

(ii) The Approval Authority shall hold a hearing if the POTW so requests. In addition, a hearing will be held if there is a significant public interest in issues relating to whether or not the Submission should be approved. Instances of doubt should be resolved in favor of holding the hearing.

(iii) Public notice of a hearing to consider a Submission and sufficient to inform interested parties of the nature of the hearing and the right to participate shall be published in the same newspaper as the notice of the original request for approval of the Submission under paragraph (b)(1)(i)(B) of this section. In addition, notice of the hearing shall be sent to those persons requesting individual notice.

(c) *Approval authority decision.* At the end of the 30 day (or extended) comment period and within the 90 day (or extended) period provided for in paragraph (a) of this section, the Approval Authority shall approve or deny the Submission based upon the evaluation in paragraph (a) of this section and taking into consideration comments submitted during the comment period and the record of the public hearing, if held. Where the Approval Authority makes a determination to deny the request, the Approval Authority shall so notify the POTW and each person who has requested individual notice. This notification shall include suggested modifications and the Approval Authority may allow the requestor additional time to bring the Submission into compliance with applicable requirements.

(d) *EPA objection to Director's decision.* No POTW pretreatment program or authorization to grant removal allowances shall be approved by the Director if following the 30 day (or extended) evaluation period provided for in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section and any hearing held pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section the Regional Administrator sets forth in writing objections to the approval of such Submission and the reasons for such objections. A copy of the Regional Administrator's objections shall be provided to the applicant, and each person who has requested individual notice. The Regional Administrator shall provide an opportunity for written comments and may convene a public hearing on his or her objections. Unless retracted, the Regional Administrator's objections shall constitute a final ruling to deny approval of a POTW pretreatment program or authorization to grant removal allowances 90 days after the date the objections are issued.

(e) *Notice of decision.* The Approval Authority shall notify those persons who submitted comments and participated in the public hearing, if held, of the approval or disapproval of the Submission. In addition, the Approval Authority shall cause to be published a notice of approval or disapproval in the same newspapers as the original notice of request for approval of the Submission was published. The Approval Authority shall identify in any notice of POTW Pretreatment Program approval any authorization to modify categorical Pretreatment Standards which the POTW may make, in accordance with § 403.7, for removal of pollutants subject to Pretreatment Standards.

(f) *Public access to submission.* The Approval Authority shall ensure that the Submission and any comments upon such Submission are available to the public for inspection and copying.

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 31224, Aug. 3, 1984; 51 FR 20429, June 4, 1986; 53 FR 40613, Oct. 17, 1988; 62 FR 38414, July 17, 1997]

§ 403.12 Reporting requirements for POTW's and industrial users.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Reporting requirements for industrial users upon effective date of categorical pretreatment standard—baseline report.* Within 180 days after the effective date of a categorical Pretreatment

Standard, or 180 days after the final administrative decision made upon a category determination submission under § 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing Industrial Users subject to such categorical Pretreatment Standards and currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to a POTW shall be required to submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraphs (b)(1)–(7) of this section. At least 90 days prior to commencement of discharge, New Sources, and sources that become Industrial Users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical Standard, shall be required to submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraphs (b)(1)–(5) of this section. New sources shall also be required to include in this report information on the method of pretreatment the source intends to use to meet applicable pretreatment standards. New Sources shall give estimates of the information requested in paragraphs (b) (4) and (5) of this section:

(1) *Identifying information*. The User shall submit the name and address of the facility including the name of the operator and owners;

(2) *Permits*. The User shall submit a list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility;

(3) *Description of operations*. The User shall submit a brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and Standard Industrial Classification of the operation(s) carried out by such Industrial User. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of Discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.

(4) *Flow measurement*. The User shall submit information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from each of the following:

(i) Regulated process streams; and

(ii) Other streams as necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula of § 403.6(e). (See paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section.)

The Control Authority may allow for verifiable estimates of these flows where justified by cost or feasibility considerations.

(5) *Measurement of pollutants*. (i) The user shall identify the Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process;

(ii) In addition, the User shall submit the results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration (or mass, where required by the Standard or Control Authority) of regulated pollutants in the Discharge from each regulated process. Both daily maximum and average concentration (or mass, where required) shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations. In cases where the Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation as required by the Control Authority or the applicable Standards to determine compliance with the Standard;

(iii) The User shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

(iv) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula of § 403.6(e) in order to evaluate compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with § 403.6(e) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Control Authority;

(v) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136 and amendments thereto. Where 40 CFR part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the Administrator determines that the part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable

sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the POTW or other parties, approved by the Administrator;

(vi) The Control Authority may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures;

(vii) The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place, of sampling, and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant Discharges to the POTW;

(6) *Certification*. A statement, reviewed by an authorized representative of the Industrial User (as defined in paragraph (l) of this section) and certified to by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O and M) and/or additional Pretreatment is required for the Industrial User to meet the Pretreatment Standards and Requirements; and

(7) *Compliance schedule*. If additional pretreatment and/or O and M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards; the shortest schedule by which the Industrial User will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O and M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard.

(i) Where the Industrial User's categorical Pretreatment Standard has been modified by a removal allowance (§ 403.7), the combined wastestream formula (§ 403.6(e)), and/or a Fundamentally Different Factors variance (§ 403.13) at the time the User submits the report required by paragraph (b) of this section, the information required by paragraphs (b)(6) and (7) of this section shall pertain to the modified limits.

(ii) If the categorical Pretreatment Standard is modified by a removal allowance (§ 403.7), the combined wastestream formula (§ 403.6(e)), and/or a Fundamentally Different Factors variance (§ 403.13) after the User submits the report required by paragraph (b) of this section, any necessary amendments to the information requested by paragraphs (b)(6) and (7) of this section shall be submitted by the User to the Control Authority within 60 days after the modified limit is approved.

(c) *Compliance schedule for meeting categorical Pretreatment Standards*. The following conditions shall apply to the schedule required by paragraph (b)(7) of this section:

(1) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the Industrial User to meet the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.).

(2) No increment referred to in paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall exceed 9 months.

(3) Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the Industrial User shall submit a progress report to the Control Authority including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the Industrial User to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than 9 months elapse between such progress reports to the Control Authority.

(d) *Report on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadline*. Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any Industrial User subject to Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the Control Authority a report containing the information described in paragraphs (b) (4)–(6) of this section.

For Industrial Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the Control Authority in accordance with the procedures in § 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long term production rate. For all other Industrial Users subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the User's actual production during the appropriate sampling period.

(e) *Periodic reports on continued compliance.* (1) Any Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard (except a Non-Significant Categorical User as defined in § 403.3(v)(2)), after the compliance date of such Pretreatment Standard, or, in the case of a New Source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the Control Authority during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the Pretreatment Standard or by the Control Authority or the Approval Authority, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such categorical Pretreatment Standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period for the Discharge reported in paragraph (b)(4) of this section except that the Control Authority may require more detailed reporting of flows. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (or pollution prevention alternative), the User shall submit documentation required by the Control Authority or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User. At the discretion of the Control Authority and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the Control Authority may modify the months during which the above reports are to be submitted. For Industrial Users for which EPA or the authorized state, tribe, or territory is the Control Authority, as of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (*see* 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all reports submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the industrial user to the Control Authority or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), 40 CFR 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. 40 CFR part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of 40 CFR part 127, the Industrial Users for which EPA or the authorized state, tribe, or territory is the Control Authority may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular control mechanism or if required to do so by state law.

(2) The Control Authority may authorize the Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a categorical Pretreatment Standard if the Industrial User has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge, or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the Industrial User. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:

(i) The Control Authority may authorize a waiver where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable categorical Standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.

(ii) The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective period of the Permit or other equivalent individual control mechanism, but in no case longer than 5 years. The User must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent control mechanism.

(iii) In making a demonstration that a pollutant is not present, the Industrial User must provide data from at least one sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.

The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed in accordance with paragraph (l) of this section and include the certification statement in § 403.6(a)(2)(ii). Non-detectable sample results may only be used as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.

(iv) Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Control Authority must be included as a condition in the User's control mechanism. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information submitted by the User in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the Control Authority for 3 years after expiration of the waiver.

(v) Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the User's control mechanism by the Control Authority, the Industrial User must certify on each report with the statement below, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the Industrial User:

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under 40 CFR 403.12(e)(1).

(vi) In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present based on changes that occur in the User's operations, the User must immediately: Comply with the monitoring requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section or other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the Control Authority; and notify the Control Authority.

(vii) This provision does not supersede certification processes and requirements established in categorical Pretreatment Standards, except as otherwise specified in the categorical Pretreatment Standard.

(3) The Control Authority may reduce the requirement in paragraph (e)(1) of this section to a requirement to report no less frequently than once a year, unless required more frequently in the Pretreatment Standard or by the Approval Authority, where the Industrial User meets all of the following conditions:

(i) The Industrial User's total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed any of the following:

(A) 0.01 percent of the design dry weather hydraulic capacity of the POTW, or 5,000 gallons per day, whichever is smaller, as measured by a continuous effluent flow monitoring device unless the Industrial User discharges in batches;

(B) 0.01 percent of the design dry weather organic treatment capacity of the POTW; and

(C) 0.01 percent of the maximum allowable headworks loading for any pollutant regulated by the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard for which approved local limits were developed by a POTW in accordance with § 403.5(c) and paragraph (d) of this section;

(ii) The Industrial User has not been in significant noncompliance, as defined in § 403.8(f)(2)(viii), for any time in the past two years;

(iii) The Industrial User does not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that decreasing the reporting requirement for this Industrial User would result in data that are not representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period pursuant to paragraph (g)(3) of this section;

(iv) The Industrial User must notify the Control Authority immediately of any changes at its facility causing it to no longer meet conditions of paragraphs (e)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section. Upon notification, the Industrial User must immediately begin complying with the minimum reporting in paragraph (e)(1) of this section; and

(v) The Control Authority must retain documentation to support the Control Authority's determination that a specific Industrial User qualifies for reduced reporting requirements under paragraph (e)(3) of this section for a period of 3 years after the expiration of the term of the control mechanism.

(4) For Industrial Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the Control Authority in accordance with the procedures in § 403.6(c), the report required by paragraph (e)(1) shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long term production rate. For all other Industrial Users subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed only in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), the report required by paragraph (e)(1) shall include the User's actual average production rate for the reporting period.

(f) *Notice of potential problems, including slug loading.* All categorical and non-categorical Industrial Users shall notify the POTW immediately of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW, including any slug loadings, as defined by § 403.5(b), by the Industrial User.

(g) *Monitoring and analysis to demonstrate continued compliance.* (1) Except in the case of Non-Significant Categorical Users, the reports required in paragraphs (b), (d), (e), and (h) of this section shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the Discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the Control Authority, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable Pretreatment Standards. This sampling and analysis may be performed by the Control Authority in lieu of the Industrial User. Where the POTW performs the required sampling and analysis in lieu of the Industrial User, the User will not be required to submit the compliance certification required under paragraphs (b)(6) and (d) of this section. In addition, where the POTW itself collects all the information required for the report, including flow data, the Industrial User will not be required to submit the report.

(2) If sampling performed by an Industrial User indicates a violation, the User shall notify the Control Authority within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Control Authority within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation. Where the Control Authority has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the Industrial User, the Control Authority must perform the repeat sampling and analysis unless it notifies the User of the violation and requires the User to perform the repeat analysis. Resampling is not required if:

(i) The Control Authority performs sampling at the Industrial User at a frequency of at least once per month; or

(ii) The Control Authority performs sampling at the User between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the User or the Control Authority receives the results of this sampling.

(3) The reports required in paragraphs (b), (d), (e) and (h) of this section must be based upon data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, which data are representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period. The Control Authority shall require that frequency of monitoring necessary to assess and assure compliance by Industrial Users with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. Grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide, and volatile organic compounds. For all other pollutants, 24-hour composite samples must be obtained through flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Control Authority. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Control Authority, the samples must be representative of the Discharge and the decision to allow the alternative sampling must be documented in the Industrial User file for that facility or facilities. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: For cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil & grease the samples may be composited in the laboratory.

Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the Control Authority, as appropriate.

(4) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this section, a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the Control Authority may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs (e) and (h) of this section, the Control Authority shall require the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by Industrial Users with Applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

(5) All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(h) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the Administrator. (*See*, §§ 136.4 and 136.5.) Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the Administrator. Where 40 CFR part 136 does not include sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutants in question, or where the Administrator determines that the part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed using validated analytical methods or any other sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the POTW or other parties, approved by the Administrator.

(6) If an Industrial User subject to the reporting requirement in paragraph (e) or (h) of this section monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the Control Authority, using the procedures prescribed in paragraph (g)(5) of this section, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

(h) *Reporting requirements for Industrial Users not subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards*. The Control Authority must require appropriate reporting from those Industrial Users with Discharges that are not subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards. Significant Non-categorical Industrial Users must submit to the Control Authority at least once every six months (on dates specified by the Control Authority) a description of the nature, concentration, and flow of the pollutants required to be reported by the Control Authority. In cases where a local limit requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the Control Authority to determine the compliance status of the User. These reports must be based on sampling and analysis performed in the period covered by the report, and in accordance with the techniques described in 40 CFR part 136 of this chapter and amendments thereto. This sampling and analysis may be performed by the Control Authority in lieu of the significant non-categorical Industrial User. For Industrial Users for which EPA or the authorized state, tribe, or territory is the Control Authority, as of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (*see* 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all reports submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the industrial user to the Control Authority or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), 40 CFR 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. 40 CFR part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of 40 CFR part 127, the Industrial Users for which EPA or the authorized state, tribe, or territory is the Control Authority may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular control mechanism or if required to do so by state law.

(i) *Annual POTW reports*. POTWs with approved Pretreatment Programs shall provide the Approval Authority with a report that briefly describes the POTW's program activities, including

activities of all participating agencies, if more than one jurisdiction is involved in the local program. The report required by this section shall be submitted no later than one year after approval of the POTW's Pretreatment Program, and at least annually thereafter, and must include, at a minimum, the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. The report required by this section must also include a summary of changes to the POTW's pretreatment program that have not been previously reported to the Approval Authority and any other relevant information requested by the Approval Authority. As of December 21, 2025 or an EPA-approved alternative date (*see* 40 CFR 127.24(e) or (f)), all annual reports submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the POTW Pretreatment Program to the Approval Authority or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to 40 CFR part 3), 40 CFR 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. 40 CFR part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of 40 CFR part 127, the Approval Authority may also require POTW Pretreatment Programs to electronically submit annual reports under this section if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law.

(j) *Notification of changed Discharge.* All Industrial Users shall promptly notify the Control Authority (and the POTW if the POTW is not the Control Authority) in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in their Discharge, including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the Industrial User has submitted initial notification under paragraph (p) of this section.

(k) *Compliance schedule for POTW's.* The following conditions and reporting requirements shall apply to the compliance schedule for development of an approvable POTW Pretreatment Program required by § 403.8.

(1) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the development and implementation of a POTW Pretreatment Program (e.g., acquiring required authorities, developing funding mechanisms, acquiring equipment);

(2) No increment referred to in paragraph (k)(1) of this section shall exceed nine months;

(3) Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the POTW shall submit a progress report to the Approval Authority including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps taken by the POTW to return to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine months elapse between such progress reports to the Approval Authority.

(l) *Signatory requirements for Industrial User reports.* The reports required by paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) of this section shall include the certification statement as set forth in § 403.6(a)(2)(ii), and shall be signed as follows:

(1) By a responsible corporate officer, if the Industrial User submitting the reports required by paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) of this section is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means:

(i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or

(ii) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or

delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) By a general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User submitting the reports required by paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) of this section is a partnership, or sole proprietorship respectively.

(3) By a duly authorized representative of the individual designated in paragraph (l)(1) or (l)(2) of this section if:

(i) The authorization is made in writing by the individual described in paragraph (l)(1) or (l)(2);

(ii) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the Industrial Discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility, or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

(iii) the written authorization is submitted to the Control Authority.

(4) If an authorization under paragraph (l)(3) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (l)(3) of this section must be submitted to the Control Authority prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

(m) *Signatory requirements for POTW reports.* Reports submitted to the Approval Authority by the POTW in accordance with paragraph (i) of this section must be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other duly authorized employee. The duly authorized employee must be an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or the Pretreatment Program. This authorization must be made in writing by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official, and submitted to the Approval Authority prior to or together with the report being submitted.

(n) Provisions Governing Fraud and False Statements: The reports and other documents required to be submitted or maintained under this section shall be subject to:

(1) The provisions of 18 U.S.C. section 1001 relating to fraud and false statements;

(2) The provisions of sections 309(c)(4) of the Act, as amended, governing false statements, representation or certification; and

(3) The provisions of section 309(c)(6) regarding responsible corporate officers.

(o) *Record-keeping requirements.* (1) Any Industrial User and POTW subject to the reporting requirements established in this section shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by this section, including documentation associated with Best Management Practices. Such records shall include for all samples:

(i) The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the person or persons taking the samples;

(ii) The dates analyses were performed;

(iii) Who performed the analyses;

(iv) The analytical techniques/methods use; and

(v) The results of such analyses.

(2) Any Industrial User or POTW subject to the reporting requirements established in this section (including documentation associated with Best Management Practices) shall be required to retain for a minimum of 3 years any records of monitoring activities and results (whether or not such monitoring activities are required by this section) and shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the Director and the Regional Administrator (and POTW in the case of an Industrial User). This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the Industrial User or POTW or when requested by the Director or the Regional Administrator.

(3) Any POTW to which reports are submitted by an Industrial User pursuant to paragraphs (b), (d), (e), and (h) of this section shall retain such reports for a minimum of 3 years and shall make such reports available for inspection and copying by the Director and

the Regional Administrator. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Industrial User or the operation of the POTW Pretreatment Program or when requested by the Director or the Regional Administrator.

(p)(1) The Industrial User shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge into the POTW of a substance, which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the Industrial User discharges more than 100 kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the Industrial User: An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve months. All notifications must take place within 180 days of the effective date of this rule. Industrial users who commence discharging after the effective date of this rule shall provide the notification no later than 180 days after the discharge of the listed or characteristic hazardous waste. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed discharges must be submitted under 40 CFR 403.12 (j). The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 403.12 (b), (d), and (e).

(2) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (p)(1) of this section during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification.

Subsequent months during which the Industrial User discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

(3) In the case of any new regulations under section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the Industrial User must notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within 90 days of the effective date of such regulations.

(4) In the case of any notification made under paragraph (p) of this section, the Industrial User shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

(q) *Annual certification by Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users*. A facility determined to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User pursuant to § 403.3(v)(2) must annually submit the following certification statement, signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in paragraph (l) of this section. This certification must accompany any alternative report required by the Control Authority:

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR _____, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____ _____, to _____, _____ [month, days, year]:

(a) The facility described as _____ [facility name] met the definition of a non-significant categorical Industrial User as described in § 403.3(v)(2); (b) the facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and (c) the facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given

day during this reporting period. This compliance certification is based upon the following information:

(r) The Control Authority that chooses to receive electronic documents must satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR part 3—(Electronic reporting).

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 31225, Aug. 3, 1984; 51 FR 20429, June 4, 1986; 53 FR 40613, Oct. 17, 1988; 55 FR 30131, July 24, 1990; 58 FR 18017, Apr. 7, 1993; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 62 FR 38414, July 17, 1997; 70 FR 59889, Oct. 13, 2005; 70 FR 60195, Oct. 14, 2005; 80 FR 64157 Oct. 22, 2015; 85 FR 69204, Nov. 2, 2020]

§ 403.13 Variances from categorical pretreatment standards for fundamentally different factors.

(a) *Definition*. The term *Requester* means an Industrial User or a POTW or other interested person seeking a variance from the limits specified in a categorical Pretreatment Standard.

(b) *Purpose and scope*. In establishing categorical Pretreatment Standards for existing sources, the EPA will take into account all the information it can collect, develop and solicit regarding the factors relevant to pretreatment standards under section 307(b). In some cases, information which may affect these Pretreatment Standards will not be available or, for other reasons, will not be considered during their development. As a result, it may be necessary on a case-by-case basis to adjust the limits in categorical Pretreatment Standards, making them either more or less stringent, as they apply to a certain Industrial User within an industrial category or subcategory. This will only be done if data specific to that Industrial User indicates it presents factors fundamentally different from those considered by EPA in developing the limit at issue. Any interested person believing that factors relating to an Industrial User are fundamentally different from the factors considered during development of a categorical Pretreatment Standard applicable to that User and further, that the existence of those factors justifies a different discharge limit than specified in the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard, may request a fundamentally different factors variance under this section or such a variance request may be initiated by the EPA.

(c) *Criteria*—(1) *General criteria*. A request for a variance based upon fundamentally different factors shall be approved only if:

(i) There is an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard which specifically controls the pollutant for which alternative limits have been requested; and

(ii) Factors relating to the discharge controlled by the categorical Pretreatment Standard are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA in establishing the Standards; and

(iii) The request for a variance is made in accordance with the procedural requirements in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section.

(2) *Criteria applicable to less stringent limits*. A variance request for the establishment of limits less stringent than required by the Standard shall be approved only if:

(i) The alternative limit requested is no less stringent than justified by the fundamental difference;

(ii) The alternative limit will not result in a violation of prohibitive discharge standards prescribed by or established under § 403.5;

(iii) The alternative limit will not result in a non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) fundamentally more adverse than the impact considered during development of the Pretreatment Standards; and

(iv) Compliance with the Standards (either by using the technologies upon which the Standards are based or by using other control alternatives) would result in either:

(A) A removal cost (adjusted for inflation) wholly out of proportion to the removal cost considered during development of the Standards; or

(B) A non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) fundamentally more adverse than the impact considered during development of the Standards.

(3) *Criteria applicable to more stringent limits*. A variance request for the establishment of limits more stringent than

required by the Standards shall be approved only if:

(i) The alternative limit request is no more stringent than justified by the fundamental difference; and

(ii) Compliance with the alternative limit would not result in either:

(A) A removal cost (adjusted for inflation) wholly out of proportion to the removal cost considered during development of the Standards; or

(B) A non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) fundamentally more adverse than the impact considered during development of the Standards.

(d) *Factors considered fundamentally different*. Factors which may be considered fundamentally different are:

(1) The nature or quality of pollutants contained in the raw waste load of the User's process wastewater:

(2) The volume of the User's process wastewater and effluent discharged;

(3) Non-water quality environmental impact of control and treatment of the User's raw waste load;

(4) Energy requirements of the application of control and treatment technology;

(5) Age, size, land availability, and configuration as they relate to the User's equipment or facilities; processes employed; process changes; and engineering aspects of the application of control technology;

(6) Cost of compliance with required control technology.

(e) *Factors which will not be considered fundamentally different*. A variance request or portion of such a request under this section may not be granted on any of the following grounds:

(1) The feasibility of installing the required waste treatment equipment within the time the Act allows;

(2) The assertion that the Standards cannot be achieved with the appropriate waste treatment facilities installed, if such assertion is not based on factors listed in paragraph (d) of this section;

(3) The User's ability to pay for the required waste treatment; or

(4) The impact of a Discharge on the quality of the POTW's receiving waters.

(f) *State or local law*. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair the right of any state or locality under section 510 of the Act to impose more stringent limitations than required by Federal law.

(g) *Application deadline*. (1) Requests for a variance and supporting information must be submitted in writing to the Director or to the Administrator (or his delegate), as appropriate.

(2) In order to be considered, a request for a variance must be submitted no later than 180 days after the date on which a categorical Pretreatment Standard is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(3) Where the User has requested a categorical determination pursuant to § 403.6(a), the User may elect to await the results of the category determination before submitting a variance request under this section. Where the User so elects, he or she must submit the variance request within 30 days after a final decision has been made on the categorical determination pursuant to § 403.6(a)(4).

(h) *Contents submission*. Written submissions for variance requests, whether made to the Administrator (or his delegate) or the Director, must include:

(1) The name and address of the person making the request;

(2) Identification of the interest of the Requester which is affected by the categorical Pretreatment Standard for which the variance is requested;

(3) Identification of the POTW currently receiving the waste from the Industrial User for which alternative discharge limits are requested;

(4) Identification of the categorical Pretreatment Standards which are applicable to the Industrial User;

(5) A list of each pollutant or pollutant parameter for which an alternative discharge limit is sought;

(6) The alternative discharge limits proposed by the Requester for each pollutant or pollutant parameter identified in paragraph (h)(5) of this section;

(7) A description of the Industrial User's existing water pollution control facilities;

(8) A schematic flow representation of the Industrial User's water system including water supply, process wastewater systems, and points of Discharge; and

(9) A Statement of facts clearly establishing why the variance request should be approved, including detailed support data, documentation, and evidence necessary to fully evaluate the merits of the request, e.g., technical and economic data collected by the EPA and used in developing each pollutant discharge limit in the Pretreatment Standard.

(i) *Deficient requests.* The Administrator (or his delegate) or the Director will only act on written requests for variances that contain all of the information required. Persons who have made incomplete submissions will be notified by the Administrator (or his delegate) or the Director that their requests are deficient and unless the time period is extended, will be given up to thirty days to remedy the deficiency. If the deficiency is not corrected within the time period allowed by the Administrator (or his delegate) or the Director, the request for a variance shall be denied.

(j) *Public notice.* Upon receipt of a complete request, the Administrator (or his delegate) or the Director will provide notice of receipt, opportunity to review the submission, and opportunity to comment.

(1) The public notice shall be circulated in a manner designed to inform interested and potentially interested persons of the request. Procedures for the circulation of public notice shall include mailing notices to:

(i) The POTW into which the Industrial User requesting the variance discharges;

(ii) Adjoining States whose waters may be affected; and

(iii) Designated 208 planning agencies, Federal and State fish, shellfish and wildlife resource agencies; and to any other person or group who has requested individual notice, including those on appropriate mailing lists.

(2) The public notice shall provide for a period not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice during which time interested persons may review the request and submit their written views on the request.

(3) Following the comment period, the Administrator (or his delegate) or the Director will make a determination on the request taking into consideration any comments received. Notice of this final decision shall be provided to the requester (and the Industrial User for which the variance is requested if different), the POTW into which the Industrial User discharges and all persons who submitted comments on the request.

(k) *Review of requests by state.* (1) Where the Director finds that fundamentally different factors do not exist, he may deny the request and notify the requester (and Industrial User where they are not the same) and the POTW of the denial.

(2) Where the Director finds that fundamentally different factors do exist, he shall forward the request, with a recommendation that the request be approved, to the Administrator (or his delegate).

(l) *Review of requests by EPA.* (1) Where the Administrator (or his delegate) finds that fundamentally different factors do not exist, he shall deny the request for a variance and send a copy of his determination to the Director, to the POTW, and to the requester (and to the Industrial User, where they are not the same).

(2) Where the Administrator (or his delegate) finds that fundamentally different factors do exist, and that a partial or full variance is justified, he will approve the variance. In approving the variance, the Administrator (or his delegate) will:

(i) Prepare recommended alternative discharge limits for the Industrial User either more or less stringent than those prescribed by the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard to the extent warranted by the demonstrated fundamentally different factors;

(ii) Provide the following information in his written determination:

(A) The recommended alternative discharge limits for the Industrial User concerned;

(B) The rationale for the adjustment of the Pretreatment Standard (including the reasons for recommending that the variance be granted) and an explanation of how the recommended alternative discharge limits were derived;

(C) The supporting evidence submitted to the Administrator (or his delegate); and

(D) Other information considered by the Administrator (or his delegate) in developing the recommended alternative discharge limits;

(iii) Notify the Director and the POTW of his or her determination; and

(iv) Send the information described in paragraphs (l)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section to the Requestor (and to the Industrial User where they are not the same).

(m) *Request for hearing.* (1) Within 30 days following the date of receipt of the notice of the decision of the Administrator's delegate on a variance request, the requester or any other interested person may submit a petition to the Regional Administrator for a hearing to reconsider or contest the decision. If such a request is submitted by a person other than the Industrial User the person shall simultaneously serve a copy of the request on the Industrial User.

(2) If the Regional Administrator declines to hold a hearing and the Regional Administrator affirms the findings of the Administrator's delegate the requester may submit a petition for a hearing to the Environmental Appeals Board (which is described in § 1.25 of this title) within 30 days of the Regional Administrator's decision.

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 5132, Feb. 10, 1984; 50 FR 38811, Sept. 25, 1985; 51 FR 16030, Apr. 30, 1986; 54 FR 258, Jan. 4, 1989; 57 FR 5347, Feb. 13, 1992; 58 FR 18017, Apr. 7, 1993; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 70 FR 60198, Oct. 14, 2005]

§ 403.14 Confidentiality.

(a) *EPA authorities.* In accordance with 40 CFR part 2, any information submitted to EPA pursuant to these regulations may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions, or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words ''confidential business information'' on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR part 2 (Public Information).

(b) *Effluent data.* Information and data provided to the Control Authority pursuant to this part which is effluent data shall be available to the public without restriction.

(c) *State or POTW.* All other information which is submitted to the State or POTW shall be available to the public at least to the extent provided by 40 CFR 2.302.

§ 403.15 Net/Gross calculation.

(a) *Application.* Categorical Pretreatment Standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in the Industrial User's intake water in accordance with this section. Any Industrial User wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the Control Authority. Upon request of the Industrial User, the applicable Standard will be calculated on a ''net'' basis (*i.e.*, adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are met.

(b) *Criteria.* (1) Either:

(i) The applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards contained in 40 CFR subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or

(ii) The Industrial User demonstrates that the control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the Standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake waters.

(2) Credit for generic pollutants such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and oil and grease should not be granted unless the Industrial User demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the User's effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.

(3) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to

the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with Standard(s) adjusted under this section.

(4) Credit shall be granted only if the User demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water as that into which the POTW discharges. The Control Authority may waive this requirement if it finds that no environmental degradation will result.

[70 FR 60198, Oct. 14, 2005]

§ 403.16 Upset provision.

(a) *Definition*. For the purposes of this section, *Upset* means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial User. An Upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(b) *Effect of an upset*. An Upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards if the requirements of paragraph (c) are met.

(c) *Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset*. An Industrial User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of Upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An Upset occurred and the Industrial User can identify the cause(s) of the Upset;

(2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workmanlike manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures;

(3) The Industrial User has submitted the following information to the POTW and Control Authority within 24 hours of becoming aware of the Upset (if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five days):

(i) A description of the Indirect Discharge and cause of noncompliance;

(ii) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue;

(iii) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

(d) *Burden of proof*. In any enforcement proceeding the Industrial User seeking to establish the occurrence of an Upset shall have the burden of proof.

(e) *Reviewability of agency consideration of claims of upset*. In the usual exercise of prosecutorial discretion, Agency enforcement personnel should review any claims that non-compliance was caused by an Upset. No determinations made in the course of the review constitute final Agency action subject to judicial review. Industrial Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of Upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards.

(f) *User responsibility in case of upset*. The Industrial User shall control production or all Discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost or fails.

[46 FR 9439, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 53 FR 40615, Oct. 17, 1988]

§ 403.17 Bypass.

(a) *Definitions*. (1) *Bypass* means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an Industrial User's treatment facility.

(2) *Severe property damage* means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

(b) *Bypass not violating applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.* An Industrial User may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause Pretreatment Standards or Requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) *Notice.* (1) If an Industrial User knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Control Authority, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) An Industrial User shall submit oral notice of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards to the Control Authority within 24 hours from the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Control Authority may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(d) *Prohibition of bypass.* (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Control Authority may take enforcement action against an Industrial User for a bypass, unless;

(i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

(iii) The Industrial User submitted notices as required under paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) The Control Authority may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Control Authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

[53 FR 40615, Oct. 17, 1988, as amended at 58 FR 18017, Apr. 7, 1993]

§ 403.18 Modification of POTW pretreatment programs.

(a) *General.* Either the Approval Authority or a POTW with an approved POTW Pretreatment Program may initiate program modification at any time to reflect changing conditions at the POTW. Program modification is necessary whenever there is a significant change in the operation of a POTW Pretreatment Program that differs from the information in the POTW's submission, as approved under § 403.11.

(b) *Substantial modifications defined.* Substantial modifications include:

(1) Modifications that relax POTW legal authorities (as described in § 403.8(f)(1)), except for modifications that directly reflect a revision to this part 403 or to 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, and are reported pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section;

(2) Modifications that relax local limits, except for the modifications to local limits for pH and reallocations of the Maximum Allowable Industrial Loading of a pollutant that do not increase the total industrial loadings for the pollutant, which are reported pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section. Maximum Allowable Industrial Loading means the total mass of a pollutant that all Industrial Users of a POTW (or a subgroup of Industrial Users identified by the POTW) may discharge pursuant to limits developed under § 403.5(c);

(3) Changes to the POTW's control mechanism, as described in § 403.8(f)(1)(iii);

(4) A decrease in the frequency of self-monitoring or reporting required of industrial users;

(5) A decrease in the frequency of industrial user inspections or sampling by the POTW;

(6) Changes to the POTW's confidentiality procedures; and

(7) Other modifications designated as substantial modifications by the Approval Authority on the basis that the modification could have a significant impact on the operation of the POTW's Pretreatment Program; could result in an increase in pollutant loadings at the POTW; or could result in less stringent requirements being imposed on Industrial Users of the POTW.

(c) *Approval procedures for substantial modifications.* (1) The POTW shall submit to the Approval Authority a statement of the basis for the desired program modification, a modified program description (see § 403.9(b)), or such other documents the Approval Authority determines to be necessary under the circumstances.

(2) The Approval Authority shall approve or disapprove the modification based on the requirements of § 403.8(f) and using the procedures in § 403.11(b) through (f), except as provided in paragraphs (c) (3) and (4) of this section. The modification shall become effective upon approval by the Approval Authority.

(3) The Approval Authority need not publish a notice of decision under § 403.11(e) provided: The notice of request for approval under § 403.11(b)(1) states that the request will be approved if no comments are received by a date specified in the notice; no substantive comments are received; and the request is approved without change.

(4) Notices required by § 403.11 may be performed by the POTW provided that the Approval Authority finds that the POTW notice otherwise satisfies the requirements of § 403.11.

(d) *Approval procedures for non-substantial modifications.* (1) The POTW shall notify the Approval Authority of any non-substantial modification at least 45 days prior to implementation by the POTW, in a statement similar to that provided for in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(2) Within 45 days after the submission of the POTW's statement, the Approval Authority shall notify the POTW of its decision to approve or disapprove the non-substantial modification.

(3) If the Approval Authority does not notify the POTW within 45 days of its decision to approve or deny the modification, or to treat the modification as substantial under paragraph (b)(7) of this section, the POTW may implement the modification.

(e) *Incorporation in permit.* All modifications shall be incorporated into the POTW's NPDES permit upon approval. The permit will be modified to incorporate the approved modification in accordance with 40 CFR 122.63(g).

[62 FR 38414, July 17, 1997]

§ 403.19 Provisions of specific applicability to the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility.

(a) For the purposes of this section, the term ''Participating Industrial Users'' includes the following Industrial Users in the City of Owatonna, Minnesota: Crown Cork and Seal Company, Inc.; Cybex International Inc.; Josten's Inc.—Southtown Facility; SPx Corporation, Service Solutions Division; Truth Hardware Corporation; and Uber Tanning Company.

(b) For a Participating Industrial User discharging to the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility in Owatonna, Minnesota, when a categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed in terms of pollutant concentration the City of Owatonna may convert the limit to a mass limit by multiplying the five-year, long-term average process flows of the Participating Industrial User (or a shorter period if production has significantly increased or decreased during the five year period) by the concentration-based categorical Pretreatment Standard. Participating Industrial Users must notify the City in the event production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from a baseline production rate determined by Owatonna when it establishes a Participating Industrial User's initial mass limit. To remain eligible to receive equivalent mass limits the Participating Industrial User must maintain at least the same level of treatment as at the time the equivalent mass limit is established. Upon notification of a revised production rate from a Participating Industrial User,

the City will reassess the appropriateness of the mass limit. Owatonna shall reestablish the concentration-based limit if a Participating Industrial User does not maintain at least the same level of treatment as when the equivalent mass limit was established.

(c) If a categorical Participating Industrial User of the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors, including a comparison of three years of effluent data with background data, that pollutants regulated through categorical Pretreatment Standards, other than 40 CFR part 414, are not expected to be present in quantities greater than the background influent concentration to the industrial process, the City of Owatonna may reduce the sampling frequency specified in § 403.8(f)(2)(v) to once during the term of the categorical Participating Industrial User's permit.

(d) If a Participating Industrial User is discharging to the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility in Owatonna, Minnesota and is subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard other than one codified at 40 CFR part 414, the City of Owatonna may authorize the Participating Industrial User to forego sampling of a pollutant if the Participating Industrial User has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors, including a comparison of three years of effluent data with background data, that the pollutant is not expected to be present in quantities greater than the background influent concentration to the industrial process, and the Participating Industrial User certifies on each report, with the following statement, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the Participating Industrial User. The following statement is to be included as a comment to the periodic reports required by § 403.12(e):

''Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the pretreatment standard for 40 CFR ____, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the raw materials, industrial processes, and potential by-products have not contributed this pollutant to the wastewaters since filing of the last periodic report under 40 CFR 403.12(e).''

(e) If the average daily loading from the Participating Industrial Users to the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility is equal to or less than 0.68 pounds per day of chromium, 0.25 pounds per day of copper, 1.17 pounds per day of nickel, and 1.01 pounds per day of zinc, Owatonna may authorize a categorical Participating Industrial User to satisfy the reporting requirements of § 403.12(e) with an annual report provided on a date specified by Owatonna, provided that the Participating Industrial User has no reasonable potential to violate a Pretreatment Standard for any pollutant for which reduced monitoring is being allowed, and has not been in Significant Noncompliance within the previous three years.

(f) The Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility in Owatonna, Minnesota shall post public notice of all Significant Noncompliance subject to the publication requirement in § 403.8(f)(2)(vii) at the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency website for a period of one year, as soon as practicable upon identifying the violations. In addition, the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility shall post an explanation of how Significant Noncompliance is determined, and a contact name and phone number for information regarding other, non-Significant Noncompliance violations. If a violation is not corrected within thirty (30) calendar days or results in pass through or interference at the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility, publication must also be made in the format specified in § 403.8(f)(2)(vii).

(g) The provisions of this section shall expire on October 6, 2005.

[65 FR 59747, Oct. 6, 2000]

§ 403.20 Pretreatment Program Reinvention Pilot Projects Under Project XL.

The Approval Authority may allow any publicly owned treatment works (POTW) that has a final ''Project XL'' agreement to implement a Pretreatment Program that includes legal authorities and requirements that are different than the administrative requirements otherwise applicable under this part. The POTW must submit any such alternative requirements

as a substantial program modification in accordance with the procedures outlined in § 403.18. The approved modified program must be incorporated as an enforceable part of the POTW's NPDES permit. The Approval Authority must include a reopener clause in the POTW's NPDES permit that directs the POTW to discontinue implementing the approved alternative requirements and resume implementation of its previously approved pretreatment program if the Approval Authority determines that the primary objectives of the Local Pilot Pretreatment Program are not being met or the ''Project XL'' agreement expires or is otherwise terminated.

[66 FR 50339, Oct. 3, 2001]

APPENDIXES A–C TO PART 403 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX D TO PART 403—SELECTED INDUSTRIAL SUBCATEGORIES CONSIDERED DILUTE FOR PURPOSES OF THE COMBINED WASTESTREAM FORMULA

The following industrial subcategories are considered to have dilute wastestreams for purposes of the combined wastestream formula. They either were or could have been excluded from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to paragraph 8 of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et al. v. Costle Consent Decree for one or more of the following four reasons: (1) The pollutants of concern are not detectable in the effluent from the industrial user (paragraph 8(a)(iii)); (2) the pollutants of concern are present only in trace amounts and are neither causing nor likely to cause toxic effects (paragraph 8(a)(iii)); (3) the pollutants of concern are present in amounts too small to be effectively reduced by technologies known to the Administrator (paragraph 8(a)(iii)); or (4) the wastestream contains only pollutants which are compatible with the POTW (paragraph 8(b)(i)). In some instances, different rationales were given for exclusion under paragraph 8. However, EPA has reviewed these subcategories and has determined that exclusion could have occurred due to one of the four reasons listed above.

This list is complete as of October 9, 1986. It will be updated periodically for the convenience of the reader.

Auto and Other Laundries (40 CFR part 444)
- Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning
- Coin-Operated Laundries and Dry Cleaning
- Diaper Services
- Dry Cleaning Plants except Rug Cleaning
- Industrial Laundries
- Laundry and Garment Services, Not Elsewhere Classified
- Linen Supply
- Power Laundries, Family and Commercial

Electrical and Electronic Components[1] (40 CFR part 469)
- Capacitors (Fluid Fill)
- Carbon and Graphite Products
- Dry Transformers
- Ferrite Electronic Devices
- Fixed Capacitors
- Fluorescent Lamps
- Fuel Cells
- Incandescent Lamps
- Magnetic Coatings
- Mica Paper Dielectric
- Motors, Generators, Alternators
- Receiving and Transmitting Tubes
- Resistance Heaters
- Resistors
- Swithchgear
- Transformer (Fluid Fill)

Metal Molding and Casting (40 CFR part 464)
- Nickel Casting
- Tin Casting
- Titanium Casting

Gum and Wood Chemicals (40 CFR part 454)
- Char and Charcoal Briquets

Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing (40 CFR part 415)
- Ammonium Chloride
- Ammonium Hydroxide
- Barium Carbonate
- Calcium Carbonate
- Carbon Dioxide
- Carbon Monoxide and Byproduct Hydrogen
- Hydrochloric Acid
- Hydrogen Peroxide (Organic Process)
- Nitric Acid
- Oxygen and Nitrogen
- Potassium Iodide
- Sodium Chloride (Brine Mining Process)
- Sodium Hydrosulfide
- Sodium Hydrosulfite
- Sodium Metal
- Sodium Silicate
- Sodium Thiosulfate
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Sulfuric Acid

Leather (40 CFR part 425)
- Gloves
- Luggage

Paving and Roofing (40 CFR part 443)
- Asphalt Concrete
- Asphalt Emulsion
- Linoleum
- Printed Asphalt Felt
- Roofing

[1] The Paragraph 8 exemption for the manufacture of products in the Electrical and Electronic Components Category is for operations not covered by Electroplating/Metal Finishing pretreatment regulations (40 CFR parts 413/433).

Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard, and Builders' Paper and Board Mills (40 CFR parts 430 and 431)
Groundwood-Chemi-Mechanical
Rubber Manufacturing (40 CFR part 428)
Tire and Inner Tube Plants
Emulsion Crumb Rubber
Solution Crumb Rubber
Latex Rubber
Small-sized General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants,[2]
Medium-sided General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants[2]
Large-sized General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants[2]
Wet Digestion Reclaimed Rubber
Pan, Dry Digestion, and Mechanical Reclaimed Rubber
Latex Dipped, Latex-Extruded, and Latex-Molded Rubber[3]
Latex Foam[4]
Soap and Detergent Manufacturing (40 CFR part 417)
Soap Manufacture by Batch Kettle
Fatty Acid Manufacture by Fat Splitting
Soap Manufacture by Fatty Acid Neutralization
Glycerine Concentration
Glycerine Distillation
Manufacture of Soap Flakes and Powders
Manufacture of Bar Soaps
Manufacture of Liquid Soaps
Manufacture of Spray Dried Detergents
Manufacture of Liquid Detergents
Manufacture of Dry Blended Detergents
Manufacture of Drum Dried Detergents
Manufacture of Detergent Bars and Cakes
Textile Mills (40 CFR part 410)
Apparel manufacturing
Cordage and Twine
Padding and Upholstery Filling
Timber Products Processing (40 CFR part 429)
Barking Process
Finishing Processes
Hardboard—Dry Process

[51 FR 36372, Oct. 9, 1986]

APPENDIX E TO PART 403—SAMPLING PROCEDURES

I. COMPOSITE METHOD

A. It is recommended that influent and effluent operational data be obtained through 24-hour flow proportional composite samples. Sampling may be done manually or automatically, and discretely or continuously. If discrete sampling is employed, at least 12 aliquots should be composited. Discrete sampling may be flow proportioned either by varying the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot. All composites should be flow proportional to either the stream flow at the time of collection of the influent aliquot or to the total influent flow since the previous influent aliquot. Volatile pollutant aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis.

B. Effluent sample collection need not be delayed to compensate for hydraulic detention unless the POTW elects to include detention time compensation or unless the Approval Authority requires detention time compensation. The Approval Authority may require that each effluent sample is taken approximately one detention time later than the corresponding influent sample when failure to do so would result in an unrepresentative portrayal of actual POTW operation. The detention period should be based on a 24-hour average daily flow value. The average daily flow should in turn be based on the average of the daily flows during the same month of the previous year.

II. GRAB METHOD

If composite sampling is not an appropriate technique, grab samples should be taken to obtain influent and effluent operational data. A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. The collection of influent grab samples should precede the collection of effluent samples by approximately one detention period except that where the detention period is greater than 24 hours such staggering of the sample collection may not be necessary or appropriate. The detention period should be based on a 24-hour average daily flow value. The average daily flow should in turn be based upon the average of the daily flows during the same month of the previous year. Grab sampling should be employed where the pollutants being evaluated are those, such as cyanide and phenol, which may not be held for an extended period because of biological, chemical or physical interaction which take place after sample collection and affect the results.

[49 FR 31225, Aug. 3, 1984]

APPENDIX F TO PART 403 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX G TO PART 403—POLLUTANTS ELIGIBLE FOR A REMOVAL CREDIT

I. REGULATED POLLUTANTS IN PART 503 ELIGIBLE FOR A REMOVAL CREDIT

Pollutants	Use or disposal practice		
	LA	SD	I
Arsenic	X	X	X

[2] Footnote: Except for production attributed to lead-sheathed hose manufacturing operations.

[3] Footnote: Except for production attributed to chromic acid form-cleaning operations.

[4] Footnote: Except for production that generates zinc as a pollutant in discharge.

I. REGULATED POLLUTANTS IN PART 503 ELIGIBLE FOR A REMOVAL CREDIT—Continued

Pollutants	Use or disposal practice		
	LA	SD	I
Beryllium			X
Cadmium	X		X
Chromium		X	X
Copper	X		
Lead	X		X
Mercury	X		X
Molybdenum	X		
Nickel	X	X	X
Selenium	X		
Zinc	X		
Total hydrocarbons			X [1]

Key:
LA—land application.
SD—surface disposal site without a liner and leachate collection system.
I—firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator.

[1] The following organic pollutants are eligible for a removal credit if the requirements for total hydrocarbons (or carbon monoxide) in subpart E in 40 CFR part 503 are met when sewage sludge is fired in a sewage sludge incinerator: Acrylonitrile, ldrin/Dieldrin(total), Benzene, Benzidine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Bromodichloromethane, Bromoethane, Bromoform, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlordane, Chloroform, Chloromethane, DDD, DDE, DDT, Dibromochloromethane, Dibutyl phthalate, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 1,3-dichloropropene, Diethyl phthalate, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 1,2-diphenylhydrazine, Din-butyl phthalate, Endosulfan, Endrin, Ethylbenzene, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobutadiene, Alphahexachlorocyclohexane, Beta-hexachlorocyclohexane, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Hexachloroethane, Hydrogen cyanide, Isophorone, Lindane, Methylene chloride, Nitrobenzene, N-Nitrosodimethylamine, N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine, Pentachlorophenol, Phenol, Polychlorinated biphenyls, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 1,1,2,2,-tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Toluene, Toxaphene, Trichloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, and 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol.

II. ADDITIONAL POLLUTANTS ELIGIBLE FOR A REMOVAL CREDIT

[Milligrams per kilogram—dry weight basis]

Pollutant	Use or disposal practice			
	LA	Surface disposal		I
		Unlined [1]	Lined [2]	
Arsenic			[3] 100	
Aldrin/Dieldrin (Total)	2.7			
Benzene	[3] 16	140	3400	
Benzo(a)pyrene	15	[3] 100	[3] 100	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate		[3] 100	[3] 100	
Cadmium		[3] 100	[3] 100	
Chlordane	86	[3] 100	[3] 100	
Chromium (total)	[3] 100		[3] 100	
Copper		[3] 46	100	1400
DDD, DDE, DDT (Total)	1.2	2000	2000	
2,4 Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid		7	7	
Fluoride	730			
Heptachlor	7.4			
Hexachlorobenzene	29			
Hexachlorobutadiene	600			
Iron	[3] 78			
Lead		[3] 100	[3] 100	
Lindane	84	[3] 28	[3] 28	
Malathion		0.63	0.63	
Mercury		[3] 100	[3] 100	
Molybdenum		40	40	
Nickel			[3] 100	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	2.1	0.088	0.088	
Pentachlorophenol	30			
Phenol		82	82	
Polychlorinated biphenyls	4.6	<50	<50	
Selenium		4.8	4.8	4.8
Toxaphene	10	[3] 26	[3] 26	
Trichloroethylene	[3] 10	9500	[3] 10	
Zinc		4500	4500	4500

[1] Active sewage sludge unit without a liner and leachate collection system.
[2] Active sewage sludge unit with a liner and leachate collection system.
[3] Value expressed in grams per kilogram—dry weight basis.
KEY: LA—land application.
I—incineration.

[60 FR 54768, Oct. 25, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 42567, Aug. 4, 1999; 70 FR 60198, Oct. 14, 2005]

PART 405—DAIRY PRODUCTS PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Receiving Stations Subcategory

Sec.
405.10 Applicability; description of the receiving stations subcategory.
405.11 Specialized definitions.
405.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.13 [Reserved]
405.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart B—Fluid Products Subcategory

405.20 Applicability; description of the fluid products subcategory.
405.21 Specialized definitions.
405.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.23 [Reserved]
405.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart C—Cultured Products Subcategory

405.30 Applicability; description of the cultured products subcategory.
405.31 Specialized definitions.
405.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.33 [Reserved]
405.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart D—Butter Subcategory

405.40 Applicability; description of the butter subcategory.
405.41 Specialized definitions.
405.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.43 [Reserved]
405.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart E—Cottage Cheese and Cultured Cream Cheese Subcategory

405.50 Applicability; description of the cottage cheese and cultured cream cheese subcategory.
405.51 Specialized definitions.
405.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.53 [Reserved]
405.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart F—Natural and Processed Cheese Subcategory

405.60 Applicability; description of the natural and processed cheese subcategory.
405.61 Specialized definitions.
405.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best

practicable control technology currently available.
405.63 [Reserved]
405.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart G—Fluid Mix for Ice Cream and Other Frozen Desserts Subcategory

405.70 Applicability; description of the fluid mix for ice cream and other frozen desserts subcategory.
405.71 Specialized definitions.
405.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.73 [Reserved]
405.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.75 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart H—Ice Cream, Frozen Desserts, Novelties and Other Dairy Desserts Subcategory

405.80 Applicability; description of the ice cream, frozen desserts, novelties and other dairy desserts subcategory.
405.81 Specialized definitions.
405.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.83 [Reserved]
405.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.85 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart I—Condensed Milk Subcategory

405.90 Applicability; description of the condensed milk subcategory.
405.91 Specialized definitions.
405.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.93 [Reserved]
405.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.95 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.97 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart J—Dry Milk Subcategory

405.100 Applicability; description of the dry milk subcategory.
405.101 Specialized definitions.
405.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.103 [Reserved]
405.104 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.105 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.107 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart K—Condensed Whey Subcategory

405.110 Applicability; description of the condensed whey subcategory.
405.111 Specialized definitions.
405.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.113 [Reserved]
405.114 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.115 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.117 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart L—Dry Whey Subcategory

405.120 Applicability; description of the dry whey subcategory.
405.121 Specialized definitions.
405.122 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
405.123 [Reserved]
405.124 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
405.125 Standards of performance for new sources.
405.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
405.127 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), and 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816, *et seq.*, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Receiving Stations Subcategory

§ 405.10 Applicability; description of the receiving stations subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operation of receiving stations engaged in the assembly and reshipment of bulk milk for the use of manufacturing or processing plants.

§ 405.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For receiving stations receiving more than 150,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (15,600 lb/day or more of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.475	0.190
TSS	0.713	.285
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.048	0.019
TSS	0.071	.029
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For receiving stations receiving 150,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (under 15,600 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.625	0.313
TSS	0.938	.469
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.063	0.031
TSS	0.094	.047
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.13 [Reserved]

§ 405.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6434, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.100	0.050
TSS	0.126	.063
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.010	0.005
TSS	0.013	.006
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.12 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart B—Fluid Products Subcategory

§ 405.20 Applicability; description of the fluid products subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of market milk (ranging from 3.5 percent fat to fat-free), flavored milk (chocolate and others) and cream (of various fat concentrations, plain and whipped).

§ 405.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For fluid products plants receiving more than 250,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 25,900 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	3.375	1.350
TSS	5.506	2.025
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.338	0.135
TSS	0.551	.203
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For fluid products plants receiving 250,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 25,900 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	4.50	2.250
TSS	6.750	3.375
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.450	0.225
TSS	0.675	.338
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 32994, Sept. 13, 1974; 60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.23 [Reserved]

§ 405.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6434, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.740	0.370
TSS	0.925	.463
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.074	0.037
TSS	0.093	.046
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart C—Cultured Products Subcategory

§ 405.30 Applicability; description of the cultured products subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable discharges resulting from the manufacture of cultured products, including cultured skim milk (cultured buttermilk), yoghurt, sour cream and dips of various types.

§ 405.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For cultured products plants receiving more than 60,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 6,200 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	3.375	1.350
TSS	5.063	2.025
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.338	0.135
TSS	0.506	.203
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For cultured products plants receiving 60,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 6,200 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	4.50	2.250
TSS	6.750	.3.375
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.450	0.225
TSS	0.675	.338
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.33 [Reserved]

§ 405.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6434, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.740	0.370
TSS	0.926	.463
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.074	0.037
TSS	0.093	.046
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.32 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart D—Butter Subcategory

§ 405.40 Applicability; description of the butter subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of butter, either by churning or continuous process.

§ 405.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For plants processing more than 175,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 18,180 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	1.375	0.550
TSS	2.063	.825
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.138	0.055
TSS	0.206	.083
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For plants processing 175,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 18,180 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	1.825	0.913
TSS	2.738	1.369
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.183	0.091
TSS	.274	.137
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.43 [Reserved]

§ 405.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6434, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33933, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.160	0.080
TSS	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.016	0.008
TSS	0.020	.010
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned

treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.42 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart E—Cottage Cheese and Cultured Cream Cheese Subcategory

§ 405.50 Applicability; description of the cottage cheese and cultured cream cheese subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of cottage cheese and cultured cream cheese.

§ 405.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For plants processing more than 25,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 2,600 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	6.70	2.680
TSS	10.050	4.020
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.670	0.268
TSS	1.005	.402
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For plants processing 25,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 2,600 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	8.926	4.463
TSS	13.388	6.694
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.893	0.446
TSS	1.339	.669
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.53 [Reserved]

§ 405.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6434, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	1.480	0.740
TSS	1.850	.925
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.148	0.074
TSS	0.185	.093
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.52 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart F—Natural and Processed Cheese Subcategory

§ 405.60 Applicability; description of the natural and processed cheese subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of natural cheese (hard curd) and processed cheese.

§ 405.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter, shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For plants processing more than 100,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 10,390 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.716	0.290
TSS	1.088	.435
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.073	0.029
TSS	0.109	.044
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For plants processing 100,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 10,390 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.976	0.488
TSS	1.462	.731
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.098	0.049
TSS	0.146	.073
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 32993, Sept. 13, 1974; 60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.63 [Reserved]

§ 405.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6434, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.65 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.160	0.080
TSS	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.016	0.008
TSS	0.020	.010
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned

treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.62 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart G—Fluid Mix for Ice Cream and Other Frozen Desserts Subcategory

§ 405.70 Applicability; description of the fluid mix for ice cream and other frozen desserts subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of fluid mixes for ice cream and other frozen desserts for later freezing in other plants; it does not include freezing of the products as one of the affected operations.

§ 405.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For plants with a dairy products input of more than 85,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 8,830 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	2.20	0.880
TSS	3.30	1.320
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.220	0.068
TSS	0.330	.132
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For plants with a dairy products input of 85,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 8.830 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	2.926	1.463
TSS	4.388	2.194
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.293	0.146
TSS	0.439	.219
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 32993, Sept. 13, 1974; 60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.73 [Reserved]

§ 405.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6435, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.75 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.480	0.240
TSS	0.60	.30
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.048	0.024
TSS	0.060	.030
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.72 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart H—Ice Cream, Frozen Desserts, Novelties and Other Dairy Desserts Subcategory

§ 405.80 Applicability; description of the ice cream, frozen desserts, novelties and other dairy desserts subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of ice cream, ice milk, sherbert, water ices, stick confections, frozen novelties products, frozen desserts, melorine, pudding and other dairy product base desserts. If fluid mixes prepared at another plant are employed, the appropriate values from subpart G should be deducted from the limitations.

§ 405.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter, shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by

factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For plants with a dairy products input of more than 85,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 8,830 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	4.60	1.840
TSS	6.90	2.760
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.460	0.184
TSS	.690	0.276
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For plants with a dairy products input of 85,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 8,830 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	6.126	3.063
TSS	9.188	4.594
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.613	0.306
TSS	.919	.459
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.83 [Reserved]

§ 405.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6435, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.85 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.940	0.470
TSS	1.175	.588
pH	(1)	(1)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.094	0.047
TSS	0.118	.059
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33934, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.82 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart I—Condensed Milk Subcategory

§ 405.90 Applicability; description of the condensed milk subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of condensed whole milk, condensed skim milk, sweetened condensed milk and condensed buttermilk.

§ 405.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For plants condensing more than 100,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 10,390 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	3.450	1.380
TSS	5.175	2.070
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.345	0.138
TSS	0.518	.207
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For plants condensing 100,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 10,390 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	4.60	2.30
TSS	6.90	.450
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.460	0.230
TSS	0.690	.345
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) For plants in the size range covered by paragraph (b) once-through barometric condenser water may be discharged untreated if the composite net entrainment is below 15 mg/l of BOD*5* for any one day and below 10 mg/l of BOD*5* as the average for thirty consecutive days.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 32993, Sept. 13, 1974; 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.93 [Reserved]

§ 405.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6435, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.95 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.760	0.380
TSS	0.950	.475
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.076	0.038
TSS	0.095	.048
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 32994, Sept. 13, 1974]

§ 405.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.97 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.92 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart J—Dry Milk Subcategory

§ 405.100 Applicability; description of the dry milk subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of dry whole milk, dry skim milk and dry buttermilk.

§ 405.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''BOD*5* input'' shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analysis or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For milk drying plants with an input equivalent to more than 145,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 15,070 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	1.625	0.650
TSS	2.438	.975
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.163	0.065
TSS	0.244	.098
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For milk drying plants with an input equivalent to 145,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 15,070 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	2.176	1.088
TSS	3.276	1.638
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.218	0.109
TSS	0.328	.164
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.103 [Reserved]

§ 405.104 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6435, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.105 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.036	0.018
TSS	0.450	.225
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.036	0.018
TSS	0.045	.023
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 32993, Sept. 13, 1974]

§ 405.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.107 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.102 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart K—Condensed Whey Subcategory

§ 405.110 Applicability; description of the condensed whey subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of condensed sweet whey and condensed acid whey.

§ 405.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *BOD5* input shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For whey condensing plants with over 300,000 lb/day of fluid raw whey input (over 20,700 lb/day of solids or 14,160 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	1.00	0.400
TSS	1.50	.600
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.100	0.040
TSS	0.150	.060
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For whey condensing plants with 300,000 lb/day or less of raw fluid whey input (less than 20,700 lb/day of solids or 14,160 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	1.30	0.650
TSS	1.950	.975
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.130	0.065
TSS	0.195	.098
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) For plants in the size range covered in paragraph (b) once-through barometric condenser water may be discharged untreated if the composite net entrainment is below 15 mg/1 of BOD*5* for any one day and below 10 mg/1 of BOD*5* as the average for thirty consecutive days.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.113 [Reserved]

§ 405.114 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6435, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.115 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.220	0.110
TSS	0.276	.138
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.022	0.011
TSS	0.028	.014
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.117 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.112 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

Subpart L—Dry Whey Subcategory

§ 405.120 Applicability; description of the dry whey subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of sweet or acid dry whey.

§ 405.121 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *BOD5* input shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For whey drying plants with an input equivalent to more than 57,000 lb/day of 40 percent solids whey (22,800 lb/day of solids or 15,620 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	1.00	0.400
TSS	1.50	.600
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.100	0.040
TSS	0.150	.060
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For whey drying plants with an input equivalent to 57,000 lb/day or less of 40 percent solids whey (under 22,800 lb/day solids or 15,620 lb/day of BOD*5* input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	1.30	0.650
TSS	1.95	.975
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD*5* input)	
BOD*5*	0.130	0.065
TSS	0.195	.098
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.123 [Reserved]

§ 405.124 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6435, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.125 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD5 input)	
BOD5	0.220	0.110
TSS	0.275	.138
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD5 input)	
BOD5	0.022	0.011
TSS	0.023	.014
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 405.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.127 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.122 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

PART 406—GRAIN MILLS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Corn Wet Milling Subcategory

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406.11 Specialized definitions.
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406.13 [Reserved]
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Subpart B—Corn Dry Milling Subcategory

406.20 Applicability; description of the corn dry milling subcategory.
406.21 Specialized definitions.
406.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
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406.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
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Subpart C—Normal Wheat Flour Milling Subcategory

406.30 Applicability; description of the normal wheat flour milling subcategory.
406.31 Specialized definitions.

406.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
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Subpart D—Bulgur Wheat Flour Milling Subcategory

406.40 Applicability; description of the bulgur wheat flour milling subcategory.
406.41 Specialized definitions.
406.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
406.43 [Reserved]
406.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
406.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
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406.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart E—Normal Rice Milling Subcategory

406.50 Applicability; description of the normal rice milling subcategory.
406.51 Specialized definitions.
406.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
406.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
406.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
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406.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart F—Parboiled Rice Processing Subcategory

406.60 Applicability; description of the parboiled rice processing subcategory.
406.61 Specialized definitions.
406.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
406.63 [Reserved]
406.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
406.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
406.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
406.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart G—Animal Feed Subcategory

406.70 Applicability; description of the animal feed subcategory.
406.71 Specialized definitions.
406.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
406.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
406.74 [Reserved]
406.75 Standards of performance for new sources.
406.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
406.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart H—Hot Cereal Subcategory

406.80 Applicability; description of the hot cereal subcategory.
406.81 Specialized definitions.
406.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

406.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
406.84 [Reserved]
406.85 Standards of performance for new sources.
406.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
406.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart I—Ready-to-Eat Cereal Subcategory

406.90 Applicability; description of the ready-to-eat cereal subcategory.
406.91 Specialized definitions.
406.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
406.93–406.94 [Reserved]
406.95 Standards of performance for new sources.
406.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
406.97 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart J—Wheat Starch and Gluten Subcategory

406.100 Applicability; description of the wheat starch and gluten subcategory.
406.101 Specialized definitions.
406.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
406.103–406.104 [Reserved]
406.105 Standards of performance for new sources.
406.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
406.107 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 39 FR 10513, Mar. 20, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Corn Wet Milling Subcategory

§ 406.10 Applicability; description of the corn wet milling subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which shelled corn is steeped in a dilute solution of sulfurous acid and then processed by wet means into such products as animal feed, regular and modified starches, corn oil, corn syrup, and dextrose.

§ 406.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *corn* shall mean the shelled corn delivered to a plant before processing.

(c) The term *standard bushel* shall mean a bushel of shelled corn weighing 56 pounds.

(d) The abbreviation *MSBu* shall mean 1000 standard bushels.

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

(a) Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, and subject to the provisions in paragraph (b) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of corn)	
BOD5	2.67	0.89
TSS	4.32	1.08
pH	(1)	(1)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of corn)	
BOD5	150	50
TSS	240	60
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limitations given in paragraph (a) of this section for BOD5 and TSS are derived for a point source producing products standards to the corn wet milling industry. For those plants producing modified starches at a rate of at least 15 percent by dry-basis weight of total sweetener and starch products per month for 12 consecutive months, the following limitations should be used to derive an additive adjustment to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of corn)	
BOD5	0.81	0.27
TSS	2.16	.54
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of corn)	
BOD5	45	15
TSS	120	30

[39 FR 10513, Mar. 20, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 62371, Dec. 12, 1977; 60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.13 [Reserved]

§ 406.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6436, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33036, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of corn)	
BOD5	1.08	0.36
TSS	1.35	.45
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of corn)	
BOD5	60	20
TSS	75	25
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[41 FR 50823, Nov. 18, 1976]

§ 406.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, the provisions set forth in paragraph (a) of this section apply, as well as the following pretreatment standard which establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
TSS	Do.

(a) Process waste water shall not be discharged to a POTW at a flow rate or pollutant mass loading rate which is excessive over any time period during the peak load at a POTW. Excessive discharges are defined as those in which the flow of BOD*5* or total suspended solids (TSS) exceed the respective values of P from the following formula:

$$P = K(Q + R) - S$$

where:

P = maximum allowable peak waste load for the new corn wet milling source to be discharged to the POTW (gallons per one hour for flow and pounds per day for BOD*5* and TSS).

Q = average existing waste load to POTW.

R = average waste load for the new corn wet milling source to be discharged to POTW.

S = existing peak load of POTW.

K = 2. When the ratio of (S/Q) is greater than 1.5, K = 3.

Calculations are to be based on dry weather conditions.

[40 FR 52016, Nov. 7, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

(a) Subject to the provisions in paragraph (b) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of corn)	
BOD*5*	1.08	0.36
TSS	1.62	.54
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of corn)	
BOD*5*	60	20
TSS	90	30
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limitations given in paragraph (a) of this section for BOD*5* and TSS are derived for a point source producing products standard to the corn wet milling industry. For those plants producing modified starches at a rate of at least 15 percent by dry-basis weight of total sweetener and starch products per month for 12 consecutive months, the following limitations should be used to derive an additive adjustment to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of corn)	
BOD*5*	0.43	0.14
TSS	0.66	.22
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of corn)	
BOD*5*	24	8
TSS	36	12

[42 FR 62372, Dec. 12, 1977. Redesignated and amended at 44 FR 50739, Aug. 29, 1979]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Section 406.17 was suspended indefinitely at 45 FR 45582, July 7, 1980.

Subpart B—Corn Dry Milling Subcategory

§ 406.20 Applicability; description of the corn dry milling subcategory.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which shelled corn is washed and subsequently milled by dry processes into such products as corn meal, grits, flour, oil, and animal feed.

(b) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to discharges from subsequent manufacturing operations to produce expanded or extruded feed or feed products.

§ 406.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *corn* shall mean the shelled corn delivered to a plant before processing.

(c) The term *standard bushel* shall mean a bushel of shelled corn weighing 56 pounds.

(d) The abbreviation *MSBu* shall mean 1000 standard bushels.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of corn)	
BOD5	0.21	0.07
TSS	0.18	.06
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of corn)	
BOD5	12.0	4.0
TSS	10.5	3.5
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10513, Mar. 20, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.23 [Reserved]

§ 406.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6436, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this part:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of corn)	
BOD5	0.11	0.036
TSS	0.054	0.18
pH	(1)	(1)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of corn)	
BOD5	6.0	2.0
TSS	3.0	1.0
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 406.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart C—Normal Wheat Flour Milling Subcategory

§ 406.30 Applicability; description of the normal wheat flour milling subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processes in which wheat and other grains are milled by dry processes into flour and millfeed.

§ 406.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 406.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6436, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 406.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.32 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart D—Bulgur Wheat Flour Milling Subcategory

§ 406.40 Applicability; description of the bulgur wheat flour milling subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which wheat is parboiled, dried, and partially debranned in the production of bulgur.

§ 406.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of the subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *wheat* shall mean wheat delivered to a plant before processing.

(c) The term *standard bushel* shall mean a bushel of wheat weighing 60 pounds.

(d) The abbreviation *MSBu* shall mean 1,000 standard bushels.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of wheat)	
BOD5	0.025	0.0083
TSS	0.025	.0083
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of wheat)	
BOD5	1.50	0.50
TSS	1.50	.50
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10513, Mar. 20, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.43 [Reserved]

§ 406.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6436, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33936, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of wheat)	
BOD5	0.015	0.005
TSS	0.0099	.0033
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 stdbu of wheat)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
TSS	0.60	.20
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 406.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.42 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart E—Normal Rice Milling Subcategory

§ 406.50 Applicability; description of the normal rice milling subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which rice is cleaned and milled by dry processes.

§ 406.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: there

shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 406.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6436, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 406.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.52 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart F—Parboiled Rice Processing Subcategory

§ 406.60 Applicability; description of the parboiled rice processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which rice is cleaned, cooked and dried before being milled.

§ 406.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term ''rice'' shall mean rice delivered to a plant before processing.

(c) The abbreviation ''cwt'' shall mean hundred weight.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of rice)	
BOD5	0.42	0.14
TSS	0.24	.08
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per hundredweight of rice)	
BOD5	0.042	0.014
TSS	0.024	.008

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10513, Mar. 20, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.63 [Reserved]

§ 406.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6436, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.65 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of rice)	
BOD5	0.21	0.07
TSS	0.09	.03
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per hundredweight of rice)	
BOD5	0.021	0.007
TSS	0.009	.003
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 406.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.62 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart G—Animal Feed Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 918, Jan. 3, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 406.70 Applicability; description of the animal feed subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacturing of animal feeds (formula feed concentrate) using primarily grain and grain by-products which may be supplemented by proteins, pharmaceuticals, vitamins or mineral additives.

§ 406.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart: The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 406.74 [Reserved]

§ 406.75 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 406.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 918, Jan. 3, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.72 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart H—Hot Cereal Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 918, Jan. 3, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 406.80 Applicability; description of the hot cereal subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of various breakfast cereals from grains, principally wheat and oats, requiring cooking prior to normal human consumption.

§ 406.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *cereal* shall mean breakfast cereal.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 406.84 [Reserved]

§ 406.85 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 406.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 918, Jan. 3, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.82 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart I—Ready-to-Eat Cereal Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 919, Jan. 3, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 406.90 Applicability; description of the ready-to-eat cereal subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of various grains and other materials (whole grain wheat, rice, corn grits, oat flour, sugar, and minor ingredients) to produce various breakfast cereals normally available for human consumption without cooking.

§ 406.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *cereal* shall mean breakfast cereal.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of cereal product)	
BOD5	1.2	0.40
TSS	1.2	0.40
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of cereal product)	
BOD5	1.2	0.40
TSS	1.2	0.40
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 919, Jan. 3, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§§ 406.93–406.94 [Reserved]

§ 406.95 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of cereal product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.20
TSS	0.45	0.15
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of cereal product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.20
TSS	0.45	0.15
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 406.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 919, Jan. 3, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.97 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.92 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart J—Wheat Starch and Gluten Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 920, Jan. 3, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 406.100 Applicability; description of the wheat starch and gluten subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from those industrial operations utilizing wheat flour as a raw material for production of wheat starch and gluten (protein) components through conventional processes of physical separation and subsequent refinement.

§ 406.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart: The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of raw material (wheat flour))	
BOD5	6.0	2.0
TSS	6.0	2.0
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of raw material (wheat flour))	
BOD5	6.0	2.0
TSS	6.0	2.0
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 920, Jan. 3, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§§ 406.103–406.104 [Reserved]

§ 406.105 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of raw material (wheat flour))	
BOD5	3.0	1.0
TSS	3.0	1.0
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of raw material (wheat flour))	
BOD5	3.0	1.0
TSS	3.0	1.0
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 406.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 920, Jan. 3, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33937, June 29, 1995]

§ 406.107 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those

specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 406.102 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

PART 407—CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Apple Juice Subcategory

Sec.
407.10 Applicability; description of the apple juice subcategory.
407.11 Specialized definitions.
407.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
407.13 [Reserved]
407.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
407.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
407.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
407.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart B—Apple Products Subcategory

407.20 Applicability; description of the apple products subcategory.
407.21 Specialized definitions.
407.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
407.23 [Reserved]
407.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
407.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
407.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
407.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart C—Citrus Products Subcategory

407.30 Applicability; description of the citrus products subcategory.
407.31 Specialized definitions.
407.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
407.33 [Reserved]
407.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
407.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
407.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
407.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart D—Frozen Potato Products Subcategory

407.40 Applicability; description of the frozen potato products subcategory.
407.41 Specialized definitions.
407.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
407.43 [Reserved]
407.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
407.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
407.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
407.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart E—Dehydrated Potato Products Subcategory

407.50 Applicability; description of the dehydrated potato products subcategory.
407.51 Specialized definitions.
407.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
407.53 [Reserved]
407.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
407.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
407.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
407.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart F—Canned and Preserved Fruits Subcategory

407.60 Applicability; description of the canned and preserved fruits subcategory.
407.61 Specialized definitions.
407.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
407.63 [Reserved]
407.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
407.65 [Reserved]
407.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
407.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart G—Canned and Preserved Vegetables Subcategory

407.70 Applicability; description of the canned and preserved vegetables subcategory.
407.71 Specialized definitions.
407.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
407.73 [Reserved]
407.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
407.75 [Reserved]
407.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
407.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart H—Canned and Miscellaneous Specialities Subcategory

407.80 Applicability; description of the canned and miscellaneous specialties subcategory.
407.81 Specialized definitions.
407.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
407.83 [Reserved]
407.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
407.85 [Reserved]
407.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
407.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Apple Juice Subcategory

§ 407.10 Applicability; description of the apple juice subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of apples into apple juice or apple cider. When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one subcategory, the plant discharge limitation shall be set by proration limitations for each subcategory based on the total raw material covered by each subcategory.

§ 407.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
TSS	0.80	.40
pH	(1)	(1)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
TSS	0.80	.40
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33938, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.13 [Reserved]

§ 407.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6436, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33938, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
TSS	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
TSS	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 48737, Nov. 5, 1976]

§ 407.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33938, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 407.12 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart B—Apple Products Subcategory

§ 407.20 Applicability; description of the apple products subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of apples into apple products. The processing of apples into caustic peeled or dehydrated products is specifically excluded. When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one subcategory, the

plant discharge limitation shall be set by proration limitations, for each subcategory based on the total raw material covered by each subcategory.

§ 407.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	1.10	0.55
TSS	1.40	.70
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material	
BOD5	1.10	0.55
TSS	1.40	.70
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33938, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.23 [Reserved]

§ 407.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6437, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33938, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
TSS	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
TSS	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 48737, Nov. 5, 1976]

§ 407.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33938, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 407.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart C—Citrus Products Subcategory

§ 407.30 Applicability; description of the citrus products subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of citrus into citrus products. When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one subcategory, the plant discharge limitation shall be set by proration limitations for each subcategory based on raw material covered by each subcategory.

§ 407.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
TSS	1.70	0.85
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
TSS	1.70	0.85
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33938, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.33 [Reserved]

§ 407.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6437, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33938, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	0.14	0.07

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	0.14	0.07
TSS	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 48737, Nov. 5, 1976]

§ 407.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 407.32 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart D—Frozen Potato Products Subcategory

§ 407.40 Applicability; description of the frozen potato products subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of white potatoes into frozen potato products. When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one subcategory, the plant discharge limitation shall be set by proration limitations for each subcategory based on the total raw material covered by each subcategory.

§ 407.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	2.80	1.40
TSS	2.80	1.40
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	2.80	1.40
TSS	2.80	1.40
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.43 [Reserved]

§ 407.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6437, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	0.34	0.17
TSS	1.10	.55
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	0.34	0.17
TSS	1.10	.55
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 48737, Nov. 5, 1976]

§ 407.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 407.42 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart E—Dehydrated Potato Products Subcategory

§ 407.50 Applicability; description of the dehydrated potato products subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of white potatoes into dehydrated potato products. When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one subcategory, the plant discharge limitation shall be set by proration limitations for each subcategory based on the total raw material covered by each subcategory.

§ 407.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	2.40	1.20
TSS	2.80	1.40
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	2.40	1.20
TSS	2.80	1.40
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.53 [Reserved]

§ 407.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6437, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of raw material)	
BOD5	0.34	0.17
TSS	1.10	.55
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of raw material)	
BOD5	0.34	0.17
TSS	1.10	.55
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 10864, Mar. 21, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 48737, Nov. 5, 1976]

§ 407.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 407.52 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart F—Canned and Preserved Fruits Subcategory

SOURCE: 41 FR 16277, Apr. 16, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 407.60 Applicability; description of the canned and preserved fruits subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of the following fruit products: Apricots; caneberries; sweet, sour and brined cherries; cranberries; dried fruit; grape juice canning and pressing; olives; peaches; pears; fresh and processed pickles, and pickle salting stations; pineapples; plums; raisins; strawberries; and tomatoes. When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one commodity or subcategory, the plant discharge limitation shall be set by proration of limitations for each subcategory or commodity based on the total production covered by each commodity or subcategory.

§ 407.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *apricots* shall include the processing of apricots into the following product styles: Canned and frozen, pitted and unpitted, peeled and unpeeled, whole, halves, slices, nectar, and concentrate.

(c) The term *caneberries* shall include the processing of the following berries: Canned and frozen blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, ollalieberries, raspberries, and any other similar cane or bushberry but not strawberries or cranberries.

(d) The term *cherries, sweet* shall include the processing of all sweet varieties of cherries into the following products styles: Frozen and canned, pitted and unpitted, whole, halves, juice and concentrate.

(e) The term *cherries, sour* shall include the processing of all sour varieties of cherries into the following products styles: Frozen and canned, pitted and unpitted, whole, halves, juice and concentrate.

(f) The term *cherries, brined* shall include the processing of all varieties of cherries into the following brined product styles: Canned, bottled and bulk, sweet and sour, pitted and unpitted, bleached, sweetened, colored and flavored, whole, halved and chopped.

(g) The term *cranberries* shall mean the processing of cranberries into the following product styles: Canned, bottled, and frozen, whole, sauce, jelly, juice and concentrate.

(h) The term *dried fruit* shall mean the processing of various fruits into the following products styles: Air, vacuum, and freeze dried, pitted and unpitted, blanched and unblanched, whole, halves, slices and other similar styles of apples, apricots, figs, peaches, pears, prunes, canned extracted prune juice and pulp from rehydrated and cooked dehydrated prunes; but not including dates or raisins.

(i) The term *grape juice canning* shall mean the processing of grape juice into the following products and product styles: Canned and frozen, fresh and stored, natural grape juice for the manufacture of juices, drinks, concentrates, jams, jellies, and other related finished products but not wine or other spirits. In terms of raw material processed 1000 kg (1000 lb) of grapes are equivalent to 834 liters (100 gallons) of grape juice.

(j) The term *grape pressing* shall mean the washing and subsequent handling including pressing, heating, and filtration of natural juice from all varieties of grapes for the purpose of manufacturing juice, drink, concentrate, and jelly but not wine or other spirits. In terms of raw material processed 1000 kg (1000 lb) of grapes are equivalent to 834 liters (100 gallons) of grape juice.

(k) The term *olives* shall mean the processing of olives into the following product styles: Canned, all varieties, fresh and stored, green ripe, black ripe, spanish, sicilian, and any other styles to which spices, acids, and flavorings may have been added.

(l) The term *peaches* shall mean the processing of peaches into the following product styles: Canned or frozen, all varieties, peeled, pitted and unpitted, whole, halves, sliced, diced, and any other cuts, nectar, and concentrate but not dehydrated.

(m) The term *pears* shall mean the processing of pears into the following product styles: Canned, peeled, halved,

sliced, diced, and any other cuts, nectar and concentrate but not dehydrated.

(n) The term *pickles, fresh* shall mean the processing of fresh cucumbers and other vegetables, all varieties, all sizes from whole to relish, all styles, cured after packing.

(o) The term *pickles processed* shall mean the processing of pickles, cucumbers and other vegetables, all varieties, sizes and types, made after fermentation and storage.

(p) The term *pickles, salt stations* shall mean the handling and subsequent preserving of cucumbers and other vegetables at salting stations or tankyards, by salt and other chemical additions necessary to achieve proper fermentation for the packing of processed pickle products. Limitations include allowances for the discharge of spent brine, tank wash, tank soak, and cucumber wash waters. At locations where both salt station and process pack operations (§ 407.61(o)) occur, additive allowances shall be made for both of these sources in formulation of effluent limitations. The effluent limitations are to be calculated based upon the total annual weight (1000 lb, kkg) of raw product processed at each of the salt station and process pack operations. Allowances for contaminated stormwater runoff should be considered in NPDES permit formulation on a case-by-case basis.

(q) The term *pineapples* shall mean the processing of pineapple into the following product styles: Canned, peeled, sliced, chunk, tidbit, diced, crushed, and any other related piece size, juice and concentrate. It also specifically includes the on-site production of by-products such as alcohol, sugar or animal feed.

(r) The term *plums* shall mean the processing of plums into the following product styles: Canned and frozen, pitted and unpitted, peeled and unpeeled, blanched and unblanched, whole, halved, and other piece size.

(s) The term *raisins* shall mean the production of raisins from the following products: Dried grapes, all varieties, bleached and unbleached, which have been cleaned and washed prior to packaging.

(t) The term *strawberries* shall mean the processing of strawberries into the following product styles: Canned and frozen, whole, sliced, and pureed.

(u) The term *tomatoes* shall mean the processing of tomatoes into canned, peeled, whole, stewed, and related piece sizes; and processing of tomatoes into the following products and product styles: Canned, peeled and unpeeled paste, concentrate, puree, sauce, juice, catsup and other similar formulated items requiring various other pre-processed food ingredients.

(v) The term *medium* shall mean a point source that processes a total annual raw material production of fruits, vegetables, specialties and other products that is between 1,816 kkg (2,000 tons) per year and 9,080 kkg (10,000 tons) per year.

(w) The term *large* shall mean a point source that processes a total annual raw material production of fruits, vegetables, specialties and other products that exceeds 9,080 kkg (10,000 tons) per year.

(x) The term *annual average* shall mean the maximum allowable discharge of BOD*5* or TSS as calculated by multiplying the total mass (kkg or 1000 lb) of each raw commodity processed for the entire processing season or calendar year by the applicable annual average limitation.

(y) The terms *maximum for any one day* and *average of daily values for thirty consecutive days* shall be based on the daily average mass of material processed during the peak thirty consecutive day production period.

[41 FR 16277, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 22464, Apr. 16, 1979]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity of BOD*5* controlled by

this section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available. Any fruit processing plant which continuously or intermittently discharges process waste water during the processing season shall meet the annual average, maximum thirty day average, and maximum day BOD*5* limitations. Fruit processing plants employing long term waste stabilization, where all or a portion of the process waste water discharge is stored for the entire processing season and released at a controlled rate with State approval, shall meet only the annual average BOD*5* limitations.

[Metric units, kg/kkg of raw material; English units, lb/1,000 lb of raw material]

Commodity (fruits)	BOD*5* effluent limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—	Annual average shall not exceed—
Apricots	3.00	1.81	1.26
Caneberries	0.77	0.46	0.32
Cherries:			
Brined	2.87	1.78	1.28
Sour	1.77	1.11	0.81
Sweet	1.12	0.69	0.49
Cranberries	1.71	1.03	0.73
Dried fruit	1.86	1.13	0.80
Grape juice:			
Canning	1.10	0.69	0.51
Pressing	0.22	0.14	0.10
Olives	5.44	3.34	2.39
Peaches	1.51	0.93	0.67
Pears	1.77	1.12	0.83
Pickles:			
Fresh pack	1.22	0.75	0.53
Process pack	1.45	0.92	0.68
Salt stations	0.25	0.18	0.15
Pineapples	2.13	1.33	0.96
Plums	0.69	0.42	0.29
Raisins	0.43	0.28	0.21
Strawberries	1.79	1.06	0.74
Tomatoes	1.21	0.71	0.94

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity of TSS controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available. Any fruit processing plant which continuously or intermittently discharges process waste water during the processing season shall meet the annual average, maximum thirty day average, and maximum day TSS limitations. Fruit processing plants employing long term waste stabilization, where all or a portion of the process waste water discharge is stored for the entire processing season and released at a controlled rate with state approval, shall meet only the annual average TSS limitations.

[Metric units, kg/kkg of raw material; English units, lb/1,000 lb of raw material]

Commodity (fruits)	TSS effluent limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—	Annual average shall not exceed—
Apricots	5.36	3.74	2.33
Caneberries	1.38	0.95	0.58
Cherries:			
Brined	5.18	3.68	2.38
Sour	3.20	2.30	1.52
Sweet	2.01	1.43	0.92
Cranberries	3.06	2.14	1.34
Dried fruit	3.34	2.34	1.48
Grape juice:			
Canning	1.99	1.44	0.96
Pressing	0.40	0.29	0.18
Olives	9.79	6.92	4.44
Peaches	2.72	1.93	1.26
Pears	3.21	2.32	1.55
Pickles:			
Fresh pack	2.19	1.54	0.99
Process pack	2.63	1.91	1.28
Salt stations	0.42	0.33	0.25
Pineapples	3.85	2.76	1.81
Plums	1.24	0.87	0.54
Raisins	0.78	0.57	0.39
Strawberries	3.19	2.20	1.35
Tomatoes	2.15	1.48	0.90

(c) The following limitations establish the quality of pH controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
pH	At all times within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

[41 FR 16277, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 22464, Apr. 16, 1979; 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.63 [Reserved]

§ 407.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 any existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

[41 FR 16277, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.65 [Reserved]

§ 407.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

[41 FR 16277, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 407.62 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart G—Canned and Preserved Vegetables Subcategory

SOURCE: 41 FR 16281, Apr. 16, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 407.70 Applicability; description of the canned and preserved vegetables subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of the following vegetable products: Beets; broccoli; carrots; canned and frozen corn; dehydrated onions and garlic; dehydrated vegetables; dry beans; lima beans; mushrooms; canned onions; peas; sauerkraut canning and cutting; snap beans; spinach; squash; and canned potatoes. When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one commodity or subcategory, the plant discharge limitations shall be set by proration of limitations for each subcategory or commodity based on the total production covered by each commodity or subcategory.

§ 407.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *beets* shall include the processing of beets into the following product styles: Canned and peeled, whole, sliced, diced, French style, sections, irregular, and other cuts but not dehydrated beets.

(c) The term *broccoli* shall include the processing of broccoli into the following product styles: Frozen, chopped, spears, and miscellaneous cuts.

(d) The term *carrots* shall include the processing of carrots into the following product styles: Canned and frozen, peeled, whole, sliced, diced, nuggets,

crinkle cut, julienne, shoestrings, chunks, chips and other irregular cuts, and juices but not dehydrated carrots.

(e) The term *corn, canned* shall mean the processing of corn into the following product styles: Canned, yellow and white, whole kernel, cream style, and on-the-cob.

(f) The term *corn, frozen* shall mean the processing of corn into the following product styles: Frozen, yellow and white, whole kernel and whole cob.

(g) The term *dehydrated onions and garlic* shall mean the processing of dehydrated onions and garlic into the following product styles: Air, vacuum, and freeze dried, all varieties, diced, strips, and other piece sizes ranging from large sliced to powder but not including green onions, chives, or leeks.

(h) The term *dehydrated vegetables* shall mean the processing of dehydrated vegetables in the following product styles: Air, vacuum and freeze dried, blanched and unblanched, peeled and unpeeled, beets, bell peppers, cabbage, carrots, celery, chili pepper, horseradish, turnips, parsnips, parsley, asparagus, tomatoes, green beans, corn, spinach, green onion tops, chives, leeks, whole, diced, and any other piece size ranging from sliced to powder.

(i) The term *dry beans* shall mean the production of canned pinto, kidney, navy, great northern, red, pink or related type, with and without formulated sauces, meats and gravies.

(j) The term *lima beans* shall mean the processing of lima beans into the following product styles: Canned and frozen, green and white, all varieties and sizes.

(k) The term *mushrooms* shall mean the processing of mushrooms into the following product styles: Canned, frozen, dehydrated, all varieties, shapes and sizes.

(l) The term *canned onions* shall mean the processing of onions into the following product styles: Canned, frozen, and fried (canned), peeled, whole, sliced, and any other piece size but not including frozen, battered onion rings or dehydrated onions.

(m) The term *peas* shall mean the processing of peas into the following product styles: Canned and frozen, all varieties and sizes, whole.

(n) The term *squash* shall include the processing of pumpkin and squash into canned and frozen styles.

(o) The term *sauerkraut cutting* shall mean the trimming, cutting, and subsequent preparatory handling of cabbage necessary for and including brining and fermentation, and subsequent tank soaking.

(p) The term *sauerkraut canning* shall mean the draining and subsequent filling and canning of fermented cabbage and juice.

(q) The term *snap beans* shall mean the processing of snap beans into the following product styles: Canned and frozen green, Italian, wax, string, bush, and other related varieties, whole, French, fancy, Extra Standard, Standard, and other cuts.

(r) The term *spinach* shall mean the processing of spinach and leafy greens into the following product styles: Canned or frozen, whole leaf, chopped, and other related cuts.

(s) The term *potatoes* shall mean the processing of sweet potatoes into the following product styles: Canned, peeled, solid, syrup, and vacuum packed. The following white potato product styles are also included: Canned, peeled, white, all varieties, whole and sliced.

(t) The term *medium* shall mean a point source that processes a total annual raw material production of fruits, vegetables, specialties and other products that is between 1,816 kkg (2,000 tons) per year and 9,080 kkg (10,000 tons) per year.

(u) The term *large* shall mean a point source that processes a total annual raw material production of fruits, vegetables, specialties and other products that exceeds 9,080 kkg (10,000 tons) per year.

(v) The term *annual average* shall mean the maximum allowable discharge of BOD_5 or TSS as calculated by multiplying the total mass (kkg or 1000 lb) of each raw commodity processed for the entire processing season or calendar year by the applicable annual average limitation.

(w) The terms *maximum for any one day* and *average of daily values for thirty consecutive days* shall be based on the daily average mass of raw material

processed during the peak thirty consecutive day production period.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity of BOD*5* controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available. Any vegetable processing plant which continuously or intermittently discharges process waste water during the processing season shall meet the annual average, maximum thirty day average, and maximum day BOD*5* limitations. Vegetable processing plants employing long term waste stabilization, where all or a portion of the process waste water discharge is stored for the entire processing season and released at a controlled rate with State approval, shall meet only the annual average BOD*5* limitations. The effluent limitations do not apply to single-commodity 100 percent canned corn processing plants of all sizes, and multi-commodity 100 percent frozen vegetable processing plants with total annual raw material production less than 7,264 kkg (8,000 tons) per year.

[Metric units, kg/kkg of raw material; English units, lb/1,000 lb of raw material]

Commodity (vegetables)	BOD*5* effluent limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—	Annual average shall not exceed—
Beets	1.01	0.71	0.57
Broccoli	3.83	2.21	1.47
Carrots	1.76	1.11	0.82
Corn:			
Canned	0.71	0.48	0.38
Frozen	1.45	0.84	0.56
Dehydrated onion/garlic	2.45	1.46	0.98
Dehydrated vegetables	2.98	1.76	1.21
Dry beans	2.50	1.51	1.07
Lima beans	3.68	2.19	1.51
Mushrooms	3.01	1.78	1.22
Onions (canned)	3.09	1.83	1.25
Peas	2.42	1.50	1.08
Sauerkraut:			
Canning	0.50	0.30	0.21
Cutting	0.08	0.05	0.04
Snap beans	1.51	0.87	0.58
Spinach	2.37	1.36	0.91
Squash	0.90	0.59	0.46
Potatoes	0.90	0.66	0.55

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity of TSS controlled by the section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available. Any vegetable processing plant which continuously or intermittently discharges process waste water during the processing season shall meet the annual average, maximum thirty day average, and maximum day TSS limitations. Vegetable processing plants employing long term waste stabilization, where all or a portion of the process waste water discharge is stored for the entire processing season and released at a controlled rate with state approval, shall meet only the annual average TSS limitations. The effluent limitations do not apply to single-commodity 100 percent canned corn processing plants of all sizes, and multi-commodity 100 percent frozen vegetable processing plants with total annual raw material production less than 7,264 kkg (8,000 tons) per year.

[Metric units, kg/kkg of raw material; English units, lb/1,000 lb of raw material]

Commodity (vegetables)	TSS effluent limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—	Annual average shall not exceed—
Beets	1.88	1.47	1.12
Broccoli	6.78	4.57	2.65

[Metric units, kg/kkg of raw material; English units, lb/1,000 lb of raw material]

Commodity (vegetables)	TSS effluent limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—	Annual average shall not exceed—
Carrots	3.19	2.30	1.54
Corn:			
Canned	1.32	1.00	0.73
Frozen	3.13	2.30	1.57
Dehydrated onion/garlic	4.49	3.02	1.76
Dehydrated vegetables	5.30	3.65	2.21
Dry beans	4.48	3.13	1.97
Lima beans	6.56	4.53	2.76
Mushrooms	5.36	3.68	2.22
Onions (canned)	5.51	3.78	2.28
Peas	4.36	3.11	2.02

[Metric units, kg/kkg of raw material; English units, lb/1,000 lb of raw material]

Commodity (vegetables)	TSS effluent limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—	Annual average shall not exceed—
Sauerkraut:			
Canning	0.89	0.63	0.40
Cutting	0.14	0.11	0.08
Snap beans	2.67	1.80	1.04
Spinach	4.19	2.81	1.64
Squash	1.64	1.23	0.87
Potatoes	1.69	1.37	1.09

(c) The following limitations establish the quality of pH controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available. The effluent limitations do not apply to single-commodity 100 percent canned corn processing plants of all sizes, and multi-commodity 100 percent frozen vegetable processing plants with total annual raw material production less than 7,264 kkg (8,000 tons) per year.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
pH	At all times within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

[41 FR 16281, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.73 [Reserved]

§ 407.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 any existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD_5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

[41 FR 16281, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.75 [Reserved]

§ 407.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD_5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

[41 FR 16281, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 407.72 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart H—Canned and Miscellaneous Specialties Subcategory

SOURCE: 41 FR 16284, Apr. 16, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 407.80 Applicability; description of the canned and miscellaneous specialties subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of the following specialty products: Added ingredients; baby food; corn, potato, and tortilla chips; ethnic foods; jams and jellies; mayonnaise and dressings; soups; and tomato-starch-cheese canned specialties. When a plant is subject to effluent limitations covering more than one commodity or subcategory, the plant discharge limitations shall be set by proration of limitations for each subcategory or commodity based on the total production covered by each commodity or subcategory.

§ 407.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *added ingredients* shall mean the prepared sauces (prepared from items such as dairy products, starches, sugar, tomato sauce and concentrate, spices, and other related preprocessed ingredients) which are added during the canning and freezing of fruits and vegetables.

(c) The term *baby foods* shall mean the processing of canned fresh fruits and vegetables, meats, eggs, fruit juices, cereal, formulated entrees, desserts and snacks using fresh, pre-processed, or any combination of these and other food ingredients necessary for the production of infant foods.

(d) The term *chips, potato* shall mean the processing of fried chips, made from fresh or stored white potatoes, all varieties. In terms of finished potato chips, 1 kg (lb) of finished product is equivalent to 4 kg (lb) of raw material.

(e) The term *chips, corn* shall mean the processing of fried corn, made by soaking, rinsing, milling and extruding into a fryer without toasting. In terms of finished corn chips, 1 kg (lb) of finished product is equivalent to 0.9 kg (lb) of raw material.

(f) The term *chips, tortilla* shall mean the processing of fried corn, made by soaking, rinsing, milling, rolling into sheets, toasting and frying. In terms of finished tortilla chips, 1 kg (lb) of finished product is equivalent to 0.9 kg (lb) of raw material.

(g) The term *ethnic foods* shall mean the production of canned and frozen Chinese and Mexican specialties utilizing fresh and pre-processed bean sprouts, bamboo shoots, water chestnuts, celery, cactus, tomatoes, and other similar vegetables necessary for the production of the various characteristic product styles.

(h) The term *jams and jellies* shall include the production of jams, jellies and preserves defined as follows: The combination of fruit and fruit concentrate, sugar, pectin, and other additives in an acidic medium resulting in a gelatinized and thickened finished product.

(i) The term *mayonnaise and salad dressings* shall be defined as the emulsified and non-emulsified semi-solid food prepared from the combining of edible vegetable oil with acidifying, and egg yolk containing ingredients, or gum and starch combinations to which certain colorings, spices, and flavorings have been added.

(j) The term *soups* shall mean the combination of various fresh and preprocessed meats, fish, dairy products, eggs, flours, starches, vegetables, spices, and other similar raw ingredients into a variety of finished mixes and styles but not including dehydrated soups.

(k) The term *tomato-starch-cheese canned specialties* shall mean canned specialties resulting from a combination of fresh and pre-processed tomatoes, starches, cheeses, spices, and other flavorings necessary to produce a variety of products similar to but not exclusively raviolis, spaghetti, tamales, and enchiladas.

(l) The term *medium* shall mean a point source that processes a total annual raw material production of fruits, vegetables, specialties and other products that is between 1,816 kkg (2,000 tons) per year and 9,080 kkg (10,000 tons) per year.

(m) The term *large* shall mean a point source that processes a total annual raw material production of fruits, vegetables, specialties and other products that exceeds 9,080 kkg (10,000 tons) per year.

(n) The term *annual average* shall mean the maximum allowable discharge of BOD*5* or TSS, as calculated by multiplying the total mass (kkg or 1000 lb) of each final product produced for the entire processing season or calendar year by the applicable annual average limitation.

(o) The terms *maximum for any one day* and *average of daily values for thirty consecutive days* shall be based on the daily average mass of final product produced during the peak thirty consecutive day production period.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity of BOD*5* controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available. Any food specialty plant which continuously or intermittently discharges process waste water during the processing season shall meet the annual average, maximum thirty day average, and maximum day BOD*5* limitations. Food specialty plants employing long term waste stabilization, where all or a portion of the process waste water discharge is stored for the entire processing season and release at a controlled rate with state approval, shall meet only the annual average BOD*5* limitations. Effluent limitations for the soups subcategory are based upon pounds (lb) or kilograms (kg) of pollutant per 1000 pounds (lb) or kilograms (kkg) of raw ingredients.

[Metric units, kg/kkg of final product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of final product]

Commodity (specialties)	BOD*5* effluent limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—	Annual average shall not exceed—
Added ingredients	0.95	0.55	0.36
Baby food	1.23	0.73	0.51
Chips:			
Corn	1.58	1.04	0.80
Potato	3.46	2.17	1.58
Tortilla	2.41	1.50	1.09
Ethnic foods	2.39	1.41	0.96
Jams/jellies	0.42	0.26	0.19
Mayonnaise and dressings	0.37	0.24	0.17
Soups	4.14	2.46	1.69
Tomato-starch-cheese canned specialties	1.87	1.08	0.72

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity of TSS controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available. Any food specialty plant which continuously or intermittently discharges process waste water during the processing season shall meet the annual average, maximum thirty day average, and maximum day TSS limitations. Food specialty plants employing long term waste stabilization, where all or a portion of the process waste water discharge is stored for the entire processing season and released at a controlled rate with state approval, shall meet only the annual average TSS limitations. Effluent limitations for the soups subcategory are based upon pounds (lb) or kilograms (kg) of pollutant per 1000 pounds (lb) or kilograms (kkg) of raw ingredients.

[Metric units, kg/kkg of final product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of final product]

Commodity (specialties)	TSS effluent limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—	Annual average shall not exceed—
Added ingredients	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baby food	2.23	1.55	0.95
Chips:			
Corn	2.90	2.17	1.53
Potato	6.25	4.49	2.97
Tortilla	4.34	3.11	2.04
Ethnic foods	4.23	2.91	1.73
Jams/jellies	0.76	0.54	0.36
Mayonnaise and dressings	0.67	0.49	0.33
Soups	7.38	5.09	3.10
Tomato-starch-cheese canned specialties	3.31	2.23	1.30

(c) The following limitations establish the quality of pH controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a ''medium'' or ''large'' existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
Oil and grease	Shall not exceed 20 mg/l.
pH	At all times within the range 6.0 to 9.5 exceed 10 mg/l.
pH	At all times within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

[41 FR 16284, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.83 [Reserved]

§ 407.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 any existing point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[41 FR 16281, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.85 [Reserved]

§ 407.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[41 FR 16281, Apr. 16, 1976, as amended at 60 FR 33939, June 29, 1995]

§ 407.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 407.82 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

PART 408—CANNED AND PRESERVED SEAFOOD PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Farm-Raised Catfish Processing Subcategory

Sec.

408.10 Applicability; description of the farm-raised catfish processing subcategory.

408.11 Specialized definitions.
408.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.13 [Reserved]
408.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart B—Conventional Blue Crab Processing Subcategory

408.20 Applicability; description of the conventional blue crab processing subcategory.
408.21 Specialized definitions.
408.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.23 [Reserved]
408.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart C—Mechanized Blue Crab Processing Subcategory

408.30 Applicability; description of the mechanized blue crab processing subcategory.
408.31 Specialized definitions.
408.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.33 [Reserved]
408.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart D—Non-Remote Alaskan Crab Meat Processing Subcategory

408.40 Applicability; description of the non-remote Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory.
408.41 Specialized definitions.
408.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.43 [Reserved]
408.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart E—Remote Alaskan Crab Meat Processing Subcategory

408.50 Applicability; description of the remote Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory.
408.51 Specialized definitions.
408.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.53 [Reserved]
408.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart F—Non-Remote Alaskan Whole Crab and Crab Section Processing Subcategory

408.60 Applicability; description of the non-remote Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory.
408.61 Specialized definitions.
408.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.63 [Reserved]

408.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart G—Remote Alaskan Whole Crab and Crab Section Processing Subcategory

408.70 Applicability; description of the remote Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory.
408.71 Specialized definitions.
408.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.73 [Reserved]
408.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.75 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart H—Dungeness and Tanner Crab Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

408.80 Applicability; description of the dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory.
408.81 Specialized definitions.
408.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.83 [Reserved]
408.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.85 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart I—Non-Remote Alaskan Shrimp Processing Subcategory

408.90 Applicability; description of the non-remote Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory.
408.91 Specialized definitions.
408.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.93 [Reserved]
408.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.95 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.97 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart J—Remote Alaskan Shrimp Processing Subcategory

408.100 Applicability; description of the remote Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory.
408.101 Specialized definitions.
408.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.103 [Reserved]
408.104 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.105 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.107 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart K—Northern Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

408.110 Applicability; description of the Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States subcategory.
408.111 Specialized definitions.
408.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.113 [Reserved]
408.114 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.115 Standards of performance for new sources.

408.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.117 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart L—Southern Non-Breaded Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

408.120 Applicability; description of the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States subcategory.
408.121 Specialized definitions.
408.122 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.123 [Reserved]
408.124 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.125 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.127 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart M—Breaded Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

408.130 Applicability; description of the breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States subcategory.
408.131 Specialized definitions.
408.132 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.133 [Reserved]
408.134 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.135 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.137 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart N—Tuna Processing Subcategory

408.140 Applicability; description of the tuna processing subcategory.
408.141 Specialized definitions.
408.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.143 [Reserved]
408.144 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.145 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.147 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart O—Fish Meal Processing Subcategory

408.150 Applicability; description of the fish meal processing subcategory.
408.151 Specialized definitions.
408.152 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.153 [Reserved]
408.154 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.155 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.157 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart P—Alaskan Hand-Butchered Salmon Processing Subcategory

408.160 Applicability; description of the Alaskan hand-butchered salmon processing subcategory.
408.161 Specialized definitions.
408.162 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.163 [Reserved]
408.164 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.165 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.167 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart Q—Alaskan Mechanized Salmon Processing Subcategory

408.170 Applicability; description of the Alaskan mechanized salmon processing subcategory.
408.171 Specialized definitions.
408.172 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.173 [Reserved]
408.174 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.175 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.177 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart R—West Coast Hand-Butchered Salmon Processing Subcategory

408.180 Applicability; description of the West Coast hand-butchered salmon processing subcategory.
408.181 Specialized definitions.
408.182 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.183 [Reserved]
408.184 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.185 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.187 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart S—West Coast Mechanized Salmon Processing Subcategory

408.190 Applicability; description of the West Coast mechanized salmon processing subcategory.
408.191 Specialized definitions.
408.192 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.193 [Reserved]
408.194 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.195 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.197 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart T—Alaskan Bottom Fish Processing Subcategory

408.200 Applicability; description of the Alaskan bottom fish processing subcategory.
408.201 Specialized definitions.
408.202 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.203 [Reserved]
408.204 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.205 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.206 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.207 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart U—Non-Alaskan Conventional Bottom Fish Processing Subcategory

408.210 Applicability; description of the non-Alaskan conventional bottom fish processing subcategory.
408.211 Specialized definitions.
408.212 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.213 [Reserved]
408.214 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.215 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.216 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.217 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart V—Non-Alaskan Mechanized Bottom Fish Processing Subcategory

408.220 Applicability; description of the non-Alaskan mechanized bottom fish processing subcategory.
408.221 Specialized definitions.
408.222 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction

attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.223 [Reserved]
408.224 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.225 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.226 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.227 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart W—Hand-Shucked Clam Processing Subcategory

408.230 Applicability; description of the hand-shucked clam processing subcategory.
408.231 Specialized definitions.
408.232 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.233 [Reserved]
408.234 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.235 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.236 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.237 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart X—Mechanized Clam Processing Subcategory

408.240 Applicability; description of the mechanized clam processing subcategory.
408.241 Specialized definitions.
408.242 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.243 [Reserved]
408.244 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.245 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.246 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.247 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart Y—Pacific Coast Hand-Shucked Oyster Processing Subcategory

408.250 Applicability; description of the Pacific Coast hand-shucked oyster processing subcategory.
408.251 Specialized definitions.
408.252 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.253 [Reserved]
408.254 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.255 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.256 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.257 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart Z—Atlantic and Gulf Coast Hand-Shucked Oyster Processing Subcategory

408.260 Applicability; description of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast hand-shucked oyster processing subcategory.
408.261 Specialized definitions.
408.262 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.263 [Reserved]
408.264 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.265 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.266 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.267 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart AA—Steamed and Canned Oyster Processing Subcategory

408.270 Applicability; description of the steamed and canned oyster processing subcategory.
408.271 Specialized definitions.
408.272 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.273 [Reserved]
408.274 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.275 Standards of performance for new sources.

408.276 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.277 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart AB—Sardine Processing Subcategory

408.280 Applicability; description of the sardine processing subcategory.
408.281 Specialized definitions.
408.282 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.283 [Reserved]
408.284 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.285 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.286 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.287 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart AC—Alaskan Scallop Processing Subcategory

408.290 Applicability; description of the Alaskan scallop processing subcategory.
408.291 Specialized definitions.
408.292 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.293 [Reserved]
408.294 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.295 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.296 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.297 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart AD—Non-Alaskan Scallop Processing Subcategory

408.300 Applicability; description of the non-Alaskan scallop processing subcategory.
408.301 Specialized definitions.
408.302 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.303 [Reserved]
408.304 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.305 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.306 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.307 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart AE—Alaskan Herring Fillet Processing Subcategory

408.310 Applicability; description of the Alaskan herring fillet processing subcategory.
408.311 Specialized definitions.
408.312 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.313 [Reserved]
408.314 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.315 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.316 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.317 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart AF—Non-Alaskan Herring Fillet Processing Subcategory

408.320 Applicability; description of the non-Alaskan herring fillet processing subcategory.
408.321 Specialized definitions.
408.322 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.323 [Reserved]
408.324 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.325 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.326 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.327 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart AG—Abalone Processing Subcategory

408.330 Applicability; description of the abalone processing subcategory.
408.331 Specialized definitions.
408.332 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
408.333 [Reserved]
408.334 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
408.335 Standards of performance for new sources.
408.336 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
408.337 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), 307(c), of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Farm-Raised Catfish Processing Subcategory

§ 408.10 Applicability; description of the farm-raised catfish processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of farm-raised catfish by existing facilities which process more than 1362 kg (3000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	28	9.2
Oil and grease	10	3.4
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	28	9.2
Oil and grease	10	3.4
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33940, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.13 [Reserved]

§ 408.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6437, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33940, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	4.6	2.3
TSS	11	5.7
Oil and grease	0.90	0.45
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	4.6	2.3
TSS	11	5.7
Oil and grease	0.90	0.45
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33940, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.12 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart B—Conventional Blue Crab Processing Subcategory

§ 408.20 Applicability; description of the conventional blue crab processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of blue crab in which manual picking or separation of crab meat from the shell is utilized. The effluent limitations contained in this subpart B are applicable to existing facilities processing more than 1362 kg (3000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	2.2	0.74
Oil and grease	0.60	0.20
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	2.2	0.74
Oil and grease	0.60	0.20
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33940, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.23 [Reserved]

§ 408.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6438, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33940, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.90	0.45
Oil and grease	0.13	0.065
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.90	0.45
Oil and grease	0.13	0.065
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33940, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart C—Mechanized Blue Crab Processing Subcategory

§ 408.30 Applicability; description of the mechanized blue crab processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of blue crab in which

mechanical picking or separation of crab meat from the shell is utilized.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	36	12.0
Oil and grease	13	4.2
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	36	12.0
Oil and grease	13	4.2
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.33 [Reserved]

§ 408.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6438, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	5.0	2.5
TSS	13	6.3
Oil and grease	2.6	1.3
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	5.0	2.5
TSS	13	6.3
Oil and grease	2.6	1.3
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned

treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.32 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart D—Non-Remote Alaskan Crab Meat Processing Subcategory

§ 408.40 Applicability; description of the non-remote Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing, in non-remote Alaska, of dungeness, tanner, and king crab meat. The effluent limitations contained in this subpart D are applicable to facilities located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	19	6.2
Oil and grease	1.8	0.61
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	19	6.2
Oil and grease	1.8	0.61
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.43 [Reserved]

§ 408.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6438, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	16	5.3
Oil and grease	1.6	0.52
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	16	5.3
Oil and grease	1.6	0.52
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.42 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart E—Remote Alaskan Crab Meat Processing Subcategory

§ 408.50 Applicability; description of the remote Alaskan crab meat processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing, in remote Alaska, of dungeness, tanner, and king crab meat. The effluent limitations contained in subpart E are applicable to facilities not covered under subpart D.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.53 [Reserved]

§ 408.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6438, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.52 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart F—Non-Remote Alaskan Whole Crab and Crab Section Processing Subcategory

§ 408.60 Applicability; description of the non-remote Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing, in non-remote Alaska, of dungeness, tanner and king whole crab and crab sections. The effluent limitations contained in this subpart F are applicable to facilities located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	12	12
Oil and grease	1.3	0.42
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	12	3.9
Oil and grease	1.3	0.42
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.63 [Reserved]

§ 408.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6438, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.65 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood—	
TSS	9.9	3.3
Oil and grease	1.1	0.36
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	9.9	3.3
Oil and grease	1.1	0.36
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.62 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart G—Remote Alaskan Whole Crab and Crab Section Processing Subcategory

§ 408.70 Applicability; description of the remote Alaskan whole crab and crab section processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from

the processing, in remote Alaska, of dungeness, tanner, and king whole crab and crab sections. The effluent limitations contained in this subpart G are applicable to facilities not covered under subpart F of this part.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[60 FR 33941, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.73 [Reserved]

§ 408.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6438, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.75 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.72 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart H—Dungeness and Tanner Crab Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.80 Applicability; description of the dungeness and tanner crab processing in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of dungeness and tanner crab in the contiguous States.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amendable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	8.1	2.7
Oil and grease	1.8	0.61
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	8.1	2.7
Oil and grease	1.8	0.61
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.83 [Reserved]

§ 408.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6438, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.85 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD_5	10	4.1
TSS	1.7	0.69

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Oil and grease	0.25	0.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	10	4.1
TSS	1.7	0.69
Oil and grease	0.25	0.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.82 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart I—Non-Remote Alaskan Shrimp Processing Subcategory

§ 408.90 Applicability; description of the non-remote Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of shrimp in non-remote Alaska. The effluent limitations contained in this subpart I are applicable to facilities located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg.

[40 FR 55780, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	320	210
Oil and grease	51	17
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	320	210
Oil and grease	51	17
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.93 [Reserved]

§ 408.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6438, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.95 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	270	180
Oil and grease	45	15
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	270	180
Oil and grease	45	15
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.97 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.92 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart J—Remote Alaskan Shrimp Processing Subcategory

§ 408.100 Applicability; description of the remote Alaskan shrimp processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of shrimp in remote Alaska. The effluent limitations contained in this subpart J are applicable to facilities not covered under subpart I of this part.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and

saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.103 [Reserved]

§ 408.104 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6439, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.105 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.107 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.102 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart K—Northern Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.110 Applicability; description of the Northern shrimp processing in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of shrimp in the Northern contiguous States, including Washington, Oregon, California, Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. The effluent limitations contained in this subpart K are applicable to existing facilities processing more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	160	54
Oil and grease	126	42
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	160	54
Oil and grease	126	42
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.113 [Reserved]

§ 408.114 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6439, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33942, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.115 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	155	62
TSS	38	15
Oil and grease	14	5.7
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	155	62
TSS	38	15
Oil and grease	14	5.7
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.117 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.112 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart L—Southern Non-Breaded Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.120 Applicability; description of the Southern non-breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of non-breaded shrimp in the Southern contiguous States, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The effluent limitations contained in this subpart L are applicable to existing facilities processing more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.121 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	110	38
Oil and grease	36	12
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	110	38
Oil and grease	36	12
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.123 [Reserved]

§ 408.124 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6439, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.125 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	63	25
TSS	25	10
Oil and grease	4.0	1.6
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	63	25
TSS	25	10
Oil and grease	4.0	1.6
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.127 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.122 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart M—Breaded Shrimp Processing in the Contiguous States Subcategory

§ 408.130 Applicability; description of the breaded shrimp processing in the contiguous States subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of breaded shrimp in the contiguous States by existing facilities processing more than 908 kg (2000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.131 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	280	93
Oil and grease	36	12
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	280	93
Oil and grease	36	12
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.133 [Reserved]

§ 408.134 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Oil and grease	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6439, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.135 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	100	40
TSS	55	22
Oil and grease	3.8	1.5
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	100	40
TSS	55	22
Oil and grease	3.8	1.5
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.137 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.132 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart N—Tuna Processing Subcategory

§ 408.140 Applicability; description of the tuna processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of tuna.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 408.141 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean those components of a waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

(c) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	8.3	3.3
Oil and grease	2.1	0.84
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	8.3	3.3
Oil and grease	2.1	0.84
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 23140, June 26, 1974, as amended at 44 FR 45945, Aug. 9, 1979; 60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.143 [Reserved]

§ 408.144 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 6439, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.145 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	20	8.1
TSS	7.5	3.0
Oil and grease	1.9	0.76
pH	(1)	(1)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	20	8.1
TSS	7.5	3.0
Oil and grease	1.9	0.76
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.147 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.142 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart O—Fish Meal Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.150 Applicability; description of the fish meal processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of menhaden on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts and the processing of anchovy on the West Coast into fish meal, oil and solubles.

§ 408.151 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any menhaden or anchovy fish meal reduction facility which utilizes a solubles plant to process stick water or bail water shall meet the following limitations.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
BOD5	7.0	3.9
TSS	3.7	1.5
Oil and grease	1.4	0.76
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	7.0	3.9
TSS	3.7	1.5
Oil and grease	1.4	0.76
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any menhaden or anchovy fish meal reduction facility not covered under § 408.152(a) shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	3.5	2.8
TSS	2.6	1.7
Oil and grease	3.2	1.4
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	3.5	2.8
TSS	2.6	1.7
Oil and grease	3.2	1.4
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31821, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.153 [Reserved]

§ 408.154 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33943, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.155 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
BOD5	6.7	3.8
TSS	3.7	1.5
Oil and grease	1.4	0.76
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	6.7	3.8
TSS	3.7	1.5
Oil and grease	1.4	0.76
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31821, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.157 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those

specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.152 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart P—Alaskan Hand-Butchered Salmon Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55782, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.160 Applicability; description of the Alaskan hand-butchered salmon processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the hand-butchering of salmon in Alaska.

§ 408.161 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any hand-butchered salmon processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
TSS	2.6	1.6
Oil and grease	0.31	0.19
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	2.6	1.6
Oil and grease	0.31	0.19
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any hand-butchered salmon processing facility not covered under § 408.162(a) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[40 FR 55782, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31821, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.163 [Reserved]

§ 408.164 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.165 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section,

which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Any hand-butchered salmon processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
TSS	2.3	1.4
Oil and grease	0.28	0.17
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	2.3	1.4
Oil and grease	0.28	0.17
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) Any hand-butchered salmon processing facility not covered under § 408.165(a)(1) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

(b) [Reserved]

[40 FR 55782, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31821, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55781, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.167 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any hand-butchered salmon processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.162(b)(2) of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24998, July 9, 1986]

Subpart Q—Alaskan Mechanized Salmon Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55783, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.170 Applicability; description of the Alaskan mechanized salmon processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the mechanized butchering of salmon in Alaska.

§ 408.171 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any mechanized salmon processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
TSS	44	26
Oil and grease	29	11
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	44	26
Oil and grease	29	11
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any mechanized salmon processing facility not covered under § 408.172(a) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[40 FR 55783, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31821, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.173 [Reserved]

§ 408.174 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55783, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.175 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Any mechanized salmon processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
TSS	42	25
Oil and grease	28	10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	42	25
Oil and grease	28	10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) Any mechanized salmon processing facility not covered under § 408.175(a)(1) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

(b) [Reserved]

[40 FR 55783, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31822, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55783, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.177 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.172 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart R—West Coast Hand-Butchered Salmon Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55784, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.180 Applicability; description of the West Coast hand-butchered salmon processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the hand-butchering of salmon on the West Coast.

§ 408.181 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
TSS	2.6	1.6
Oil and grease	0.31	0.19
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	2.6	1.6
Oil and grease	0.31	0.19
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55784, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31822, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.183 [Reserved]

§ 408.184 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55784, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33944, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.185 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
BOD5	2.7	1.7
TSS	0.70	0.42
Oil and grease	0.045	0.026
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	2.7	1.7
TSS	0.70	0.42
Oil and grease	0.045	0.026
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55784, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31822, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55783, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.187 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.182 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart S—West Coast Mechanized Salmon Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55786, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.190 Applicability; description of the West Coast mechanized salmon processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the mechanized butchering of salmon on the West Coast.

§ 408.191 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and

saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
TSS	44	26
Oil and grease	29	11
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	44	26
Oil and grease	29	11
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55786, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31822, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.193 [Reserved]

§ 408.194 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55786, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.195 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
BOD5	62	38
TSS	13	7.6
Oil and grease	4.2	1.5
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	62	38
TSS	13	7.6
Oil and grease	4.2	1.5
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55786, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31822, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55786, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.197 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.192 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart T—Alaskan Bottom Fish Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55787, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.200 Applicability; description of the Alaskan bottom fish processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of bottom fish such as halibut in Alaska.

§ 408.201 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any Alaskan bottom fish processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	3.1	1.9
Oil and grease	4.3	0.56
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	3.1	1.9
Oil and grease	4.3	0.56
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any Alaskan bottom-fish processing facility not covered under § 408.202(a) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[40 FR 55787, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.203 [Reserved]

§ 408.204 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55787, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.205 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Any Alaskan bottom fish processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	1.9	1.1
Oil and grease	2.6	0.34
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	1.9	1.1
Oil and grease	2.6	0.34
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) Any Alaskan bottom-fish processing facility not covered under § 408.205(a)(1) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 408.206 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55787, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.207 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any Alaskan bottom fish processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.202(b)(2) of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24998, July 9, 1986]

Subpart U—Non-Alaskan Conventional Bottom Fish Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55788, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.210 Applicability; description of the non-Alaskan conventional bottom fish processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of bottom fish outside of Alaska in which the unit operations are carried out predominately through manual methods. However, the use of scaling machines and/or skinning machines are considered to be normal practice within this subcategory. The

provisions of this subpart apply to the processing of currently, commercially processed species of bottom fish such as flounder, ocean perch, haddock, cod, sea catfish, sole, halibut, and rockfish. These provisions apply to existing facilities processing more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day on any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

§ 408.211 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
TSS	3.6	2.0
Oil and grease	1.0	0.55
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	3.6	2.0
Oil and grease	1.0	0.55
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55788, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31822, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.213 [Reserved]

§ 408.214 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55788, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.215 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
BOD5	1.2	0.71
TSS	1.5	0.73
Oil and grease	0.077	0.042
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	1.2	0.71
TSS	1.5	0.73
Oil and grease	0.077	0.042
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55788, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31823, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.216 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55788, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33945, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.217 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.212 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart V—Non-Alaskan Mechanized Bottom Fish Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55789, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.220 Applicability; description of the non-Alaskan mechanized bottom fish processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of bottom fish outside of Alaska in which the unit operations (particularly the butchering and/or filleting operations) are carried out predominately through mechanized methods. The provisions of this subpart apply to the processing of bottom fish such as whiting and croaker.

§ 408.221 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
TSS	22	12
Oil and grease	9.9	3.9
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	22	12
Oil and grease	9.9	3.9
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55789, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31823, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.223 [Reserved]

§ 408.224 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55789, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.225 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of seafood)	
BOD5	13	7.5
TSS	5.3	2.9
Oil and grease	1.2	0.47
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	13	7.5
TSS	5.3	2.9
Oil and grease	1.2	0.47
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55789, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31823, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.226 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55789, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.227 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.222 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart W—Hand-Shucked Clam Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55790, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.230 Applicability; description of the hand-shucked clam processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from existing hand-shucked clam processing facilities which process more than 1816 kg (4000 lbs) of raw material per day on

any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

§ 408.231 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	59	18
Oil and grease	0.60	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	59	18
Oil and grease	0.60	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55790, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.233 [Reserved]

§ 408.234 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55790, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.235 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	55	17
Oil and grease	0.56	0.21
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	55	17
Oil and grease	0.56	0.21
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.236 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55790, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.237 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.232 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart X—Mechanized Clam Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55791, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.240 Applicability; description of the mechanized clam processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from mechanized clam processing.

§ 408.241 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	90	15
Oil and grease	4.2	0.97
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	90	15
Oil and grease	4.2	0.97
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55791, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.243 [Reserved]

§ 408.244 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55791, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.245 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD5	15	5.7
TSS	26	4.4
Oil and grease	0.40	0.092
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD5	15	5.7
TSS	26	4.4
Oil and grease	0.40	0.092
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.246 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55791, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.247 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.242 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart Y—Pacific Coast Hand-Shucked Oyster Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55792, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.250 Applicability; description of the Pacific Coast hand-shucked oyster processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from existing Pacific Coast handshucked oyster processing facilities which process more than 454 kg (1000 lbs) of product per day on any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

§ 408.251 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean the weight of the oyster meat after shucking.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
TSS	47	38
Oil and grease	2.4	1.8
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	47	38
Oil and grease	2.4	1.8
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55792, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31823, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33946, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.253 [Reserved]

§ 408.254 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55792, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.255 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
TSS	45	36
Oil and grease	2.2	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	45	36
Oil and grease	2.2	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55792, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31823, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.256 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55792, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.257 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
TSS	45	36
Oil and grease	2.2	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	45	36
Oil and grease	2.2	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[51 FR 24998, July 9, 1986]

Subpart Z—Atlantic and Gulf Coast Hand-Shucked Oyster Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55793, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.260 Applicability; description of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast hand-shucked oyster processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharge resulting from existing hand-shucked oyster processing facilities on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts which process more than 454 kg (1000 lbs) of product per day on any day during a calendar year and all new sources.

§ 408.261 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean the weight of the oyster meat after shucking.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
TSS	24	16
Oil and grease	1.2	0.81
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	24	16
Oil and grease	1.2	0.81
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55793, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31823, July 30, 1976; 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.263 [Reserved]

§ 408.264 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55793, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.265 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
TSS	23	16
Oil and grease	1.1	0.77
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	23	16
Oil and grease	1.1	0.77
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55793, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 31824, July 30, 1976]

§ 408.266 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55793, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.267 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
TSS	23	16
Oil and grease	1.1	0.77
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	23	16
Oil and grease	1.1	0.77
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[51 FR 24998, July 9, 1986]

Subpart AA—Steamed and Canned Oyster Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55794, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.270 Applicability; description of the steamed and canned oyster processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from oysters which are mechanically shucked.

§ 408.271 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean the weight of the oyster meat after shucking.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	270	190
Oil and grease	2.3	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	270	190
Oil and grease	2.3	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55794, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.273 [Reserved]

§ 408.274 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD*5*	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55794, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.275 Standards of performance for new sources.

Except for those steamed and canned oyster processing facilities which utilize air flotation treatment systems to meet the shrimp processing standards of performance for new sources under § 408.115, § 408.125, or § 408.135 and for which standards of performance should be derived on a case-by-case basis, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
BOD*5*	67	17
TSS	56	39
Oil and grease	0.84	0.42
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
BOD*5*	67	17
TSS	56	39
Oil and grease	0.64	0.42
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55794, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 42 FR 6813, Feb. 4, 1977]

§ 408.276 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD*5*	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55794, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.277 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.272 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart AB—Sardine Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55795, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.280 Applicability; description of the sardine processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the canning of sardines or sea herring for sardines. These provisions, however, do not cover the relatively new steaking operation in which cutting machines are used for preparing fish steaks.

§ 408.281 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analyses set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any sardine processing facility which utilizes dry transportation systems from the fish storage area to the fish processing area shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	36	10
Oil and grease	3.5	1.4
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	36	10
Oil and grease	3.5	1.4
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any sardine processing facility not covered under § 408.282(a) shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	48	16
Oil and grease	6.3	2.8
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	48	16
Oil and grease	6.3	2.8
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55795, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.283 [Reserved]

§ 408.284 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD*5*	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55795, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33947, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.285 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	36	10
Oil and grease	1.4	0.57
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	36	10
Oil and grease	1.4	0.57
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.286 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD*5*	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55795, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.287 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.282 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart AC—Alaskan Scallop Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55796, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.290 Applicability; description of the Alaskan scallop processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of scallops in Alaska.

§ 408.291 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part

401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean the weight of the scallop meat after processing.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any Alaskan scallop processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	6.6	1.4
Oil and grease	7.7	0.24
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	6.0	1.4
Oil and grease	7.7	0.24
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any Alaskan scallop processing facility not covered under § 408.292(a) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm. (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[40 FR 55796, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.293 [Reserved]

§ 408.294 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55796, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.295 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Any Alaskan scallop processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	5.7	1.4
Oil and grease	7.3	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	5.7	1.4
Oil and grease	7.3	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) Any Alaskan scallop processing facility not covered under § 408.295(a)(1) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 408.296 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55796, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.297 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any Alaskan scallop processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Petersburg shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.292(b)(2) of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24998, July 9, 1986]

Subpart AD—Non-Alaskan Scallop Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55797, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.300 Applicability; description of the non-Alaskan scallop processing subcategory.

With the exception of land-based processing of calico scallops, the provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of scallops outside of Alaska.

§ 408.301 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean the weight of the scallop meat after processing.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	6.0	1.4
Oil and grease	7.7	0.24
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	6.0	1.4
Oil and grease	7.7	0.24
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55797, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.303 [Reserved]

§ 408.304 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD*5*	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55797, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.305 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	5.7	1.4
Oil and grease	7.3	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	5.7	1.4
Oil and grease	7.3	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.306 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD*5*	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55797, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.307 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	5.7	1.4
Oil and grease	7.3	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	5.7	1.4
Oil and grease	7.3	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[51 FR 24998, July 9, 1986]

Subpart AE—Alaskan Herring Fillet Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55798, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.310 Applicability; description of the Alaskan herring fillet processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of herring fillets in Alaska.

§ 408.311 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any herring fillet processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	32	24
Oil and grease	27	10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	32	24
Oil and grease	27	10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any Alaskan herring fillet processing facility not covered under § 408.312(a) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

[40 FR 55798, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.313 [Reserved]

§ 408.314 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55798, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33948, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.315 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Any herring fillet processing facility located in population or processing centers including but not limited to Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak and Petersburg shall meet the following limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	23	18

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Oil and grease	20	7.3
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	23	18
Oil and grease	20	7.3
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) Any Alaskan herring fillet processing facility not covered under § 408.315(a)(1) shall meet the following limitations: No pollutants may be discharged which exceed 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) in any dimension.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 408.316 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55798, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.317 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.312 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart AF—Non-Alaskan Herring Fillet Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55799, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.320 Applicability; description of the non-Alaskan herring fillet processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of herring fillets outside of Alaska.

§ 408.321 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	32	24
Oil and grease	27	10

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	32	24
Oil and grease	27	10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55799, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.323 [Reserved]

§ 408.324 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD*5*	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55799, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.325 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
BOD*5*	16	15
TSS	7.0	5.2
Oil and grease	2.9	1.1
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
BOD*5*	16	15
TSS	7.0	5.2
Oil and grease	2.9	1.1
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.326 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD*5*	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55799, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.327 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 408.322 of this subpart for the best practicable

control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24997, July 9, 1986]

Subpart AG—Abalone Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 55800, Dec. 1, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 408.330 Applicability; description of the abalone processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of abalone in the contiguous states.

§ 408.331 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *seafood* shall mean the raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	27	15
Oil and grease	2.2	1.4
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	27	15
Oil and grease	2.2	1.4
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 55800, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.333 [Reserved]

§ 408.334 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55800, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.335 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	26	14
Oil and grease	2.1	1.3
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	26	14
Oil and grease	2.1	1.3
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 408.336 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.

[40 FR 55800, Dec. 1, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 408.337 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of seafood)	
TSS	26	14
Oil and grease	21	1.3
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of seafood)	
TSS	26	14
Oil and grease	2.1	1.3
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

PART 409—SUGAR PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Beet Sugar Processing Subcategory

Sec.
409.10 Applicability; description of the beet sugar processing subcategory.
409.11 Specialized definitions.
409.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
409.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
409.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
409.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
409.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
409.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart B—Crystalline Cane Sugar Refining Subcategory

409.20 Applicability; description of the crystalline cane sugar refining subcategory.
409.21 Specialized definitions.
409.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best

practicable control technology currently available.
409.23 [Reserved]
409.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
409.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
409.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
409.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart C—Liquid Cane Sugar Refining Subcategory

409.30 Applicability; description of the liquid cane sugar refining subcategory.
409.31 Specialized definitions.
409.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
409.33 [Reserved]
409.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
409.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
409.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
409.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart D—Louisiana Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

409.40 Applicability; description of the Louisiana raw cane sugar processing subcategory.
409.41 Specialized definitions.
409.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
409.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart E—Florida and Texas Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

409.50 Applicability; description of the Florida and Texas raw cane sugar processing subcategory.
409.51 Specialized definitions.
409.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
409.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart F—Hilo-Hamakua Coast of the Island of Hawaii Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

409.60 Applicability; description of the Hilo-Hamakua Coast of the Island of Hawaii raw cane sugar processing subcategory.
409.61 Specialized definitions.
409.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
409.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart G—Hawaiian Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

409.70 Applicability; description of the Hawaiian raw cane sugar processing subcategory.
409.71 Specialized definitions.
409.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
409.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart H—Puerto Rican Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

409.80 Applicability; description of the Puerto Rican raw cane sugar processing subcategory.
409.81 Specialized definitions.
409.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
409.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), 307 (c) and (d), and 316(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317(c), and 1326(c); 86 Stat. 816 *et*

seq., Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

Subpart A—Beet Sugar Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 39 FR 4037, Jan. 31, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 409.10 Applicability; description of the beet sugar processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from any operation attendant to the processing of sugar beets for the production of sugar.

§ 409.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *barometric condensing operations* shall mean those operations or processes directly associated with or related to the concentration and crystallization of sugar solutions.

(c) The term *product* shall mean crystallized refined sugar.

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

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, 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; provided however, that a discharge by a point source may be made in accordance with the limitations set forth in either paragraph (a) of this section exclusively, or paragraph (b) of this section exclusively, below:

(a) The following limitations establish the maximum permissible discharge of process waste water pollutants when the process waste water discharge results from barometric condensing operations only.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
BOD5	3.3	2.2
pH	(1)	(1)
Temperature	(2)	(2)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
BOD5	3.3	2.2
pH	(1)	(1)
Temperature	(3)	(3)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
[2] Temperature not to exceed the temperature of cooled water acceptable for return to the heat producing process and in no event greater than 32 °C.
[3] Temperature not to exceed the temperature of cooled water acceptable for return to the heat producing process and in no event greater than 90 °F.

(b) The following limitations establish the maximum permissible discharge of process waste water pollutants when the process waste water discharge results, in whole or in part, from barometric condensing operations and any other beet sugar processing operation.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
BOD5	3.3	2.2
TSS	3.3	2.2
pH	(1)	(1)
Fecal coliform	(2)	(2)
Temperature	(3)	(3)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
BOD5	3.3	2.2
TSS	3.3	2.2
pH	(1)	(1)
Fecal coliform	(4)	(4)
Temperature	(5)	(5)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
[2] Not to exceed MPN of 400/100 ml at any time.
[3] Not to exceed 32 °F.
[4] Not to exceed MPN of 400/100 ml at any time (not typically expressed in English units).
[5] Not to exceed 90 °F.

§ 409.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source where the sugar beet processing capacity of the point source does not exceed 1090 kkg (2300 tons) per day of beets sliced or where the soil filtration rate, whether natural or by deliberate design, within the boundaries of all waste water treatment or retention facilities associated with the point source is less than or equal to 0.159 cm (1/16 in.) per day; provided however, that a discharge by a point source may be made in accordance with the limitations set forth in either paragraph (a)(1) exclusively, or paragraph (a)(2) of this section exclusively.

(1) The following limitations establish the maximum permissible discharge of process waste water pollutants when the process waste water discharge results from barometric condensing operations only.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
Temperature	Temperature not to exceed the temperature of cooled water acceptable for return to the heat producing process and in no event greater than 32 °C (90 °F).

(2) The following limitations establish the maximum permissible discharge of process waste water pollutants when the process waste water discharge results, in whole or in part, from barometric condensing operations and any other beet sugar processing operation.

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations
Temperature	Not to exceed 32 °C (90 °F).

(b) [Reserved]

[39 FR 4037, Jan. 31, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 36337, Aug. 20, 1975; 44 FR 50740, Aug. 29, 1979]

§ 409.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD_5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Fecal coliform	Do.
Temperature (heat)	Do.

[40 FR 6439, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 409.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 409.12 of this subpart for the best practicable

control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart B—Crystalline Cane Sugar Refining Subcategory

SOURCE: 39 FR 10524, Mar. 20, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 409.20 Applicability; description of the crystalline cane sugar refining subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of raw cane sugar into crystalline refined sugar.

§ 409.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) Net shall mean the addition of pollutants.

(c) Melt shall mean that amount of raw material (raw sugar) contained within aqueous solution at the beginning of the process for production of refined cane sugar.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any crystalline cane sugar refinery discharging both barometric condenser cooling water and other process waters shall meet the following limitations. The BOD*5* limitation is determined by the addition of the net BOD*5* attributed to the barometric condenser cooling water to that amount of BOD*5* attributed to the treated process water. The TSS limitation is that amount of TSS attributed to the treated process water. Where the barometric condenser cooling water and process water streams are mixed and impossible to measure separately prior to discharge, the values should be considered net.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of melt)	
BOD*5*	1.19	0.43
TSS	.27	0.09
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per ton of melt)	
BOD*5*	2.38	0.86
TSS	.54	.18
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any crystalline cane sugar refinery discharging barometric condenser cooling water only should be required to achieve the following net limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of melt)	
BOD*5*	1.02	0.34
	English units (pounds per ton of melt)	
BOD*5*	2.04	0.68

[39 FR 10524, Mar. 20, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.23 [Reserved]

§ 409.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a

point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6440, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33949, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of melt)	
BOD*5*	0.18	0.09
TSS	.11	.035
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per ton of melt)	
BOD*5*	0.36	0.18
TSS	.21	.07
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 409.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 409.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart C—Liquid Cane Sugar Refining Subcategory

SOURCE: 39 FR 10526, Mar. 20, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 409.30 Applicability; description of the liquid cane sugar refining subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of raw cane sugar into liquid refined sugar.

§ 409.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) Net shall mean the addition of pollutants.

(c) Melt shall mean that amount of raw material (raw sugar) contained within aqueous solution at the beginning of the process for production of refined cane sugar.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any liquid cane sugar refinery discharging both barometric condenser cooling water and other process waters shall meet the following limitations. The BOD*5* limitation is determined by the addition of the net BOD*5* attributed to the barometric condenser cooling water to that amount of BOD*5* attributed to the treated process water. The

TSS limitation is that amount of TSS attributed to the treated process water. Where the barometric condenser cooling water and process water streams are mixed and impossible to measure separately prior to discharge, the values should be considered net.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of melt)	
BOD5	0.78	0.32
TSS	.50	.17
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per ton of melt)	
BOD5	1.56	0.63
TSS	.99	.33
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any liquid cane sugar refinery discharging barometric condenser cooling water only shall meet the following net limitations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of melt)	
BOD5	0.45	0.15
	English units (pounds per ton of melt)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30

[39 FR 10526, Mar. 20, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.33 [Reserved]

§ 409.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6440, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of melt)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
TSS	0.09	.03
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per ton of melt)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
TSS	0.18	.06
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 409.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 409.32 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart D—Louisiana Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 8503, Feb. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 409.40 Applicability; description of the Louisiana raw cane sugar processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of sugar cane into a raw sugar product for those cane sugar factories operating in the State of Louisiana.

§ 409.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *gross cane* shall mean that amount of crop material as harvested, including field trash and other extraneous material.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any cane sugar factory continuously discharging both barometric condenser cooling water and other process waste waters shall meet the following limitations. The BOD*5* limitation is determined by the addition of the net BOD*5* attributable to the barometric condenser cooling water to that amount of BOD*5* attributable to the treated process waste water. The TSS limitation is that amount of TSS attributable to the treated process waste water, excluding barometric condenser cooling water.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of gross cane)	
BOD*5*	1.14	0.63
TSS	1.41	0.47
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of gross cane)	
BOD*5*	1.14	0.63
TSS	1.41	0.47
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any cane sugar factory employing waste stabilization where all or a portion of the waste water discharge is stored for the entire grinding season shall meet the following limitations. The BOD*5* limitation is determined by the addition of the net BOD*5* attributable to the barometric condenser cooling water to that amount of BOD*5* attributable to the treated process waste water. The TSS limitation is that amount of TSS attributable to the treated process waste water, excluding barometric condenser cooling water.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations, the total of the daily values for the entire discharge period shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of gross cane)
BOD*5*	0.63.
TSS	0.47.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of gross cane)
BOD*5*	0.63.
TSS	0.47.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 8503, Feb. 27, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 409.42 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart E—Florida and Texas Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 8503, Feb. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 409.50 Applicability; description of the Florida and Texas raw cane sugar processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of sugar cane into a raw sugar product for those cane sugar factories located in the states of Florida and Texas.

§ 409.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(a) Process waste water pollutants in the overflow may be discharged to navigable waters whenever rainfall events cause an overflow of process waste water from a facility designed, constructed, and operated to contain all process generated waste waters.

(b) [Reserved]

[60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 409.52 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart F—Hilo-Hamakua Coast of the Island of Hawaii Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

§ 409.60 Applicability; description of the Hilo-Hamakua Coast of the Island of Hawaii raw cane sugar processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of sugar cane into a raw sugar product for those cane sugar factories located on the Hilo-Hamakua Coast of the Island of Hawaii in the State of Hawaii.

[40 FR 8504, Feb. 27, 1975]

§ 409.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and

methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *gross cane* shall mean that amount of crop material as harvested, including field trash and other extraneous material.

(c) The term *net cane* shall mean that amount of ''gross cane'' less the weight of extraneous material.

(d) The term *x* shall mean that fraction of the ''net cane'' harvested by the advanced harvesting systems.

[40 FR 8504, Feb. 27, 1975]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristics	Maximum for any 1 day		Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed	
	kg/kkg gross cane	lb/1,000 lb gross cane	kg/kkg gross cane	lb/1,000 lb gross cane
BOD*5*	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1).
TSS	9.9	9.9	3.6	3.6.
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1).

[1] No limitations.

[40 FR 8504, Feb. 27, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 64080, Nov. 6, 1979; 45 FR 59152, Sept. 8, 1980; 60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 409.62 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart G—Hawaiian Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 8504, Feb. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 409.70 Applicability; description of the Hawaiian raw cane sugar processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of sugar cane into a raw sugar product for those cane sugar factories, other than those described by subpart F, located in the State of Hawaii.

§ 409.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(a) Process waste water pollutants in the overflow may be discharged to navigable waters whenever rainfall events cause an overflow of process waste water from a facility designed, constructed, and operated to contain all process generated waste waters.

(b) [Reserved]

[40 FR 8504, Feb. 27, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 409.72 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart H—Puerto Rican Raw Cane Sugar Processing Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 8505, Feb. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 409.80 Applicability; description of the Puerto Rican raw cane sugar processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the processing of sugar cane into a raw sugar product for those cane sugar factories located on the island of Puerto Rico.

§ 409.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *gross cane* shall mean that amount of crop material as harvested, including field trash and other extraneous material.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Any cane sugar factory continuously discharging both barometric condenser cooling water and other process waste waters shall meet the following limitations. The BOD*5* limitation is determined by the addition of the net BOD*5* attributable to the barometric condenser cooling water to that amount of BOD*5* attributable to the treated process waste water. The TSS limitation is that amount of TSS attributable to the treated process waste water, excluding barometric condenser cooling water.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of gross cane)	
BOD*5*	1.14	0.63
TSS	1.41	0.47
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of gross cane)	
BOD*5*	1.14	0.63
TSS	1.41	0.47
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any cane sugar factory employing waste stabilization where all or a portion of the waste water discharge is stored for the entire grinding season shall meet the following limitations. The BOD*5* limitation is determined by the addition of the net BOD*5* attributable to the barometric condenser cooling water to that amount of BOD*5* attributable to the treated process waste water. The TSS limitation is that amount of TSS attributable to the treated process waste water, excluding barometric condenser cooling water.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations, the total of the daily values for the entire discharge period shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of gross cane)
BOD*5*	0.63.
TSS	0.47.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations, the total of the daily values for the entire discharge period shall not exceed—
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of gross cane)
BOD5	0.63.
TSS	0.47.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), 307 (c) and (d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317(c) and 1326(c)), 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 92–500)

[40 FR 8504, Feb. 27, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 409.87 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 409.82 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

PART 410—TEXTILE MILLS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.
410.00 Applicability.
410.01 General definitions.
410.02 Monitoring requirements. [Reserved]

Subpart A—Wool Scouring Subcategory

410.10 Applicability; description of the wool scouring subcategory.
410.11 Specialized definitions.
410.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.13 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
410.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.17 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart B—Wool Finishing Subcategory

410.20 Applicability; description of the wool finishing subcategory.
410.21 Specialized definitions.
410.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.23 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
410.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.27 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart C—Low Water Use Processing Subcategory

410.30 Applicability; description of the low water use processing subcategory.
410.31 Specialized definitions.
410.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
410.35 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.37 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable

by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart D—Woven Fabric Finishing Subcategory

410.40 Applicability; description of the woven fabric finishing subcategory.
410.41 Specialized definitions.
410.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
410.45 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.47 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart E—Knit Fabric Finishing Subcategory

410.50 Applicability; description of the knit fabric finishing subcategory.
410.51 Specialized definitions.
410.52 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
410.55 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.57 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart F—Carpet Finishing Subcategory

410.60 Applicability; description of the carpet finishing subcategory.
410.61 Specialized definitions.
410.62 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
410.65 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.67 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart G—Stock and Yarn Finishing Subcategory

410.70 Applicability; description of the stock and yarn finishing subcategory.
410.71 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
410.72 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
410.75 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.77 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart H—Nonwoven Manufacturing Subcategory

410.80 Applicability; description of the nonwoven manufacturing subcategory.
410.81 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
410.82 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

410.85 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.87 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart I—Felted Fabric Processing Subcategory

410.90 Applicability; description of the felted fabric processing subcategory.
410.91 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
410.92 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
410.93 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
410.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
410.95 New source performance standards (NSPS).
410.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
410.97 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 306 (b) and (c), 307 (b) and (c), 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) (the ''Act''); 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317 (b) and (c), and 1361; 86 Stat. 186 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 47 FR 38819, Sept. 2, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 410.00 Applicability.

This part applies to any textile mill or textile processing facility which discharges or may discharge process wastewater pollutants to the waters of the United States, or which introduces or may introduce process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 410.01 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) *Sulfide* shall mean total sulfide (dissolved and acid soluble) as measured by the procedures listed in 40 CFR part 136.

(b) *Phenols* shall mean total phenols as measured by the procedure listed in 40 CFR part 136.

(c) Total Chromium shall mean hexavalent and trivalent chromium as measured by the procedures listed in 40 CFR part 136.

(d) The term *commission finishing* shall mean the finishing of textile materials, 50 percent or more of which are owned by others, in mills that are 51 percent or more independent (*i.e.*, only a minority ownership by company(ies) with greige or integrated operations); the mills must process 20 percent or more of their commissioned production through batch, noncontinuous processing operations with 50 percent or more of their commissioned orders processed in 5000 yard or smaller lots.

(e) The term *product*, except where a specialized definition is included in the subpart, shall mean the final material produced or processed at the mill.

§ 410.02 Monitoring requirements. [Reserved]

Subpart A—Wool Scouring Subcategory

§ 410.10 Applicability; description of the wool scouring subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: wool scouring, topmaking, and general cleaning of raw wool.

§ 410.11 Specialized definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 410.01 of this part, the following definitions apply to this subpart:

(a) The term *wool* shall mean the dry raw wool as it is received by the wool scouring mill.

(b) The term *oil and grease* shall mean total recoverable oil and grease as

measured by the procedure listed in 40 CFR part 136.

(c) The term *commission scouring* shall mean the scouring of wool, 50 percent or more of which is owned by others, in mills that are 51 percent or more independent (*i.e.*, only a minority ownership by company(ies) with greige or integrated operations); the mills must process 20 percent or more of their commissioned production through batch, noncontinuous processing operations.

§ 410.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of wool	
BOD5	10.6	5.3
COD	138.0	69.0
TSS	32.2	16.1
Oil and grease	7.2	3.6
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenol	0.10	0.05
Total chromium	0.10	0.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any existing point source subject to such effluent limitations that scours wool through ''commission scouring'' as defined in § 410.11.

§ 410.13 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of wool	
COD	138.0	69.0
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total chromium	0.10	0.05

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any existing point source subject to such effluent limitations that scours wool through ''commission scouring'' as defined in § 410.11.

§ 410.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of wool	
BOD5	3.6	1.9
COD	52.4	33.7
TSS	30.3	13.5
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total chromium	0.10	0.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

Note: Additional allocations for ''commission scouring'' are not available to new sources.

§ 410.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.17 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart B—Wool Finishing Subcategory

§ 410.20 Applicability; description of the wool finishing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: wool finishers, including carbonizing, fulling, dyeing, bleaching, rinsing, fireproofing, and other such similar processes.

§ 410.21 Specialized definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 410.01 of this part, the following definition applies to this subpart:

(a) The term *fiber* shall mean the dry wool and other fibers as received at the wool finsihing mill for processing into wool and blended products.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 410.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pound per 1,000 lb) of fiber	
BOD5	22.4	11.2
COD	163.0	81.5
TSS	35.2	17.6
Sulfide	0.28	0.14
Phenol	0.14	0.07
Total chromium	0.14	0.07
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any existing point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes wool or blended wool fabrics through ''commission finishing'' as defined in § 410.01.

§ 410.23 Effluent limitation representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitation	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of fiber	
COD	163.0	81.5
Sulfide	0.28	0.14
Phenols	0.14	0.07
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07

(b) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations established in paragraph (a) of this section are allowed any existing point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes wool or blended wool fabrics through ''commission finishing'' as defined in § 410.01.

§ 410.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of fiber	
BOD5	10.7	5.5
COD	113.8	73.3
TSS	32.3	14.4
Sulfide	0.28	0.14
Phenols	0.14	0.07
Total Chromium	0.14	0.07
pH	(1)	(1)

Note: Additional allocations for "commission finishers" are not available to new sources.
[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 410.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.27 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart C—Low Water Use Processing Subcategory

§ 410.30 Applicability; description of the low water use processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: yarn manufacture, yarn texturizing, unfinished fabric manufacture, fabric coating, fabric laminating, tire cord and fabric dipping, and carpet tufting and carpet backing. Rubberized or rubber coated fabrics regulated by 40 CFR part 428 are specifically excluded.

§ 410.31 Specialized definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 410.01 of this part, the following definitions apply to this subpart:

(a) The term *general processing* shall mean the internal subdivision of the low water use processing subcategory for facilities described in § 410.30 that do not qualify under the water jet weaving subdivision.

(b) The term *water jet weaving* shall mean the internal subdivision of the low water use processing subcategory for facilities primarily engaged in manufacturing woven greige goods through the water jet weaving process.

§ 410.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BPT):

GENERAL PROCESSING

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	1.4	0.7
COD	2.8	1.4
TSS	1.4	0.7
ph	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

WATER JET WEAVING

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 1lb) of product	
BOD5	8.9	4.6

WATER JET WEAVING—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
COD	21.3	13.7
TSS	5.5	2.5
ph	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 410.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

GENERAL PROCESSING

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	2.8	1.4

WATER JET WEAVING

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	21.3	13.7

§ 410.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.35 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

GENERAL PROCESSING

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	1.4	0.7
COD	2.8	1.4
TSS	1.4	0.7
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

WATER JET WEAVING

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	8.9	4.6
COD	21.3	13.7
TSS	5.5	2.5
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 410.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.37 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart D—Woven Fabric Finishing Subcategory

§ 410.40 Applicability; description of the woven fabric finishing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the following

types of textile mills: woven fabric finishers, which may include any or all of the following unit operations: Desizing, bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing, resin treatment, water proofing, flame proofing, soil repellency application and a special finish application.

§ 410.41 Specialized definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 410.01 of this part the following definitions apply to this subpart:

(a) The term *simple manufacturing operation* shall mean all the following unit processes: Desizing, fiber preparation and dyeing.

(b) The term *complex manufacturing operation* shall mean ''simple'' unit processes (desizing, fiber preparation and dyeing) plus any additional manufacturing operations such as printing, water proofing, or applying stain resistance or other functional fabric finishes.

(c) For NSPS (§ 410.45) the term *desizing facilities* shall mean those facilities that desize more than 50 percent of their total production. These facilities may also perform other processing such as fiber preparation, scouring, mercerizing, functional finishing, bleaching, dyeing and printing.

§ 410.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	6.6	3.3
COD	60.0	30.0
TSS	17.8	8.9
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenol	0.10	0.05
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber or through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	20.0	10.0

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	40.0	20.0

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pound per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	60.0	30.0

(e) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations established in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section are allowed any existing point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes woven fabrics through ''commission finishing'' as defined in § 410.01.

[47 FR 38819, Sept. 2, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 39624, Sept. 1, 1983]

§ 410.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pound per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	60.0	30.0
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber or through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	20.0	10.0

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	40.0	20.0

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of woven fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	60.0	30.0

(e) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations established in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section are allowed any existing point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes woven fabrics through ''commission finishing'' as defined in § 410.01.

[47 FR 38819, Sept. 2, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 39624, Sept. 1, 1983]

§ 410.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.45 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SIMPLE MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD*5*	3.3	1.7

SIMPLE MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
COD	41.7	26.9
TSS	8.8	3.9
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
pH[1]	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

Note: Additional allocations for ''commission finishers'' are not available to new sources.

COMPLEX MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD*5*	3.7	1.9
COD	68.7	44.2
TSS	14.4	6.4
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
pH[1]	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

Note: Additional allocations for ''commission finishers'' are not available to new sources.

DESIZING

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD*5*	5.5	2.8
COD	59.5	38.3
TSS	15.6	6.9
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE: Additional allocations for ''commission finishers'' are not available to new sources.

§ 410.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.47 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart E—Knit Fabric Finishing Subcategory

§ 410.50 Applicability; description of the knit fabric finishing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: knit fabric finishers, which may include any or all of the following unit operations: Bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing, resin treatment, water proofing, flame proofing, soil repellency application and a special finish application.

§ 410.51 Specialized definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 410.01 of this part, the following definitions apply to this subpart:

(a) The term *simple manufacturing operation* shall mean all the following unit processes: desizing, fiber preparation and dyeing.

(b) The term *complex manufacturing operation* shall mean ''simple'' unit processes (desizing, fiber preparation and dyeing) plus any additional manufacturing operations such as printing, water proofing, or applying stain resistance or other functional fabric finishes.

(c) For NSPS (§ 410.55) the term *hosiery products* shall mean the internal subdivision of the knit fabric finishing subcategory for facilities that are engaged primarily in dyeing or finishing hosiery of any type.

§ 410.52 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	5.0	2.5
COD	60.0	30.0
TSS	21.8	10.9
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total chromium	0.10	0.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	20.0	10.0

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	40.0	20.0

(d) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations established in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section are allowed any existing point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes knit fabrics through ''commission finishing'' as defined in § 410.01.

[47 FR 38819, Sept. 2, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 39624, Sept. 1, 1983]

§ 410.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	60.0	30.0
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through simple manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber or through complex manufacturing operations employing a synthetic fiber, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	20.0	10.0

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section for commission finishing operations, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the finishing of knit fabrics through complex manufacturing operations employing a natural and synthetic fiber blend, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	40.0	20.0

(d) Additional allocations equal to the effluent limitations established in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section are allowed any existing point source subject to such effluent limitations that finishes knit fabrics through ''commission finishing'' as defined in § 410.01.

[47 FR 38819, Sept. 2, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 39624, Sept. 1, 1983]

§ 410.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.55 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SIMPLE MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	3.6	1.9
COD	48.1	31.0
TSS	13.2	5.9
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total chromium	0.10	0.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE: Additional allocations for ''commission finishers'' are not available to new sources.

COMPLEX MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	4.8	2.5
COD	51.0	32.9
TSS	12.2	5.4
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
pH	(1 –)	(1 –)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE: Additional allocations for ''commission finishers'' are not available to new sources.

HOSIERY PRODUCTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	2.3	1.2
COD	30.7	19.8
TSS	8.4	3.7
Sulfide	0.20	0.10
Phenols	0.10	0.05
Total Chromium	0.10	0.05
pH	(1 –)	(1 –)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE: Additional allocations for ''commission finishers'' are not available to new sources.

§ 410.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.57 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart F—Carpet Finishing Subcategory

§ 410.60 Applicability; description of the carpet finishing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: carpet mills, which may include any or all of the following unit operations: Bleaching, scouring, carbonizing, fulling, dyeing, printing, resin treatment, waterproofing, flameproofing, soil repellency, looping, and backing with foamed and unfoamed latex and jute. Carpet backing without other carpet manufacturing operations is included in subpart C.

§ 410.61 Specialized definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 410.01 of this part, the following definitions apply to this subpart:

(a) The term *product* shall mean the final carpet produced or processed including the primary backing but excluding the secondary backing.

(b) The term *simple manufacturing operation* shall mean the following unit processes: fiber preparation and dyeing with or without carpet backing.

(c) The term *complex manufacturing operation* shall mean ''simple'' unit processes (fiber preparation, dyeing and carpet backing) plus any additional manufacturing operations such as printing or dyeing and printing.

§ 410.62 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	7.8	3.9
COD	70.2	35.1
TSS	11.0	5.5
Sulfide	0.08	0.04
Phenol	0.04	0.02
Total Chromium	0.04	0.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the manufacture of carpets through complex manufacturing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	20.0	10.0

§ 410.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	70.2	35.1
Sulfide	0.08	0.04
Phenols	0.04	0.02
Total chromium	0.04	0.02

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the manufacture of carpets through complex manufacturing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	20.0	10.0

§ 410.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.65 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subject must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	4.6	2.4
COD	26.6	17.1

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
TSS	8.6	3.8
Sulfide	0.08	0.04
Phenols	0.04	0.02
Total chromium	0.04	0.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE: Additional allocations for ''commission finishers'' are not available to new sources.

§ 410.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.67 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart G—Stock and Yarn Finishing Subcategory

§ 410.70 Applicability; description of the stock and yarn finishing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the following types of textile mills: Stock or yarn dyeing or finishing, which may include any or all of the following unit operations and processes: Cleaning, scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing and special finishing.

§ 410.71 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

§ 410.72 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	6.8	3.4
COD	84.6	42.3
TSS	17.4	8.7
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
Phenol	0.12	0.06
Total chromium	0.12	0.06
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 410.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	84.6	42.3
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
Phenols	0.12	0.06
Total chromium	0.12	0.06

§ 410.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.75 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	3.6	1.9
COD	33.9	21.9
TSS	9.8	4.4
Sulfide	0.24	0.12
Phenols	0.12	0.06
Total chromium	0.12	0.06
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE: Additional allocations for ''commission finishers'' are not available to new sources.

§ 410.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.77 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart H—Nonwoven Manufacturing Subcategory

§ 410.80 Applicability; description of the nonwoven manufacturing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from facilities that primarily manufacture nonwoven textile products of wool, cotton, or synthetics, singly or as blends, by mechanical, thermal, and/or adhesive bonding procedures. Nonwoven products produced by fulling and felting processes are covered in subpart I—Felted Fabric Processing.

§ 410.81 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

§ 410.82 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	4.4	2.2
COD	40.0	20.0
TSS	6.2	3.1
Sulfide	0.046	0.023
Phenol	0.023	0.011
Total chromium	0.023	0.011
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 410.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	40.0	20.0
Sulfide	0.046	0.023
Phenols	0.023	0.011
Total chromium	0.023	0.011

§ 410.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.85 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	2.6	1.4
COD	15.2	9.8
TSS	4.9	2.2
Sulfide	0.046	0.023
Phenols	0.023	0.011
Total Chromium	0.023	0.011
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE: Additional allocations for "commission finishers" are not available to new sources.

§ 410.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.87 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Subpart I—Felted Fabric Processing Subcategory

§ 410.90 Applicability; description of the felted fabric processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from facilities that primarily manufacture nonwoven products by employing fulling and felting operations as a means of achieving fiber bonding.

§ 410.91 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

§ 410.92 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	35.2	17.6
COD	256.8	128.4
TSS	55.4	27.7
Sulfide	0.44	0.22
Phenol	0.22	0.11
Total chromium	0.22	0.11
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 410.93 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	256.8	128.4
Sulfide	0.44	0.22
Phenols	0.22	0.11
Total Chromium	0.22	0.11

§ 410.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.95 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5	16.9	8.7
COD	179.3	115.5
TSS	50.9	22.7
Sulfide	0.44	0.22
Phenols	0.22	0.11
Total Chromium	0.22	0.11
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

Note: Additional allocations for "commission finishers" are not available to new sources.

§ 410.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 410.97 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

PART 411—CEMENT MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Nonleaching Subcategory

Sec.

411.10 Applicability; description of the nonleaching subcategory.
411.11 Specialized definitions.
411.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
411.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
411.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
411.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
411.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
411.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart B—Leaching Subcategory

411.20 Applicability; description of the leaching subcategory.
411.21 Specialized definitions.
411.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
411.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
411.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
411.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
411.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
411.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart C—Materials Storage Piles Runoff Subcategory

411.30 Applicability; description of the materials storage piles runoff subcategory.
411.31 Specialized definitions.
411.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
411.33 [Reserved]
411.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
411.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
411.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
411.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), and 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.*, Pub. L., 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 39 FR 6591, Feb. 20, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Nonleaching Subcategory

§ 411.10 Applicability; description of the nonleaching subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which several mineral ingredients (limestone or other natural sources of calcium carbonate, silica, alumina, and iron together with gypsum) are used in the manufacturing of cement and in which kiln dust is not contracted with water as an integral part of the process and water is not used in wet scrubbers to control kiln stack emissions.

§ 411.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)
TSS	0.005.
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)
TSS	0.005.
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 6591, Feb. 20, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33950, June 29, 1995]

§ 411.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.

[44 FR 50741, Aug. 29, 1979]

§ 411.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
Temperature (heat)	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6440, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33951, June 29, 1995]

§ 411.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)
TSS	0.005.
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)
TSS	0.005.
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 411.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33951, June 29, 1995]

§ 411.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)
TSS	0.005.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)
TSS	0.005.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[44 FR 50741, Aug. 29, 1979]

Subpart B—Leaching Subcategory

§ 411.20 Applicability; description of the leaching subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which several mineral ingredients (limestone or other natural sources of calcium carbonate, silica, alumina, and iron together with gypsum) are used in the manufacturing of cement and in which kiln dust is contacted with water as an integral part of the process or water is used in wet scrubbers to control kiln stack emissions.

§ 411.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
	Metric units (kg/kkg of dust leached)
TSS	0.4.
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of dust leached)
TSS	0.4.
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 6591, Feb. 20, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33951, June 29, 1995]

§ 411.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the

best available technology economically achievable.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.

[44 FR 50741, Aug. 29, 1979]

§411.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6440, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33951, June 29, 1995]

§411.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
	Metric units (kg/kkg of dust leached)
TSS	0.4.
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of dust leached)
TSS	0.4.
Temperature (heat)	Not to exceed 3 °C rise above inlet temperature.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§411.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33951, June 29, 1995]

§411.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in §§125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in §401.16) in §411.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control techology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart C—Materials Storage Piles Runoff Subcategory

§411.30 Applicability; description of the materials storage piles runoff subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the runoff of rainfall which derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products and waste materials which are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement under either Subcategory—A or B.

§411.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *10 year, 24 hour rainfall event* shall mean a rainfall event with a probable recurrence interval of once in ten years as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, ''Rainfall Frequency Atlas of

the United States,'' May 1961, and subsequent amendments, or equivalent regional or state rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

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

(a) Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
TSS	Not to exceed 50 mg/l.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of runoff from materials storage piles which is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations stipulated in paragraph (a) of this section.

[39 FR 6591, Feb. 20, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33951, June 29, 1995]

§ 411.33 [Reserved]

§ 411.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
TSS	Do.

[40 FR 6440, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33951, June 29, 1995]

§ 411.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
TSS	Not to exceed 50 mg/l.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat to the applicable limitations the precipitation and runoff resulting from a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event shall not be subject to the limitations of this section.

[42 FR 10681, Feb. 23, 1977]

§ 411.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33951, June 29, 1995]

§ 411.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
TSS	Not to exceed 50 mg/l.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of runoff from materials storage piles which results from a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations stipulated in paragraph (a) of this section.

[39 FR 6591, Feb. 20, 1974. Redesignated and amended at 44 FR 50741, Aug. 29, 1979]

PART 412—CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS (CAFO) POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Sec.

412.1 General applicability.
412.2 General definitions.
412.3 General pretreatment standards.
412.4 Best management practices (BMPs) for land application of manure, litter, and process wastewater.

Subpart A—Horses and Sheep

412.10 Applicability.
412.11 [Reserved]
412.12 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
412.13 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
412.14 [Reserved]
412.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Subpart B—Ducks

412.20 Applicability.
412.21 Special definitions.
412.22 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
412.23–412.24 [Reserved]
412.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).
412.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart C—Dairy Cows and Cattle Other Than Veal Calves

412.30 Applicability.
412.31 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
412.32 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
412.33 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
412.34 [Reserved]
412.35 New source performance standards (NSPS).
412.36 [Reserved]
412.37 Additional measures.

Subpart D—Swine, Poultry, and Veal Calves

412.40 Applicability.
412.41–412.42 [Reserved]
412.43 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
412.44 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology for (BCT).
412.45 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
412.46 New source performance standards (NSPS).
412.47 Additional measures.

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1342, 1361.

SOURCE: 68 FR 7269, Feb. 12, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

§412.1 General applicability.

This part applies to manure, litter, and/or process wastewater discharges resulting from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). Manufacturing and/or agricultural activities which may be subject to this part are generally reported under one or more of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: SIC 0211, SIC 0213, SIC 0214, SIC 0241, SIC 0251, SIC 0252, SIC 0253, SIC 0254, SIC 0259, or SIC 0272 (1987 SIC Manual).

§412.2 General definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) The general definitions and abbreviations at 40 CFR part 401 apply.

(b) *Animal Feeding Operation (AFO)* and *Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)* are defined at 40 CFR 122.23.

(c) *Fecal coliform* means the bacterial count (Parameter 1) at 40 CFR 136.3 in

Table 1A, which also cites the approved methods of analysis.

(d) *Process wastewater* means water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the CAFO for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other CAFO facilities; direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals; or dust control. Process wastewater also includes any water which comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, feed, milk, eggs, or bedding.

(e) *Land application area* means land under the control of an AFO owner or operator, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure, litter, or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

(f) *New source* is defined at 40 CFR 122.2. New source criteria are defined at 40 CFR 122.29(b).

(g) *Overflow* means the discharge of manure or process wastewater resulting from the filling of wastewater or manure storage structures beyond the point at which no more manure, process wastewater, or storm water can be contained by the structure.

(h) *Production area* means that part of an AFO that includes the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment areas. The animal confinement area includes but is not limited to open lots, housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, free stall barns, milkrooms, milking centers, cowyards, barnyards, medication pens, walkers, animal walkways, and stables. The manure storage area includes but is not limited to lagoons, runoff ponds, storage sheds, stockpiles, under house or pit storages, liquid impoundments, static piles, and composting piles. The raw materials storage area includes but is not limited to feed silos, silage bunkers, and bedding materials. The waste containment area includes but is not limited to settling basins, and areas within berms and diversions which separate uncontaminated storm water. Also included in the definition of production area is any egg washing or egg processing facility, and any area used in the storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of mortalities.

(i) *Ten (10)-year, 24-hour rainfall event, 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event,* and *100-year, 24-hour rainfall event* mean precipitation events with a probable recurrence interval of once in ten years, or twenty five years, or one hundred years, respectively, as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40, ''Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States,'' May, 1961, or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed from this source.

(j) *Analytical methods.* The parameters that are regulated or referenced in this part and listed with approved methods of analysis in Table 1B at 40 CFR 136.3 are defined as follows:

(1) *Ammonia (as N)* means ammonia reported as nitrogen.

(2) *BOD5* means 5-day biochemical oxygen demand.

(3) *Nitrate (as N)* means nitrate reported as nitrogen.

(4) *Total dissolved solids* means nonfilterable residue.

(k) The parameters that are regulated or referenced in this part and listed with approved methods of analysis in Table 1A at 40 CFR 136.3 are defined as follows:

(1) *Fecal coliform* means fecal coliform bacteria.

(2) *Total coliform* means all coliform bacteria.

§ 412.3 General pretreatment standards.

Any source subject to this part that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 412.4 Best management practices (BMPs) for land application of manure, litter, and process wastewater.

(a) *Applicability*. This section applies to any CAFO subject to subpart C of this part (Dairy and Beef Cattle other than Veal Calves) or subpart D of this part (Swine, Poultry, and Veal Calves).

(b) *Specialized definitions.* (1) *Setback* means a specified distance from surface waters or potential conduits to surface

waters where manure, litter, and process wastewater may not be land applied. Examples of conduits to surface waters include but are not limited to: Open tile line intake structures, sinkholes, and agricultural well heads.

(2) *Vegetated buffer* means a narrow, permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation established parallel to the contours of and perpendicular to the dominant slope of the field for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants from leaving the field and reaching surface waters.

(3) Multi-year phosphorus application means phosphorus applied to a field in excess of the crop needs for that year. In multi-year phosphorus applications, no additional manure, litter, or process wastewater is applied to the same land in subsequent years until the applied phosphorus has been removed from the field via harvest and crop removal.

(c) *Requirement to develop and implement best management practices.* Each CAFO subject to this section that land applies manure, litter, or process wastewater, must do so in accordance with the following practices:

(1) *Nutrient Management Plan.* The CAFO must develop and implement a nutrient management plan that incorporates the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2) through (c)(5) of this section based on a field-specific assessment of the potential for nitrogen and phosphorus transport from the field and that addresses the form, source, amount, timing, and method of application of nutrients on each field to achieve realistic production goals, while minimizing nitrogen and phosphorus movement to surface waters.

(2) *Determination of application rates.* Application rates for manure, litter, and other process wastewater applied to land under the ownership or operational control of the CAFO must minimize phosphorus and nitrogen transport from the field to surface waters in compliance with the technical standards for nutrient management established by the Director. Such technical standards for nutrient management shall:

(i) Include a field-specific assessment of the potential for nitrogen and phosphorus transport from the field to surface waters, and address the form, source, amount, timing, and method of application of nutrients on each field to achieve realistic production goals, while minimizing nitrogen and phosphorus movement to surface waters; and

(ii) Include appropriate flexibilities for any CAFO to implement nutrient management practices to comply with the technical standards, including consideration of multi-year phosphorus application on fields that do not have a high potential for phosphorus runoff to surface water, phased implementation of phosphorus-based nutrient management, and other components, as determined appropriate by the Director.

(3) *Manure and soil sampling.* Manure must be analyzed a minimum of once annually for nitrogen and phosphorus content, and soil analyzed a minimum of once every five years for phosphorus content. The results of these analyses are to be used in determining application rates for manure, litter, and other process wastewater.

(4) *Inspect land application equipment for leaks.* The operator must periodically inspect equipment used for land application of manure, litter, or process wastewater.

(5) *Setback requirements.* Unless the CAFO exercises one of the compliance alternatives provided for in paragraph (c)(5)(i) or (c)(5)(ii) of this section, manure, litter, and process wastewater may not be applied closer than 100 feet to any down-gradient surface waters, open tile line intake structures, sinkholes, agricultural well heads, or other conduits to surface waters.

(i) *Vegetated buffer compliance alternative.* As a compliance alternative, the CAFO may substitute the 100-foot setback with a 35-foot wide vegetated buffer where applications of manure, litter, or process wastewater are prohibited.

(ii) *Alternative practices compliance alternative.* As a compliance alternative, the CAFO may demonstrate that a setback or buffer is not necessary because implementation of alternative conservation practices or field-specific conditions will provide pollutant reductions equivalent or better than the

reductions that would be achieved by the 100-foot setback.

Subpart A—Horses and Sheep

§ 412.10 Applicability.

This subpart applies to discharges resulting from the production areas at horse and sheep CAFOs. This subpart does not apply to such CAFOs with less than the following capacities: 10,000 sheep or 500 horses.

§ 412.11 [Reserved]

§ 412.12 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BPT: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process waste pollutants in the overflow may be discharged to navigable waters whenever rainfall events, either chronic or catastrophic, cause an overflow of process waste water from a facility designed, constructed and operated to contain all process generated waste waters plus the runoff from a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event for the location of the point source.

§ 412.13 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 and when the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section apply, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BAT: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants into U.S. waters.

(b) Whenever rainfall events cause an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event at the location of the point source, any process wastewater pollutants in the overflow may be discharged into U.S. waters.

§ 412.14 [Reserved]

§ 412.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following performance standards: There must be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into U.S. waters.

(b) Whenever rainfall events cause an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event at the location of the point source, any process wastewater pollutants in the overflow may be discharged into U.S. waters.

Subpart B—Ducks

§ 412.20 Applicability.

This subpart applies to discharges resulting from the production areas at dry lot and wet lot duck CAFOs. This subpart does not apply to such CAFOs with less than the following capacities: 5,000 ducks.

§ 412.21 Special definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) *Dry lot* means a facility for growing ducks in confinement with a dry litter floor cover and no access to swimming areas.

(b) *Wet lot* means a confinement facility for raising ducks which is open to the environment, has a small number of sheltered areas, and with open water runs and swimming areas to which ducks have free access.

§ 412.22 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the (BPT):

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly average [1]	Maximum daily [2]	Maximum monthly average [2]
BOD_5	3.66	2.0	1.66	0.91
Fecal coliform	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])

[1] Pounds per 1000 ducks.
[2] Kilograms per 1000 ducks.
[3] Not to exceed MPN of 400 per 100 ml at any time.

(b) [Reserved]

§§ 412.23–412.24 [Reserved]

§ 412.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following performance standards: There must be no discharge of process waste water pollutants into U.S. waters.

(b) Whenever rainfall events cause an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event at the location of the point source, any process wastewater pollutants in the overflow may be discharged into U.S. waters.

§ 412.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and in paragraph (b) of this section, any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following performance standards: There must be no introduction of process waste water pollutants to a POTW.

(b) Whenever rainfall events cause an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event at the location of the point source, any process wastewater pollutants in the overflow may be introduced to a POTW.

Subpart C—Dairy Cows and Cattle Other Than Veal Calves

§ 412.30 Applicability.

This subpart applies to operations defined as concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) under 40 CFR 122.23 and includes the following animals: mature dairy cows, either milking or dry; cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves. Cattle other than mature dairy cows includes but is not limited to heifers, steers, and bulls. This subpart does not apply to such CAFOs with less than the following capacities: 700 mature dairy cows whether milked or dry; 1,000 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves.

§ 412.31 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BPT:

(a) *For CAFO production areas.* Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(2) of this section, there must be no discharge of manure, litter, or process wastewater pollutants into waters of the U.S. from the production area.

(1) Whenever precipitation causes an overflow of manure, litter, or process wastewater, pollutants in the overflow may be discharged into U.S. waters provided:

(i) The production area is designed, constructed, operated and maintained to contain all manure, litter, and process wastewater including the runoff and the direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event;

(ii) The production area is operated in accordance with the additional measures and records required by § 412.37(a) and (b).

(2) *Voluntary alternative performance standards.* Any CAFO subject to this subpart may request the Director to establish NPDES permit effluent limitations based upon site-specific alternative technologies that achieve a quantity of pollutants discharged from the production area equal to or less than the quantity of pollutants that would be discharged under the baseline performance standards as provided by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(i) *Supporting information.* In requesting site-specific effluent limitations to be included in the NPDES permit, the CAFO owner or operator must submit a supporting technical analysis and any other relevant information and data that would support such site-specific effluent limitations within the time frame provided by the Director. The supporting technical analysis must include calculation of the quantity of pollutants discharged, on a mass basis where appropriate, based on a site-specific analysis of a system designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all manure, litter, and process wastewater, including the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. The technical analysis of the discharge of pollutants must include:

(A) All daily *inputs* to the storage system, including manure, litter, all process waste waters, direct precipitation, and runoff.

(B) All daily *outputs* from the storage system, including losses due to evaporation, sludge removal, and the removal of waste water for use on cropland at the CAFO or transport off site.

(C) A calculation determining the predicted median annual overflow volume based on a 25-year period of actual rainfall data applicable to the site.

(D) Site-specific pollutant data, including N, P, BOD_5, TSS, for the CAFO from representative sampling and analysis of all sources of input to the storage system, or other appropriate pollutant data.

(E) Predicted annual average discharge of pollutants, expressed where appropriate as a mass discharge on a daily basis (lbs/day), and calculated considering paragraphs (a)(2)(i)(A) through (a)(2)(i)(D) of this section.

(ii) The Director has the discretion to request additional information to supplement the supporting technical analysis, including inspection of the CAFO.

(3) The CAFO shall attain the limitations and requirements of this paragraph as of the date of permit coverage.

(b) *For CAFO land application areas.* Discharges from land application areas are subject to the following requirements:

(1) Develop and implement the best management practices specified in § 412.4;

(2) Maintain the records specified at § 412.37 (c);

(3) The CAFO shall attain the limitations and requirements of this paragraph by February 27, 2009.

[68 FR 7269, Feb. 12, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 6984, Feb. 10, 2006; 72 FR 40250, July 24, 2007]

§ 412.32 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BCT:

(a) For CAFO production areas: the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.31(a).

(b) For CAFO land application areas: the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.31(b).

§ 412.33 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BAT:

(a) For CAFO production areas: the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.31(a).

(b) For CAFO land application areas: the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.31(b).

§ 412.34 [Reserved]

§ 412.35 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of NSPS:

(a) *For CAFO production areas.* The CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.31(a)(1) and § 412.31(a)(2).

(b) *For CAFO land application areas:* The CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.31(b)(1) and § 412.31(b)(2).

(c) The CAFO shall attain the limitations and requirements of this paragraph as of the date of permit coverage.

(d) Any source subject to this subpart that commenced discharging after April 14, 1993, and prior to April 14, 2003, which was a new source subject to the standards specified in § 412.15, revised as of July 1, 2002, must continue to achieve those standards for the applicable time period specified in 40 CFR 122.29(d)(1). Thereafter, the source must achieve the standards specified in § 412.31(a) and (b).

§ 412.36 [Reserved]

§ 412.37 Additional measures.

(a) Each CAFO subject to this subpart must implement the following requirements:

(1) *Visual inspections.* There must be routine visual inspections of the CAFO production area. At a minimum, the following must be visually inspected:

(i) Weekly inspections of all storm water diversion devices, runoff diversion structures, and devices channelling contaminated storm water to the wastewater and manure storage and containment structure;

(ii) Daily inspection of water lines, including drinking water or cooling water lines;

(iii) Weekly inspections of the manure, litter, and process wastewater impoundments; the inspection will note the level in liquid impoundments as indicated by the depth marker in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) *Depth marker.* All open surface liquid impoundments must have a depth marker which clearly indicates the minimum capacity necessary to contain the runoff and direct precipitation of the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. In the case of new sources subject to effluent limitations established pursuant to § 412.46(a)(1) of this part, all open surface manure storage structures associated with such sources must include a depth marker which clearly indicates the minimum capacity necessary to contain the maximum runoff and direct precipitation associated with the design storm used in sizing the impoundment for no discharge.

(3) *Corrective actions.* Any deficiencies found as a result of these inspections must be corrected as soon as possible.

(4) *Mortality handling.* Mortalities must not be disposed of in any liquid manure or process wastewater system, and must be handled in such a way as to prevent the discharge of pollutants to surface water, unless alternative technologies pursuant to § 412.31(a)(2) and approved by the Director are designed to handle mortalities.

(b) *Record keeping requirements for the production area.* Each CAFO must maintain on-site for a period of five years from the date they are created a complete copy of the information required by 40 CFR 122.21(i)(1) and 40 CFR 122.42(e)(1)(ix) and the records specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this section. The CAFO must make these records available to the Director and, in an authorized State, the Regional Administrator, or his or her designee, for review upon request.

(1) Records documenting the inspections required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(2) Weekly records of the depth of the manure and process wastewater in the liquid impoundment as indicated by the depth marker under paragraph (a)(2) of this section;

(3) Records documenting any actions taken to correct deficiencies required under paragraph (a)(3) of this section. Deficiencies not corrected within 30 days must be accompanied by an explanation of the factors preventing immediate correction;

(4) Records of mortalities management and practices used by the CAFO to meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(5) Records documenting the current design of any manure or litter storage structures, including volume for solids accumulation, design treatment volume, total design volume, and approximate number of days of storage capacity;

(6) Records of the date, time, and estimated volume of any overflow.

(c) *Recordkeeping requirements for the land application areas*. Each CAFO must maintain on-site a copy of its site-specific nutrient management plan. Each CAFO must maintain on-site for a period of five years from the date they are created a complete copy of the information required by § 412.4 and 40 CFR 122.42(e)(1)(ix) and the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(10) of this section. The CAFO must make these records available to the Director and, in an authorized State, the Regional Administrator, or his or her designee, for review upon request.

(1) Expected crop yields;

(2) The date(s) manure, litter, or process waste water is applied to each field;

(3) Weather conditions at time of application and for 24 hours prior to and following application;

(4) Test methods used to sample and analyze manure, litter, process waste water, and soil;

(5) Results from manure, litter, process waste water, and soil sampling;

(6) Explanation of the basis for determining manure application rates, as provided in the technical standards established by the Director.

(7) Calculations showing the total nitrogen and phosphorus to be applied to each field, including sources other than manure, litter, or process wastewater;

(8) Total amount of nitrogen and phosphorus actually applied to each field, including documentation of calculations for the total amount applied;

(9) The method used to apply the manure, litter, or process wastewater;

(10) Date(s) of manure application equipment inspection.

[68 FR 7269, Feb. 12, 2003, as amended at 73 FR 70485, Nov. 20, 2008]

Subpart D—Swine, Poultry, and Veal Calves

§ 412.40 Applicability.

This subpart applies to operations defined as concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) under 40 CFR 122.23 and includes the following animals: swine; chickens; turkeys; and veal calves. This subpart does not apply to such CAFOs with less than the following capacities: 2,500 swine each weighing 55 lbs. or more; 10,000 swine each weighing less than 55 lbs.; 30,000 laying hens or broilers if the facility uses a liquid manure handling system; 82,000 laying hens if the facility uses other than a liquid manure handling system; 125,000 chickens other than laying hens if the facility uses other than a liquid manure handling system; 55,000 turkeys; and 1,000 veal calves.

§§ 412.41–412.42 [Reserved]

§ 412.43 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BPT:

(a) *For CAFO production areas*. (1) The CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.31(a)(1) through (a)(2).

(2) The CAFO shall attain the limitations and requirements of this paragraph as of the date of permit coverage.

(b) *For CAFO land application areas*. (1) The CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.31(b)(1) and (b)(2).

(2) The CAFO shall attain the limitations and requirements of this paragraph by February 27, 2009.

[68 FR 7269, Feb. 12, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 6984, Feb. 10, 2006; 72 FR 40250, July 24, 2007]

§ 412.44 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BCT:

(a) *For CAFO production areas:* the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.43(a).

(b) *For CAFO land application areas:* the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.43(b).

§ 412.45 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BAT:

(a) *For CAFO production areas:* the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.43(a).

(b) *For CAFO land application areas:* the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.43(b).

§ 412.46 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of NSPS:

(a) *For CAFO production areas.* There must be no discharge of manure, litter, or process wastewater pollutants into waters of the U.S. from the production area, subject to paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section.

(1) Any CAFO subject to this subpart may request that the Director establish NPDES permit best management practice effluent limitations designed to ensure no discharge of manure, litter, or process wastewater based upon a site-specific evaluation of the CAFO's open surface manure storage structure. The NPDES permit best management practice effluent limitations must address the CAFO's entire production area. In the case of any CAFO using an open surface manure storage structure for which the Director establishes such effluent limitations, ''no discharge of manure, litter, or process wastewater pollutants,'' as used in this section, means that the storage structure is designed, operated, and maintained in accordance with best management practices established by the Director on a site-specific basis after a technical evaluation of the storage structure. The technical evaluation must address the following elements:

(i) Information to be used in the design of the open manure storage structure including, but not limited to, the following: minimum storage periods for rainy seasons, additional minimum capacity for chronic rainfalls, applicable technical standards that prohibit or otherwise limit land application to frozen, saturated, or snow-covered ground, planned emptying and dewatering schedules consistent with the CAFO's Nutrient Management Plan, additional storage capacity for manure intended to be transferred to another recipient at a later time, and any other factors that would affect the sizing of the open manure storage structure.

(ii) The design of the open manure storage structure as determined by the most recent version of the National Resource Conservation Service's Animal Waste Management (AWM) software. CAFOs may use equivalent design software or procedures as approved by the Director.

(iii) All inputs used in the open manure storage structure design including actual climate data for the previous 30 years consisting of historical average monthly precipitation and evaporation values, the number and types of animals, anticipated animal sizes or weights, any added water and bedding, any other process wastewater, and the size and condition of outside areas exposed to rainfall and contributing runoff to the open manure storage structure.

(iv) The planned minimum period of storage in months including, but not limited to, the factors for designing an open manure storage structure listed in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section. Alternatively the CAFO may determine the minimum period of storage by specifying times the storage pond will

be emptied consistent with the CAFO's Nutrient Management Plan.

(v) Site-specific predicted design specifications including dimensions of the storage facility, daily manure and wastewater additions, the size and characteristics of the land application areas, and the total calculated storage period in months.

(vi) An evaluation of the adequacy of the designed manure storage structure using the most recent version of the Soil Plant Air Water (SPAW) Hydrology Tool. The evaluation must include all inputs to SPAW including but not limited to daily precipitation, temperature, and evaporation data for the previous 100 years, user-specified soil profiles representative of the CAFO's land application areas, planned crop rotations consistent with the CAFO's Nutrient Management Plan, and the final modeled result of no overflows from the designed open manure storage structure. For those CAFOs where 100 years of local weather data for the CAFO's location is not available, CAFOs may use a simulation with a confidence interval analysis conducted over a period of 100 years. The Director may approve equivalent evaluation and simulation procedures.

(vii) The Director may waive the requirement of (a)(1)(vi) for a site-specific evaluation of the designed manure storage structure and instead authorize a CAFO to use a technical evaluation developed for a class of specific facilities within a specified geographical area.

(viii) Waste management and storage facilities designed, constructed, operated, and maintained consistent with the analysis conducted in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(vii) of this section and operated in accordance with the additional measures and records required by § 412.47(a) and (b), will fulfill the requirements of this section.

(ix) The Director has the discretion to request additional information to support a request for effluent limitations based on a site-specific open surface manure storage structure.

(2) The production area must be operated in accordance with the additional measures required by § 412.47(a) and (b).

(3) Provisions for upset/bypass, as provided in 40 CFR 122.41(m)–(n), apply to a new source subject to this provision.

(b) *For CAFO land application areas:* the CAFO shall attain the same limitations and requirements as § 412.43(b)(1).

(c) The CAFO shall attain the limitations and requirements of this paragraph as of the date of permit coverage.

(d) Any source subject to this subpart that commenced discharging after April 14, 1993, and prior to April 14, 2003, which was a new source subject to the standards specified in § 412.15, revised as of July 1, 2002, must continue to achieve those standards for the applicable time period specified in 40 CFR 122.29(d)(1). Thereafter, the source must achieve the standards specified in § 412.43(a) and (b).

(e) Any source subject to this subpart that commenced discharging after April 14, 2003, and prior to January 20, 2009, which was a new source subject to the standards specified in § 412.46(a) through (d) in the July 1, 2008, edition of 40 CFR part 439, must continue to achieve those standards for the applicable time period specified in 40 CFR 122.29(d)(1).

[68 FR 7269, Feb. 12, 2003, as amended at 73 FR 70485, Nov. 20, 2008]

§ 412.47 Additional measures.

(a) Each CAFO subject to this subpart must implement the requirements of § 412.37(a).

(b) Each CAFO subject to this subpart must comply with the recordkeeping requirements of § 412.37(b).

(c) Each CAFO subject to this subpart must comply with the recordkeeping requirements of § 412.37(c).

PART 413—ELECTROPLATING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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413.01 Applicability and compliance dates.
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Subpart A—Electroplating of Common Metals Subcategory

413.10 Applicability: Description of the electroplating of common metals subcategory.

413.11 Specialized definitions.
413.12–413.13 [Reserved]
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Subpart B—Electroplating of Precious Metals Subcategory

413.20 Applicability: Description of the electroplating of precious metals subcategory.
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413.22–413.23 [Reserved]
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Subpart D—Anodizing Subcategory

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413.60 Applicability: Description of the chemical etching and milling subcategory.
413.61 Specialized definitions.
413.62–413.63 [Reserved]
413.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Subpart G—Electroless Plating Subcategory

413.70 Applicability: Description of the electroless plating subcategory.
413.71 Specialized definitions.
413.72–413.73 [Reserved]
413.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Subpart H—Printed Circuit Board Subcategory

413.80 Applicability: Description of the printed circuit board subcategory.
413.81 Specialized definitions.
413.82–413.83 [Reserved]
413.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304(g), 307, 308, 309, 402, 405, 501(a), Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314(g), 1317, 1318, 1319, 1322, 1325 and 1341(a)).

SOURCE: 46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 413.01 Applicability and compliance dates.

(a) This part shall apply to electroplating operations in which metal is electroplated on any basis material and to related metal finishing operations as set forth in the various subparts, whether such operations are conducted in conjunction with electroplating, independently, or as part of some other operation. The compliance deadline for metals and cyanide at integrated facilities shall be June 30, 1984. The compliance date for metals and cyanide at non-integrated facilities shall be April 27, 1984. Compliance with TTO for all facilities shall be July 15, 1986. These part 413 standards shall not apply to a facility which must comply with all the pollutant limitations listed in § 433.15 (metal finishing PSES).

(b) Operations similar to electroplating which are specifically excepted from coverage of this part include:

(1) Electrowinning and electrorefining conducted as a part of nonferrous metal smelting and refining (40 CFR part 421);

(2) Metal surface preparation and conversion coating conducted as a part of coil coating (40 CFR part 465);

(3) Metal surface preparation and immersion plating or electroless plating conducted as a part of porcelain enameling (40 CFR part 466); and

(4) Electrodeposition of active electrode materials, electroimpregnation, and electroforming conducted as a part of battery manufacturing (40 CFR part 461).

(c) Metallic platemaking and gravure cylinder preparation conducted within or for printing and publishing facilities, and continuous strip electroplating conducted within iron and steel manufacturing facilities which introduce pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works are exempted from

the pretreatment standards for existing sources set forth in this part.

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32482, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 41410, Sept. 15, 1983; 51 FR 40421, Nov. 7, 1986]

§ 413.02 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and the chemical analysis methods set forth in 40 CFR part 136, both of which are incorporated herein by reference, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) The term *CN,A* shall mean cyanide amenable to chlorination as defined by 40 CFR 136.

(b) The term *CN,T* shall mean cyanide, total.

(c) The term *Cr,VI* shall mean hexavalent chromium.

(d) The term *electroplating process wastewater* shall mean process wastewater generated in operations which are subject to regulation under any of subparts A through H of this part.

(e) The term *total metal* is defined as the sum of the concentration or mass of Copper (Cu), Nickel (Ni), Chromium (Cr) (total) and Zinc (Zn).

(f) The term *strong chelating agents* is defined as all compounds which, by virtue of their chemical structure and amount present, form soluble metal complexes which are not removed by subsequent metals control techniques such as pH adjustment followed by clarification or filtration.

(g) The term *control authority* is defined as the POTW if it has an approved pretreatment program; in the absence of such a program, the NPDES State if it has an approved pretreatment program or EPA if the State does not have an approved program.

(h) The term *integrated facility* is defined as a facility that performs electroplating as only one of several operations necessary for manufacture of a product at a single physical location and has significant quantities of process wastewater from non-electroplating manufacturing operations. In addition, to qualify as an ''integrated facility'' one or more plant electroplating process wastewater lines must be combined prior to or at the point of treatment (or proposed treatment) with one or more plant sewers carrying process wastewater from non-electroplating manufacturing operations.

(i) the term *TTO* shall mean total toxic organics, which is the summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 milligrams per liter for the following toxic organics:

Acenaphthene
Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Benzidine
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)
Chlorobenzene
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1,1-trichloroethane
Hexachloroethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
Chloroethane
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)
2-chloronaphthalene
2,4,6-trichlorophenol
Parachlorometa cresol
Chloroform (trichloromethane)
2-chlorophenol
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3-dichlorobenzidine
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
2,4-dichlorophenol
1,2-dichloropropane
1,3-dichloropropylene (1,3-dichloropropene)
2,4-dimethylphenol
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
1,2-diphenylhydrazine
Ethylbenzene
Fluoranthene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)
Methyl bromide (bromomethane)
Bromoform (tribromomethane)
Dichlorobromomethane
Chlorodibromomethane
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
2-nitrophenol

4-nitrophenol
2,4-dinitrophenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Butyl benzyl phthalate
Di-n-butyl phthalate
Di-n-octyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
1,2-benzanthracene
(benzo(a)anthracene)
Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene)
3,4-Benzofluoranthene
(benzo(b)fluoranthene)
11,12-benzofluoranthene
(benzo(k)fluoranthene)
Chrysene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
1,12-benzoperylene
(benzo(ghi)perylene)
Fluorene
Phenanthrene
1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene
(dibenzo(a,h)anthracene)
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene)
(2,3-o-phenylene pyrene)
Pyrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)
Aldrin
Dieldrin
Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)
4,4-DDT
4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX)
4,4-DDD (p,p-TDE)
Alpha-endosulfan
Beta-endosulfan
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin
Endrin aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
(BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)
Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC
(PCB-polychlorinated biphenyls)
PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)
Toxaphene
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32483, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983; 51 FR 40421, Nov. 7, 1986]

§ 413.03 Monitoring requirements.

(a) In lieu of monitoring for TTO, the control authority may allow industrial users of POTWs to make the following certification as a comment to the periodic reports required by § 403.12(e): ''Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the pretreatment standard for total toxic organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred since filing the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the toxic organic management plan submitted to the control authority.''

(b) In requesting that no monitoring be required industrial users of POTWs shall submit a toxic organic management plan that specifies to the control authority's satisfaction the toxic organic compounds used; the method of disposal used instead of dumping, such as reclamation, contract hauling, or incineration; and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into the wastewater.

(c) If monitoring is necessary to measure compliance with the TTO standard the industrial user need analyze only for those pollutants which would reasonably be expected to be present.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040–0074)

(Secs. 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))

[48 FR 32483, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 34823, Sept. 4, 1984]

§ 413.04 Standards for integrated facilities.

Pretreatment standards for integrated facilities shall be computed as required by § 403.6(e) of EPA's General Pretreatment Regulations. In cases where electroplating process wastewaters are combined with regulated wastewaters which have 30 days average standards, the corresponding 30 day average standard for the electroplating wastewaters must be used. The 30 day average shall be determined for pollutants in the relevant subcategory from the corresponding daily and 4 day average values listed in the table below.

If the maximum for any 1 day is	And the 4 day average is	Then the 30 day average is
0.6	0.4	0.3
1.2	.7	.5
1.9	1	.55
4.1	2.6	1.8
4.2	2.6	1.8
4.5	2.7	1.8
5.0	2.7	1.5
7.0	4	2.5
10.5	6.8	5
20.0	13.4	10
23	16	12
47	29	20
53	36	27
74	39	21
107	65	45
169	89	49
160	100	70
164	102	70
176	105	70
273	156	98
365	229	160
374	232	160
401	241	160
410	267	195
623	257	223
935	609	445

Subpart A—Electroplating of Common Metals Subcategory

§ 413.10 Applicability: Description of the electroplating of common metals subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to dischargers of pollutants in process wastewaters resulting from the process in which a ferrous or nonferrous basis material is electroplated with copper, nickel, chromium, zinc, tin, lead, cadmium, iron, aluminum, or any combination thereof.

§ 413.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term *sq m* [''sq ft''] shall mean the area plated expressed in square meters [square feet].

(b) The term *operation* shall mean any step in the electroplating process in which a metal is electrodeposited on a basis material and which is followed by a rinse; this includes the related operations of alkaline cleaning, acid pickle, stripping, and coloring when each operation is followed by a rinse.

§§ 413.12–413.13 [Reserved]

§ 413.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in §§ 403.7 and 403.13 of this title, 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):

(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	.6	.4
Cd	1.2	.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 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	.6	.4
Cd	1.2	.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	.6	.4
Cd	1.2	.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	[1]	[1]

[1]Within the range 7.5 to 10.0.

(f) In addition to paragraphs (a) and (b) the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging less than 38,000 l (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	4.57

(g) In addition to paragraphs (a), (c), (d), and (e) the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging 38,000 1 (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	2.13

(h) In addition to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) the following shall apply: An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to §413.03 of this regulation must implement the toxic organic management plan approved by the control authority.

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981; 46 FR 30626, June 10, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32483, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983]

Subpart B—Electroplating of Precious Metals Subcategory

§ 413.20 Applicability: Description of the electroplating of precious metals subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges of process wastewaters resulting from the process in which a ferrous or nonferrous basis material is plated with gold, silver, iridium, palladium, platinum, rhodium, rutheniun, or any combination of these.

§ 413.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term *sq m* (''sq ft'') shall mean the area plated expressed in square meters (square feet).

(b) The term *operation* shall mean any step in the electroplating process in which a metal is electrodeposited on a basis material and which is followed by a rinse: This includes the related operations of alkaline cleaning, acid pickle, stripping, and coloring when each operation is followed by a rinse.

§§ 413.22–413.23 [Reserved]

§ 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):

(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	.6	.4
Cd	1.2	.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 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
Zn	4.2	2.6
Pb	.6	.4
Cd	1.2	.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	.6	.4
Cd	1.2	.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	[1]	[1]

[1] Within the range 7.5 to 10.0.

(f) In addition to paragraphs (a) and (b) the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging less than 38,000 l (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	4.57

(g) In addition to paragraphs (a), (c), (d), and (e) the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	2.13

(h) In addition to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) the following shall apply: An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 413.03 of this regulation must implement the toxic organic management plan approved by the control authority.

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32484, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983]

Subpart C—Electroplating of Speciality Metals Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart D—Anodizing Subcategory

§ 413.40 Applicability: Description of the anodizing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges of process wastewater resulting from the anodizing of ferrous or nonferrous materials.

§ 413.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term *sq m* (''sq ft'') shall mean the area plated expressed in square meters (square feet).

(b) The term *operation* shall mean any step in the anodizing process in which a metal is cleaned, anodized, or colored when each such step is followed by a rinse.

§§ 413.42–413.43 [Reserved]

§ 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):

(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
CN, A	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 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
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 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
CN, T	74	39
Cu	176	105
Ni	160	100
Cr	273	156
Zn	164	102
Pb	23	16

SUBPART D—ANODIZING FACILITIES DISCHARGING 38,000 LITERS OR MORE PER DAY PSES LIMITATIONS (MG/SQ M-OPERATION)—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 4 consecutive monitoring days shall not exceed
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 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
CN,T	1.9	1.0
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 7.5 to 10.000.

(f) In addition to paragraphs (a) and (b) the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging less than 38,000 l (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	4.57

(g) In addition to paragraphs (a), (c), (d), and (e) the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	2.13

(h) In addition to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) the following shall apply: An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 413.03 of this regulation must implement the toxic organic management plan approved by the control authority.

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32484, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983]

Subpart E—Coatings Subcategory

§ 413.50 Applicability: Description of the coatings subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges resulting from the chromating, phosphating or immersion plating on ferrous or nonferrous materials.

§ 413.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart;

(a) The term *sq m* (''sq ft'') shall mean the area processed expressed in square meters (square feet).

(b) The term *operation* shall mean any step in the coating process in which a basis material surface is acted upon by a process solution and which is followed by a rinse; plus the related operations of alkaline cleaning, acid pickle, and sealing, when each operation is followed by a rinse.

§§ 413.52–413.53 [Reserved]

§ 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):

(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 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
CN, A	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
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 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
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 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	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 7.5 to 10.0

(f) In addition to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging less than 38,000 l (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	4.57

(g) In addition to paragraphs (a), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process waterwater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	2.13

(h) In addition to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the following shall apply: An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 413.03 of this regulation must implement the toxic organic management plan approved by the control authority.

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32484, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983]

Subpart F—Chemical Etching and Milling Subcategory

§ 413.60 Applicability: Description of the chemical etching and milling subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges of process wastewaters resulting from the chemical milling or etching of ferrous or nonferrous materials.

§ 413.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term *sq m* (''sq. ft.'') shall mean the area exposed to process chemicals expressed in square meters (square feet).

(b) The term *operation* shall mean any step in the chemical milling or etching processes in which metal is chemically or electrochemically removed from the work piece and which is followed by a rinse; this includes related metal cleaning operations which preceded chemical milling or etching, when each operation is followed by a rinse.

§§ 413.62–413.63 [Reserved]

§ 413.64 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):

(a) No User introducing wastewater pollutants into 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 liters (10,000 gal.) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater the following limitations shall apply:

SUBPART F—CHEMICALS 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
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

(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 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	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 7.5 to 10.0

(f) In addition to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging

less than 38,000 l (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	4.57

(g) In addition to paragraphs (a), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	2.13

(h) In addition to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the following shall apply: An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 413.03 of this regulation must implement the toxic organic management plan approved by the control authority.

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32484, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983]

Subpart G—Electroless Plating Subcategory

§ 413.70 Applicability: Description of the electroless plating subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges resulting from the electroless plating of a metallic layer on a metallic or nonmetallic substrate.

§ 413.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term *sq m* (''sq. ft.'') shall mean the area plated expressed in square meters (square feet).

(b) The term *electroless plating* shall mean the deposition of conductive material from an autocatalytic plating solution without application of electrical current.

(c) The term *operation* shall mean any step in the electroless plating process in which a metal is deposited on a basis material and which is followed by a rinse; this includes the related operations of alkaline cleaning, acid pickle, and stripping, when each operation is followed by a rinse.

§§ 413.72–413.73 [Reserved]

§ 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):

(a) No User introducing wastewater pollutants into 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
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 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
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 7.5 to 10.00

(f) In addition to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging less than 38,000 l (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	4.57

(g) In addition to paragraphs (a), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	2.13

(h) In addition to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the following shall apply: An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 413.03 of this regulation must implement the toxic organic management plan approved by the control authority.

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32484, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983]

Subpart H—Printed Circuit Board Subcategory

§ 413.80 Applicability: Description of the printed circuit board subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to the manufacture of printed circuit boards, including all manufacturing operations required or used to convert an insulating substrate to a finished printed circuit board. The provisions set forth in other subparts of this category are not applicable to the manufacture of printed circuit boards.

§ 413.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term *sq ft* (''sq m'') shall mean the area of the printed circuit board immersed in an aqueous process bath.

(b) The term *operation* shall mean any step in the printed circuit board manufacturing process in which the board is immersed in an aqueous process bath which is followed by a rinse.

§§ 413.82–413.83 [Reserved]

§ 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):

(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
CN, A	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 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
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 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
CN, T	169	89
Cu	401	241
Ni	365	229
Cr	623	357
Zn	374	232
Pb	53	36
Cd	107	65
Total metals	935	609

(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
CN, T	1.9	1.0
Pb	0.6	0.4
Cd	1.2	0.7
TSS	20.0	13.4
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 7.5 to 10.0

(f) In addition to paragraphs (a) and (b) the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging less than 38,000 l (10,000 gal) per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	4.57

(g) In addition to paragraphs (a), (c), (d), and (e) the following limitation shall apply for plants discharging 38,000 l (10,000 gal) or more per calendar day of electroplating process wastewater:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TTO	2.13

(h) In addition to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the following shall apply: An existing source submitting a certification in lieu of monitoring pursuant to § 413.03 of this regulation must implement the toxic organic management plan approved by the control authority.

(Secs. 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))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32485, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983]

PART 414—ORGANIC CHEMICALS, PLASTICS, AND SYNTHETIC FIBERS

Subpart A—General

Sec.
414.10 General definitions.
414.11 Applicability.
414.12 Compliance date for pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Subpart B—Rayon Fibers

414.20 Applicability; description of the rayon fibers subcategory.
414.21 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
414.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
414.23 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
414.24 New source performance standards (NSPS).
414.25 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
414.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart C—Other Fibers

414.30 Applicability; description of the other fibers subcategory.
414.31 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
414.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
414.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available

technology economically achievable (BAT).
414.34 New source performance standards (NSPS).
414.35 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
414.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart D—Thermoplastic Resins

414.40 Applicability; description of the thermoplastic resins subcategory.
414.41 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
414.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
414.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
414.44 New source performance standards (NSPS).
414.45 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
414.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart E—Thermosetting Resins

414.50 Applicability; description of the thermosetting resins subcategory.
414.51 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
414.52 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
414.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
414.54 New source performance standards (NSPS).
414.55 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
414.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart F—Commodity Organic Chemicals

414.60 Applicability; description of the commodity organic chemicals subcategory.
414.61 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
414.62 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
414.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
414.64 New source performance standards (NSPS).
414.65 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
414.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart G—Bulk Organic Chemicals

414.70 Applicability; description of the bulk organic chemicals subcategory.
414.71 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
414.72 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
414.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
414.74 New source performance standards (NSPS).
414.75 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
414.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart H—Specialty Organic Chemicals

414.80 Applicability; description of the specialty organic chemicals subcategory.
414.81 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
414.82 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
414.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
414.84 New source performance standards (NSPS).

414.85 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
414.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart I—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment

414.90 Applicability; description of the subcategory of direct discharge point sources that use end-of-pipe biological treatment.
414.91 Toxic pollutant effluent limitations and standards for direct discharge point sources that use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

Subpart J—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Do Not Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment

414.100 Applicability; description of the subcategory of direct discharge point sources that do not use end-of-pipe biological treatment.
414.101 Toxic pollutant effluent limitations and standards for direct discharge point sources that do not use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

Subpart K—Indirect Discharge Point Sources

414.110 Applicability; description of the subcategory of indirect discharge point sources.
414.111 Toxic pollutant standards for indirect discharge point sources.
APPENDIX A TO PART 414—NON-COMPLEXED METAL-BEARING WASTE STREAMS AND CYANIDE-BEARING WASTE STREAMS
APPENDIX B TO PART 414—COMPLEXED METAL-BEARING WASTE STREAMS

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304, 306, 307, and 501, Pub. L. 92-500, 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 95–217, 91 Stat. 156, Pub. L. 100–4, 101 Stat. 7 (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, and 1361).

SOURCE: 52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§414.10 General definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) Except as provided in this regulation, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this part.

(b) *Pretreatment control authority* means:

(1) The POTW if the POTW's submission for its pretreatment program has been approved in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.11, or

(2) The Approval Authority if the submission has not been approved.

(c) *Priority pollutants* means the toxic pollutants listed in 40 CFR 401.15.

§414.11 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this part are applicable to process wastewater discharges from all establishments or portions of establishments that manufacture the organic chemicals, plastics, and synthetic fibers (OCPSF) products or product groups covered by subparts B through H of this regulation and are included within the following U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) major groups:

(1) SIC 2821—Plastic Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers,

(2) SIC 2823—Cellulosic Man-Made Fibers,

(3) SIC 2824—Synthetic Organic Fibers, Except Cellulosic,

(4) SIC 2865—Cyclic Crudes and Intermediates, Dyes, and Organic Pigments,

(5) SIC 2869—Industrial Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified.

(b) The provisions of this part are applicable to wastewater discharges from OCPSF research and development, pilot plant, technical service and laboratory bench scale operations if such operations are conducted in conjunction with and related to existing OCPSF manufacturing activities at the plant site.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the provisions of this part are not applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of OCPSF products if the products are included in the following SIC subgroups and have in the past been reported by the establishment under these subgroups and not under the SIC groups listed in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) SIC 2843085—bulk surface active agents;

(2) SIC 28914—synthetic resin and rubber adhesives;

(3) Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, not Elsewhere Classified:

(i) SIC 2899568—sizes, all types

(ii) SIC 2899597—other industrial chemical specialties, including fluxes,

plastic wood preparations, and embalming fluids;

(4) SIC 2911058—aromatic hydrocarbons manufactured from purchased refinery products; and

(5) SIC 2911632—aliphatic hydrocarbons manufactured from purchased refinery products.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the provisions of this part are not applicable to any discharges for which a different set of previously promulgated effluent limitations guidelines and standards in this subchapter apply, unless the facility reports OCPSF products under SIC codes 2865, 2869, or 2821, and the facility's OCPSF wastewaters are treated in a separate treatment system or discharged separately to a publicly owned treatment works.

(e) The provisions of this part do not apply to any process wastewater discharges from the manufacture of organic chemical compounds solely by extraction from plant and animal raw materials or by fermentation processes.

(f) Discharges of chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc in ''complexed metal-bearing waste streams,'' listed in appendix B of this part, are not subject to the requirements of this part.

(g) *Non-amenable cyanide.* Discharges of cyanide in ''cyanide-bearing waste streams'' (listed in appendix A to this part) are not subject to the cyanide limitations and standards of this part if the permit writer or control authority determines that the cyanide limitations and standards are not achievable due to elevated levels of non-amenable cyanide (*i.e.*, cyanide that is not oxidized by chlorine treatment) that result from the unavoidable complexing of cyanide at the process source of the cyanide-bearing waste stream and establishes an alternative total cyanide or amenable cyanide limitation that reflects the best available technology economically achievable. The determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information, including measurements of both total and amenable cyanide in the waste stream. An analysis of the extent of complexing in the waste stream, based on the foregoing information, and its impact on cyanide treatability shall be set forth in writing and, for direct dischargers, be contained in the fact sheet required by 40 CFR 124.8.

(h) *Allowances for non-metal-bearing waste streams.* Discharge limitations for chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc or discharge standards for lead and zinc may be established for waste streams not listed in appendix A of this part and not otherwise determined to be ''metal-bearing waste streams'' if the permit writer or control authority determines that the wastewater metals contamination is due to background levels that are not reasonably avoidable from sources such as intake water, corrosion of construction materials or contamination of raw materials. The determination must be based upon a review of relevant plant operating conditions, process chemistry, engineering, and sampling and analysis information. An analysis of the sources and levels of the metals, based on the foregoing information, shall be set forth in writing; for direct dischargers, the analysis shall be contained in the fact sheet required by 40 CFR 124.8. For direct dischargers, the permit writer may establish limitations for chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc for non-''metal-bearing waste streams'' between the lowest level which the permit writer determines based on best professional judgment can be reliably measured and the concentrations of such metals present in the wastestreams, but not to exceed the applicable limitations contained in §§ 414.91 and 414.101. (For zinc, the applicable limitations which may not be exceeded are those appearing in the tables in §§ 414.91 and 414.101, not the alternative limitations for rayon fiber manufacture by the viscose process and the acrylic fiber manufacture by the zinc chloride/solvent process set forth in footnote 2 to each of these tables.) For indirect dischargers, the control authority may establish standards for lead and zinc for non-''metal-bearing waste streams'' between the lowest level which the control authority determines based on best professional judgment can be reliably measured and the concentration of such metals present in the wastestreams, but not to

exceed the applicable standards contained in §§ 414.25, 414.35, 414.45, 414.55, 414.65, 414.75, and 414.85. (For zinc, the applicable standards which may not be exceeded are those appearing in the tables in the above referenced sections, not the alternative standards for rayon filber manufacture by the viscose process set forth in footnote 2 to the table in § 414.25, or the alternative standards for acrylic fiber manufacture by the zinc chloride/solvent process set forth in footnote 2 to the table in § 414.35.) The limitations and standards for individual dischargers shall be set on a mass basis by multiplying the concentration allowance established by the permit writer or control authority by the process wastewater flow from the individual wastestreams for which incidental metals have been found to be present.

(i) BOD_5 and TSS limitations for plants with production in two or more subcategories. Any existing or new source direct discharge point source subject to two or more of subparts B through H must achieve BOD_5 and TSS discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the total OCPSF process wastewater flow subject to subparts B through H times the following ''OCPSF production-proportioned concentration'': For a specific plant, let w_j be the proportion of the plant's total OCPSF production in subcategory j. Then the plant-specific production-proportioned concentration limitations are given by:

$$\text{Plant BOD}_5\text{ Limit} = \sum_{j=B}^{H}\left(w_j\right)\left(\text{BOD}_5\text{ Limit}_j\right)$$

and

$$\text{Plant TSS Limit} = \sum_{j=B}^{H}\left(w_j\right)\left(\text{TSS Limit}_j\right).$$

The ''BOD_5 $Limit_j$'' and ''TSS $Limit_j$'' are the respective subcategorical BOD_5 and TSS Maximum for Any One Day or Maximum for Monthly Average limitations.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41843, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.12 Compliance date for pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

All dischargers subject to PSES in this part must comply with the standards by no later than three years after date of promulgation in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Subpart B—Rayon Fibers

§ 414.20 Applicability; description of the rayon fibers subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of rayon fiber by the viscose process only.

§ 414.21 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, and in 40 CFR 414.11(i) for point sources with production in two or more subcategories, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	BPT effluent limitations [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	64	24
TSS	130	40
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 414.23 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

§ 414.24 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	64	24
TSS	130	40
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 414.25 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

§ 414.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 411.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart C—Other Fibers

§ 414.30 Applicability; description of the other fibers subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of products classified under SIC 2823 cellulosic man-made fibers, except Rayon, and SIC 2824 synthetic organic fibers including those fibers and fiber groups listed below. Product groups are indicated with an asterisk (*).

*Acrylic Fibers (85% Polyacrylonitrile)
*Cellulose Acetate Fibers
*Fluorocarbon (Teflon) Fibers
*Modacrylic Fibers
*Nylon 6 Fibers
Nylon 6 Monofilament
*Nylon 66 Fibers
Nylon 66 Monofilament
*Polyamide Fibers (Quiana)
*Polyaramid (Kevlar) Resin-Fibers
*Polyaramid (Nomex) Resin-Fibers
*Polyester Fibers

*Polyethylene Fibers
*Polypropylene Fibers
*Polyurethane Fibers (Spandex)

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.31 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, and in 40 CFR 414.11(i) for point sources with production in two or more subcategories, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	BPT effluent limitations [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	48	18
TSS	115	36
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 414.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

§ 414.34 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	48	18
TSS	115	36
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 414.35 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

§ 414.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart D—Thermoplastic Resins

§ 414.40 Applicability; description of the thermoplastic resins subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the products classified under SIC 28213 thermoplastic resins including those resins and resin groups listed below. Product groups are indicated with an asterisk (*).

*Abietic Acid—Derivatives
*ABS Resins
*ABS-SAN Resins
*Acrylate-Methacrylate Latexes
*Acrylic Latex
*Acrylic Resins
*Cellulose Acetate Butyrates
Cellulose Acetate Resin
*Cellulose Acetates
*Cellulose Acetates Propionates
Cellulose Nitrate
*Ethylene-Methacrylic Acid Copolymers
*Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate Copolymers
*Fatty Acid Resins
*Fluorocarbon Polymers
Nylon 11 Resin
*Nylon 6–66 Copolymers
*Nylon 6—Nylon 11 Blends
Nylon 6 Resin
Nylon 612 Resin
Nylon 66 Resin
*Nylons
*Petroleum Hydrocarbon Resins
*Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone—Copolymers
*Poly(Alpha)Olefins
Polyacrylic Acid
*Polyamides
*Polyarylamides
Polybutadiene
*Polybutenes
Polybutenyl Succinic Anhydride
*Polycarbonates
*Polyester Resins
*Polyester Resins, Polybutylene Terephthalate
*Polyester Resins, Polyoxybenzoate
Polyethylene
*Polyethylene—Ethyl Acrylate Resins
*Polyethylene—Polyvinyl Acetate Copolymers
Polyethylene Resin (HDPE)
Polyethylene Resin (LPDE)
Polyethylene Resin, Scrap
Polyethylene Resin, Wax (Low M.W.)
Polyethylene Resin, Latex
Polyethylene Resins
*Polyethylene Resins, Compounded
*Polyethylene, Chlorinated
*Polyimides
*Polypropylene Resins
Polystyrene (Crystal)
Polystyrene (Crystal) Modified
*Polystyrene—Copolymers
*Polystyrene—Acrylic Latexes
Polystyrene Impact Resins
Polystyrene Latex
Polystyrene, Expandable
Polystyrene, Expanded
*Polysulfone Resins
Polyvinyl Acetate
*Polyvinyl Acetate—PVC Copolymers
*Polyvinyl Acetate Copolymers
*Polyvinyl Acetate Resins
Polyvinyl Alcohol Resin
Polyvinyl Chloride
Polyvinyl Chloride, Chlorinated
*Polyvinyl Ether-Maleic Anhydride
*Polyvinyl Formal Resins
*Polyvinylacetate—Methacrylic Copolymers
*Polyvinylacetate Acrylic Copolymers
*Polyvinylacetate-2-Ethylhexylacrylate Copolymers
Polyvinylidene Chloride
*Polyvinylidene Chloride Copolymers
*Polyvinylidene-Vinyl Chloride Resins
*PVC Copolymers, Acrylates (Latex)
*PVC Copolymers, Ethylene-Vinyl Chloride
*Rosin Derivative Resins
*Rosin Modified Resins
*Rosin Resins
*SAN Resins
*Silicones: Silicone Resins
*Silicones: Silicone Rubbers
*Styrene Maleic Anhydride Resins
Styrene Polymeric Residue
*Styrene-Acrylic Copolymer Resins
*Styrene-Acrylonitrile-Acrylates Copolymers
*Styrene-Butadiene Resins
*Styrene-Butadiene Resins (<50% Butadiene)
*Styrene-Butadiene Resins (latex)
*Styrene-Divinyl Benzene Resins (Ion Exchange)
*Styrene-Methacrylate Terpolymer Resins
*Styrene-Methyl Methacrylate Copolymers
*Styrene, Butadiene, Vinyl Toluene Terpolymers
*Sulfonated Styrene-Maleic Anhydride Resins
*Unsaturated Polyester Resins
*Vinyl Toluene Resins
*Vinyl Toluene-Acrylate Resins
*Vinyl Toluene-Butadiene Resins
*Vinyl Toluene-Methacrylate Resins

*Vinylacetate-N-Butylacrylate Copolymers

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.41 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, and in 40 CFR 414.11(i) for point sources with production in two or more subcategories, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	BPT Effluent Limitations [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	64	24
TSS	130	40
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 414.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

§ 414.44 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	64	24
TSS	130	40
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 414.45 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

§ 414.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart E—Thermosetting Resins

§ 414.50 Applicability; description of the thermosetting resins subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the products classified under SIC 28214 thermosetting resins including those resins and resin groups listed below. Product groups are indicated with an asterisk (*).

*Alkyd Resins
Dicyanodiamide Resin
*Epoxy Resins
*Fumaric Acid Polyesters
*Furan Resins
Glyoxal-Urea Formaldehyde Textile Resin
*Ketone-Formaldehyde Resins
*Melamine Resins
*Phenolic Resins
*Polyacetal Resins
Polyacrylamide
*Polyurethane Prepolymers
*Polyurethane Resins
*Urea Formaldehyde Resins
*Urea Resins

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.51 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, and in 40 CFR 414.11(i) for point sources with production in two or more subcategories, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	BPT effluent limitations [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	163	61
TSS	216	67
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.52 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 414.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

§ 414.54 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part, and also must not exceed the

quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	163	61
TSS	216	67
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 414.55 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

§ 414.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart F—Commodity Organic Chemicals

§ 414.60 Applicability; description of the commodity organic chemicals subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the following SIC 2865 and 2869 commodity organic chemicals and commodity organic chemical groups. Product groups are indicated with an asterisk (*).

(a) Aliphatic Organic Chemicals

Acetaldehyde
Acetic Acid
Acetic Anhydride
Acetone
Acrylonitrile
Adipic Acid
*Butylenes (Butenes)
Cyclohexane
Ethanol
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Oxide
Formaldehyde
Isopropanol
Methanol
Polyoxypropylene Glycol
Propylene
Propylene Oxide
Vinyl Acetate
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,3-Butadiene

(b) Aromatic Organic Chemicals

Benzene
Cumene
Dimethyl Terephthalate
Ethylbenzene
m-Xylene (impure)
p-Xylene
Phenol
*Pitch Tar Residues
*Pyrolysis Gasolines
Styrene
Terephthalic Acid
Toluene
*Xylenes, Mixed
o-Xylene

(c) Halogenated Organic Chemicals

Vinyl Chloride

§ 414.61 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, and in 40 CFR 414.11(i) for point sources with production in two or more subcategories, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	BPT Effluent limitations [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	80	30
TSS	149	46
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.62 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 414.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

§ 414.64 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	80	30
TSS	149	46
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 414.65 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

§ 414.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart G—Bulk Organic Chemicals

§ 414.70 Applicability; description of the bulk organic chemicals subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the following SIC 2865 and 2869 bulk organic chemicals and bulk organic chemical groups. Product groups are indicated with an asterisk (*).

(a) Aliphatic Organic Chemicals

*Acetic Acid Esters
*Acetic Acid Salts
Acetone Cyanohydrin
Acetylene
Acrylic Acid
*Acrylic Acid Esters
*Alkoxy Alkanols
*Alkylates
*Alpha-Olefins
Butane (all forms)
*C–4 Hydrocarbons (Unsaturated)
Calcium Stearate
Caprolactam
Carboxymethyl Cellulose
Cellulose Acetate Butyrates
*Cellulose Ethers
Cumene Hydroperoxide
Cyclohexanol
Cyclohexanol, Cyclohexanone (Mixed)
Cyclohexanone
Cyclohexene
*C12–C18 Primary Alcohols
*C5 Concentrates
*C9 Concentrates
Decanol
Diacetone Alcohol
*Dicarboxylic Acids—Salts
Diethyl Ether
Diethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol Diethyl Ether
Diethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether
Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
*Dimer Acids
Dioxane
Ethane
Ethylene Glycol Monophenyl Ether
*Ethoxylates, Misc.
Ethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Glycerine (Synthetic)
Glyoxal
Hexane
*Hexanes and Other C6 Hydrocarbons
Isobutanol
Isobutylene
Isobutyraldehyde
Isophorone
Isophthalic Acid
Isoprene
Isopropyl Acetate
Ligninsulfonic Acid, Calcium Salt
Maleic Anhydride
Methacrylic Acid
*Methacrylic Acid Esters
Methane
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Methacrylate
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether
Methylisobutyl Ketone
*n-Alkanes
n-Butyl Alcohol
n-Butylacetate
n-Butyraldehyde
n-Butyric Acid
n-Butyric Anhydride
*n-Paraffins
n-Propyl Acetate
n-Propyl Alcohol
Nitrilotriacetic Acid
Nylon Salt
Oxalic Acid
*Oxo Aldehydes—Alcohols
Pentaerythritol
Pentane
*Pentenes
*Petroleum Sulfonates
Pine Oil
Polyoxybutylene Glycol
Polyoxyethylene Glycol
Propane
Propionaldehyde
Propionic Acid
Propylene Glycol
Sec-Butyl Alcohol
Sodium Formate
Sorbitol
Stearic Acid, Calcium Salt (Wax)
Tert-Butyl Alcohol
1-Butene
1-Pentene
1,4-Butanediol
Isobutyl Acetate
2-Butene (Cis and Trans)
2-Ethyl Hexanol
2-Ethylbutyraldehyde
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-Pentanediol

(b) Amine and Amide Organic Chemicals

2,4-Diaminotoluene
*Alkyl Amines
Aniline
Caprolactam, Aqueous Concentrate
Diethanolamine
Diphenylamine
*Ethanolamines
Ethylamine
Ethylenediamine
Ethylenediaminetetracetic Acid
*Fatty Amines
Hexamethylene Diamine
Isopropylamine
m-Toluidine
Melamine
Melamine Crystal
*Methylamines
Methylene Dianiline
n-Butylamine
N,N-Diethylaniline
N,N-Dimethylformamide
*Nitroanilines
Polymeric Methylene Dianiline
Sec-Butylamine
Tert-Butylamine
Toluenediamine (Mixture)
*Toluidines
o-Phenylenediamine
2,6-Dimethylaniline
4-(N-Hydroxyethylethylamino)-2-Hydroxyethyl Analine

4,4′-Methylenebis (N,N′-dimethyl)-aniline
4,4′Methylenedianiline

(c) Aromatic Organic Chemicals

Alpha-Methylstyrene
*Alkyl Benzenes
*Alkyl Phenols
*Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acids, Salts
Aminobenzoic Acid (Meta and Para)
Beta-Naphthalene Sulfonic Acid
Benzenedisulfonic Acid
Benzoic Acid
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate
Bisphenol A
BTX-Benzene, Toluene, Xylene (Mixed)
Butyl Octyl Phthalate
Coal Tar
*Coal Tar Products (Misc.)
Creosote
*Cresols, Mixed
Cyanuric Acid
*Cyclic Aromatic Sulfonates
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diisobutyl Phthalate
Diisodecyl Phthalate
Diisooctyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate
Dinitrotoluene (Mixed)
Ditridecyl Phthalate
m-Cresol
Metanilic Acid
Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate
Naphthalene
*Naphthas, Solvent
Nitrobenzene
Nitrotoluene
Nonylphenol
p-Cresol
Phthalic Acid
Phthalic Anhydride
*Tars—Pitches
Tert-Butylphenol
*Toluene Diisocyanates (Mixture)
Trimellitic Acid
o-Cresol
1-Tetralol, 1-Tetralone Mix
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene

(d) Halogenated Organic Chemicals

1,4-Phenylenediamine Dihydrochloride
Allyl Chloride
Benzyl Chloride
Carbon Tetrachloride
*Chlorinated Paraffins, 35–64 PCT, Chlorine
Chlorobenzene
*Chlorobenzenes (Mixed)
Chlorodifluoroethane
Chloroform
*Chloromethanes
2-Chloro-5-Methylphenol (6-chloro-m-cresol)
*Chlorophenols
Chloroprene
Cyanogen Chloride
Cyanuric Chloride
Dichloropropane
Epichlorohydrin
Ethyl Chloride
*Fluorocarbons (Freons)
Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride
Pentachlorophenol
Phosgene
Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Trichlorofluoromethane
Vinylidene Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
2,4-Dichlorophenol

(e) Other Organic Chemicals

Adiponitrile
Carbon Disulfide
Fatty Nitriles
*Organo-Tin Compounds
*Phosphate Esters
Tetraethyl Lead
Tetramethyl Lead
*Urethane Prepolymers

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.71 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, and in 40 CFR 414.11(i) for point sources with production in two or more subcategories, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	BPT Effluent limitations [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	92	34
TSS	159	49
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.72 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 414.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

§ 414.74 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	92	34
TSS	159	49
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 414.75 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

§ 414.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart H—Specialty Organic Chemicals

§ 414.80 Applicability; description of the specialty organic chemicals subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of all SIC 2865 and 2869 organic chemicals and organic chemical groups which are not defined as commodity or bulk organic chemicals in §§ 414.60 and 414.70, respectively.

§ 414.81 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, and in 40 CFR 414.11(i) for point sources with production in two or more subcategories, any existing point source subject to this subpart

must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	BPT effluent limitations [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	120	45
TSS	183	57
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 414.82 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 414.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

§ 414.84 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.9 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	120	45
TSS	183	57
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 414.85 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

§ 414.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart I—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment

§ 414.90 Applicability; description of the subcategory of direct discharge point sources that use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the OCPSF products and product groups defined by § 414.11 from any point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment or installs end-of-pipe biological treatment to comply with BPT effluent limitations.

§ 414.91 Toxic pollutant effluent limitations and standards for direct discharge point sources that use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

(a) Any point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) In the case of chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and total cyanide, the discharge quantity (mass) shall be determined by multiplying the concentrations listed in the following table for these pollutants times the flow from metal-bearing waste streams for the metals and times the flow from cyanide bearing waste streams for total cyanide. The metal-bearing waste streams and cyanide-bearing waste streams are defined as those waste streams listed in appendix A of this part, plus any additional OCPSF process wastewater streams identified by the permitting authority on a case-by-case basis as metal or cyanide bearing based upon a determination that such streams contain significant amounts of the pollutants identified above. Any such streams designated as metal or cyanide bearing must be treated independently of other metal or cyanide bearing waste streams unless the permitting authority determines that the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with the appendix A waste streams will result in substantial reduction of these pollutants. This determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information.

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations BAT and NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for any monthly average
Acenaphthene	59	22
Acenaphthylene	59	22
Acrylonitrile	242	96
Anthracene	59	22
Benzene	136	37
Benzo(a)anthracene	59	22
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	61	23
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	59	22
Benzo(a)pyrene	61	23
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	279	103
Carbon Tetrachloride	38	18
Chlorobenzene	28	15
Chloroethane	268	104
Chloroform	46	21
2-Chlorophenol	98	31
Chrysene	59	22
Di-n-butyl phthalate	57	27
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	163	77
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	44	31
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	28	15
1,1-Dichloroethane	59	22
1,2-Dichloroethane	211	68
1,1-Dichloroethylene	25	16
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	54	21
2,4-Dichlorophenol	112	39
1,2-Dichloropropane	230	153
1,3-Dichloropropylene	44	29
Diethyl phthalate	203	81
2,4-Dimethylphenol	36	18
Dimethyl phthalate	47	19
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	277	78
2,4-Dinitrophenol	123	71
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	285	113
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	641	255
Ethylbenzene	108	32
Fluoranthene	68	25
Fluorene	59	22
Hexachlorobenzene	28	15
Hexachlorobutadiene	49	20
Hexachloroethane	54	21
Methyl Chloride	190	86
Methylene Chloride	89	40
Naphthalene	59	22
Nitrobenzene	68	27
2-Nitrophenol	69	41
4-Nitrophenol	124	72
Phenanthrene	59	22
Phenol	26	15
Pyrene	67	25
Tetrachloroethylene	56	22
Toluene	80	26
Total Chromium	2,770	1,110
Total Copper	3,380	1,450
Total Cyanide	1,200	420
Total Lead	690	320
Total Nickel	3,980	1,690
Total Zinc [2]	2,610	1,050
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	140	68
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	54	21
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	54	21
Trichloroethylene	54	21
Vinyl Chloride	268	104

[1] All units are micrograms per liter.

[2] Total Zinc for Rayon Fiber Manufacture that uses the viscose process and Acrylic Fiber Manufacture that uses the zinc chloride/solvent process is 6,796 μg/l and 3,325 μg/l for maximum for any one day and maximum for monthly average, respectively.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart J—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Do Not Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment

§ 414.100 Applicability; description of the subcategory of direct discharge point sources that do not use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the OCPSF products and product groups defined by § 414.11 from any point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and does not install end-of-pipe biological treatment to comply with BPT effluent limitations.

§ 414.101 Toxic pollutant effluent limitations and standards for direct discharge point sources that do not use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

(a) Any point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentartions in the following table.

(b) In the case of chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and total cyanide, the discharge quantity (mass) shall be determined by multiplying the concentrations listed in the following table for these pollutants times the flow from metal bearing waste streams for the metals and times the cyanide-bearing waste streams for total cyanide. The metal-bearing waste streams and cyanide-bearing waste streams are defined as those waste streams listed in appendix A of this part, plus any additional OCPSF process wastewater streams identified by the permitting authority on a case-by-case basis as metal or cyanide bearing based upon a determination that such streams contain significant amounts of the pollutants identified above. Any such streams designated as metal or cyanide bearing must be treated independently of other metal or cyanide bearing waste streams unless the permitting authority determines that the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with the Appendix A waste streams will result in substantial reduction of these pollutants. This determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information.

Effluent characteristics	BAT effluent limitations and NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
Acenaphthene	47	19
Acenaphthylene	47	19
Acrylonitrile	232	94
Anthracene	47	19
Benzene	134	57
Benzo(a)anthracene	47	19
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	48	20
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	47	19
Benzo(a)pyrene	48	20
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	258	95
Carbon Tetrachloride	380	142
Chlorobenzene	380	142
Chloroethane	295	110
Chloroform	325	111
Chrysene	47	19
Di-n-butyl phthalate	43	20
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	794	196
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	380	142
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	380	142
1,1-Dichloroethane	59	22
1,2-Dichloroethane	574	180
1,1-Dichloroethylene	60	22
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	66	25
1,2-Dichloropropane	794	196
1,3-Dichloropropylene	794	196
Diethyl phthalate	113	46
2,4-Dimethylphenol	47	19
Dimethyl phthalate	47	19
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	277	78
2,4-Dinitrophenol	4,291	1,207
Ethylbenzene	380	142
Fluoranthene	54	22
Fluorene	47	19
Hexachlorobenzene	794	196
Hexachlorobutadiene	380	142
Hexachloroethane	794	196
Methyl Chloride	295	110
Methylene Chloride	170	36
Naphthalene	47	19
Nitrobenzene	6,402	2,237
2-Nitrophenol	231	65
4-Nitrophenol	576	162
Phenanthrene	47	19
Phenol	47	19
Pyrene	48	20
Tetrachloroethylene	164	52
Toluene	74	28
Total Chromium	2,770	1,110
Total Copper	3,380	1,450
Total Cyanide	1,200	420
Total Lead	690	320
Total Nickel	3,980	1,690
Total Zinc [2]	2,610	1,050
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	794	196

Effluent characteristics	BAT effluent limitations and NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	59	22
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	127	32
Trichloroethylene	69	26
Vinyl Chloride	172	97

[1] All units are micrograms per liter.
[2] Total Zinc for Rayon Fiber Manufacture that uses the viscose process and Acrylic Fibers Manufacture that uses the zinc chloride/solvent process is 6,796 μg/l and 3,325 μg/l for maximum for any one day and maximum for monthly average, respectively.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 36893, July 9, 1993]

Subpart K—Indirect Discharge Point Sources

SOURCE: 58 FR 36893, July 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§414.110 Applicability; description of the subcategory of indirect discharge point sources.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the OCPSF products and product groups defined by §414.11 from any indirect discharge point source.

§414.111 Toxic pollutant standards for indirect discharge point sources.

(a) Any point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

(b) In the case of lead, zinc, and total cyanide the discharge quantity (mass) shall be determined by multiplying the concentrations listed in the following table for these pollutants times the flow from metal-bearing waste streams for metals and times the flow from the cyanide-bearing waste streams for total cyanide. The metal-bearing waste streams and cyanide-bearing waste streams are defined as those waste streams listed in appendix A of this part, plus any additional OCPSF process wastewater streams identified by the control authority on a case-by-case basis as metal or cyanide bearing based upon a determination that such streams contain significant amounts of the pollutants identified above. Any such streams designated as metal or cyanide bearing must be treated independently of other metal or cyanide bearing waste streams unless the control authority determines that the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with the appendix A waste streams will result in substantial reduction of these pollutants. This determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information.

Effluent characteristics	PSES and PSNS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for any monthly average
Acenaphthene	47	19
Anthracene	47	19
Benzene	134	57
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	258	95
Carbon Tetrachloride	380	142
Chlorobenzene	380	142
Chloroethane	295	110
Chloroform	325	111
Di-n-butyl phthalate	43	20
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	794	196
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	380	142
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	380	142
1,1-Dichloroethane	59	22
1,2-Dichloroethane	574	180
1,1-Dichloroethylene	60	22
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	66	25
1,2-Dichloropropane	794	196
1,3-Dichloropropylene	794	196
Diethyl phthalate	113	46
Dimethyl phthalate	47	19
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	277	78
Ethylbenzene	380	142
Fluoranthene	54	22
Fluorene	47	19
Hexachlorobenzene	794	196
Hexachlorobutadiene	380	142
Hexachloroethane	794	196
Methyl Chloride	295	110
Methylene Chloride	170	36
Naphthalene	47	19
Nitrobenzene	6,402	2,237
2-Nitrophenol	231	65
4-Nitrophenol	576	162
Phenanthrene	47	19
Pyrene	48	20
Tetrachloroethylene	164	52
Toluene	74	28
Total Cyanide	1,200	420
Total Lead	690	320
Total Zinc [2]	2,610	1,050
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	794	196
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	59	22
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	127	32
Trichloroethylene	69	26
Vinyl Chloride	172	97

[1] All units are micrograms per liter.
[2] Total Zinc for Rayon Fiber Manufacture that uses the viscose process and Acrylic Fiber Manufacture that uses the zinc chloride/solvent process is 6,796 μg/l and 3,325 μg/l for maximum for any one day and maximum for monthly average, respectively.

APPENDIX A TO PART 414—NON-COMPLEXED METAL-BEARING WASTE STREAMS AND CYANIDE-BEARING WASTE STREAMS

Chromium

Methylhydroabietate/Esterification of hydroabietic acid (rosin) with methanol
Acrylic acid/Oxidation of propylene via acrolein
N-butyl alcohol/Hydrogenation of n-Butyraldehyde, Oxo process
Cyclohexanone/From phenol via cyclohexanol by hydrogenation-dehydrogenation
Fatty amines/Hydrogenation of fatty nitriles (batch)
Helioptropin/Oxidation of isosafrole, chromium catalyst
Isobutanol/Hydrogenation of isobutyraldehyde, Oxo process
Cyclohexyl Mercaptan/Cyclohexanol + Hydrogen sulfide
Ethyl Mercaptan/Ethanol + Hydrogen sulfide
Methanol/H.P. Synthesis from natural gas via synthetic gas
Oxo Alcohols, C7–C11/Carbonation & hydrogenation of C6–C10 Olefins
Polyoxypropylene diamine/Polypropylene glycol + Ammonia
n-Propyl alcohol/Hydrogenation of propionaldehyde, Oxo process
SAN resin/Suspension polymerization
Styrene/Dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene
Styrene/Dehydration of methyl benzyl alcohol (coproduct of propylene oxide)
1-Tetralol, 1-Tetralone mix/Oxidation of tetralin (1,2,3,4-Tetrahydronaphthalene)
3,3,3-Trifluoropropene/Catalyzed hydrogen fluoride exchange with chlorinated propane
Vinyl toluene/Dehydrogenation (thermal) of ethyltoluene

Copper

Methylhydroabietate/Esterification of hydroabietic acid (rosin) with methanol
Acetaldehyde/Oxidation of ethylene with cupric chloride catalyst
Acetic acid/Catalytic oxidation of butane
Acetone/Dehydrogenation of isopropanol
Acrylamide/Catalytic hydration of acrylonitrile
Acrylic acid/Oxidation of propylene via acrolein
Acrylonitrile/Propylene ammoxidation
Adipic acid/Oxidation of cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone mixture
Adipic acid/Oxidation of cyclohexane via cyclohexanol-cyclohexanone mixture
Allynitrile/Allychloride + sodium cyanide
Aniline/Hydrogenation of nitrobenzene
Benzofurans, 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranol/ from o-Nitrophenol + Methallyl chloride
n-Butyl alcohol/Hydrogenation of n-Butyraldehyde, Oxo process
1,4-Butanediol/Hydrogenation of 1,4-butynediol
Butryolactone/Dehydrogenation of 1,4-butanediol
Caprolactam/From cyclohexane via cyclohexanone and its oxime
Lilian (hydroxydihydrocitronellal)/Hydration and oxidation of citronellol
1,2-Dichloroethane/Oxyhydrochlorination of ethylene
Dialkyldithiocarbamates, metal salts/Dialkylamines + carbon disulfide
2-Ethylhexanol/from n-Butyraldehyde by Aldo condensation and hydrogenation
Fatty amines/Hydrogenation of fatty nitriles (batch)
Geraniol/B-Myrcene + Hydrogen chloride, esterification of geranyl chloride, hydrolysis of geranyl acetate
Furfuryl alcohol/Hydrogenation of furfural
Geranial (Citral)/Oxidation of geraniol (copper catalyst)
Glyoxal/Oxidation of ethylene glycol
Isobutanol/Hydrogenation of isobutyraldehyde, Oxo process
Isopropanol/Catalytic hydrogenation of acetone
2-Mercaptobenzothiazoles, copper salt/2-Mercaptobenzothiazole + copper salt
Methanol/High pressure synthesis from natural gas via synthetic gas
Methanol/Low pressure synthesis from natural gas via synthetic gas
Methyl ethyl ketone/Dehydrogenation of sec-Butanol
Oxo alcohols, C7–C11/Carbonation & hydrogenation of C6–C10 olefins
Phenol/Liquid phase oxidation of benzoic acid
Polyoxyalkylene amines/Polyoxyalkylene glycol + ammonia
Polyphenylene oxide/Solution polymerization of 2,6-xylenol by oxidative coupling (cuprous salt catalyst)
Polyoxypropylene diamine/Polypropylene glycol + Ammonia
Quinaldine (dye intermediate)/Skraup reaction of aniline + crotonaldehyde
Silicones, silicone fluids/Hydrolysis and condensation of chlorosilanes
Silicones, silicone rubbers/Hydrolysis and condensation of chlorosilanes
Silicones, silicone specialties (grease, dispersion agents, defoamers & other products)
Silicones: Silicone resins/Hydrolysis & condensation of methyl, phenyl & vinyl chlorosilanes
Silicones: Silicone fluids/Hydrolysis of chlorosilanes to acyclic & cyclic organosiloxanes
Styrene/Dehydration of a-Methylbenzyl alcohol (coproduct of propylene oxide)

Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)/Oxyhydrochlorination of tetrachloroethane
Tris(anilino)s-triazine/Cyanuric chloride + aniline + cogeners
Trichloroethylene/Oxyhydrochlorination of tetrachloroethane
Unsaturated polyester resin/Reaction of maleic anhydride + phthalic anhydride + propylene glycol polyester with styrene or methyl methacrylate

Lead

Alkyd resin/Condensation polymerization
Alkyd resins/Condensation polymerization of phthalic anhydride + glycerin + vegetable oil esters
Dialkydithiocarbamates, metal salts/Dialkylamines + carbon disulfide
Thiuram (dimethyldithiocarbamate) hexasulfide/Dimethyldithiocarbamate + sulfur
Triphenylmethane dyes (methyl violet)/Condensation of Formaldehyde + N-Methylaniline + N,N-dimethylaniline, oxidation of reaction product
4,4′-Bis-(N,N-dimethylaniline) carbinol, Michler's hydrol/Oxidation of 4,4′-Methylene-bis(N,N-dimethylaniline) with lead oxide
Naphthenic acid salts
Stearic acid, metal salts/Neutralization with a metallic base

Nickel

Acetates, 7,11-Hexadecadien-1-ol (gossyplure)/Coupling reactions, low pressure hydrogenation, esterification
Acetates, 9-dodecen-1-ol (pheromone)/Coupling reactions, low pressure hydrogenation, esterification
Acrylic acid/oxidation of propylene via acrolein
Acrylonitrile/Propylene ammoxidation
n-Alkanes/Hydrogenation of C6-C22 alpha olefins (ethylene oligomers)
Adiponitrile/Direct cyanation of butadiene
Alkyl amines/Amination of alcohols
4-Aminoacetanilide/Hydrogenation of 4-Nitroacetanilide
BTX/Hydrogenation of olefins (cyclohexenes)
Terphenyls, hydrogenated/Nickel catalyst, hydrogenation of terphenyl
Bisphenol-A, hydrogenated (Biscyclohexanol-A)/Hydrogenation of Bisphenol-A
Butadiene (1,3)/Extractive distillation of C–4 pyrolyzates
n-Butanol/Hydrogenation of n-Butyraldehyde, Oxo process
1,3-Butylene glycol/Hydrogenation of acetaldol
1,4-Butanediol/Hydrogenation of 1,4-butynediol
Butylenes (mixed)/Distillation pf C4 pyrolyzates
4-Chloro-2-aminophenol/Hydrogenation of 4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol
Lilial (hydroxydihydrocitronellal)/Hydration and oxidation of citronellol
Cycloparaffins/Catalytic hydrogenation of aromatics in kerosene solvent
Cyclohexanol/Hydrogenation of phenol, distillation
Cyclohexanone/From phenol via cyclohexanol by hydrogenation-dehydrogenation
Dialkyldithiocarbamates, metal salts/Dialkylamines + carbon disulfide
Ethylamine/Reductive amination of ethanol
Ethylamines (mono, di, tri)/Reductive ammination (ammonia + hydrogen) of ethanol
Isoeugenol, high % trans/Separation of mixed cis & trans isoeugenols
2-Ethylhexanol/from n-Butyraldehyde by Aldol condensation and hydrogenation
Fatty acids, hydrogenated/tallow & coco acids + Hydrogen
Fatty amines/Hydrogenation of fatty nitriles (batch)
Fatty amines/Hydrogenation of tallow & coco nitriles
Glyoxal-urea formaldehyde textile resin/condensation to N-bis(hydroxymethyl) ureas & N,N′-(dihydroxyethyl) ureas
11-hexadecenal/Coupling rxns, low pressure hydrogenation
Hexahydrophthalic anhydride/Condensation of butadiene & maleic anhydride (Diels-Alder reaction) + hydrogenation
Isobutanol/Hydrogenation of isobutyraldehyde, Oxo process
Diisobutyl amine/Ammonolysis of isobutanol
Isopropyl amines (mono, di)/Reductive ammination (Ammonia + Hydrogen) of isopropanol
Linalool/Pyrolysis of 2-Pinanol
Methanol/High pressure synthesis from natural gas via synthetic gas
Methanol/Low pressure sythesis fron natural gas via synthetic gas
Methanol/Butane oxidation
Tris-(hydroxymethyl) methyl amine/Hydrogenation of tris(hydroxymethyl) nitromethane
N-Methyl morpholine/Morpholine + Methanol
N-Ethyl morpholine/Morpholine + Ethanol
2-Methyl-7,8-epoxy octadecane/Coupling reactions, low pressure hydrogenation, epoxidation
Alpha-Olefins/Ethylene oligomer, & Zeigler Cat.
Petroleum hydrocarbon resins, hydrogenated/Hydrogenation of petroleum hydrocarbon resin products
Pinane/Hydrogenation of A-Pinene
2-Pinanol/Reduction of pinane hydroperoxide
Bis-(p-Octylphenol) sulfide, Nickel salt/p-Octylphenol + sulfur chloride (S2C12), neutralize with Nickel base
Piperazine/Reductive amination of ethanol amine (ammonia & hydrogenation, metal catalyst)

N,N-Dimethylpiperazine/Condensation piperazine + formaldehyde, hydrogenation
Polyoxylalkylene amines/Polyoxyalkylene glycol + Ammonia
Polyoxypropylene diamine/Polypropylene glycol + Ammonia
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol/Hydrogenation of 2-Nitro 2-methyl-1-propanol
3-Methoxypropyl amine/Reductive amination of acrylamide with methanol & hydrogen
N-Propylamine/Reductive ammination (ammonia + hydrogen) of n-propanol
Sorbitol/Hydrogenation of sugars
Sulfolane/Condensation butadiene + sulfur dioxide, Hydrogenation
Thionocarbamates, N-Ethyl-o-isopropyl/Isopropyl xanthate + Ethylamine
Toluene diamine (mixture)/Catalytic hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene
Methylated urea-formaldehyde resins (textile)/Methylation of urea-formaldehyde adduct
Methylated urea-formaldehyde glyoxol (textile resin)/Reaction of methylated urea-formaldehyde + glyoxal

Zinc

Methylhydroabietate, diels-alder adducts/Derivatives of abietic esters from rosin
Acrylic resins/Emulsion or solution polymerization to coatings
Acrylic resins (latex)/Emulsion polymerization of acrylonitrile with polybutadiene
Acrylic fibers (85% polyacrylonitrile) by solution polymerization/Wet spinning
Alkyd Resins/Condensation polymerization of phthalic anhydride + glycerin + vegetable oil esters
Benzene/By-product of styrene by ethylbenzene dehydrogenation
Benzene/By-product of vinyl toluene (from ethyltoluene)
n-butyl alcohol/Hydrogenation of n-Butyraldehyde, Oxo process
Coumarin (benz-a-pyrone)/Salicylaldehyde, Oxo process
Cycloparaffins/Catalytic hydrogenation of aromatics in kerosene solvent
Dithiocarbamates, zinc salt/Reaction of zinc oxide + Sodium dithiocarbamates
Dialkyldithiocarbamates, metal salts/Diakylamines + Carbon disulfide
Dithiocarbamates, metal salts/Dithiocarbamic acid + metal oxide
Thiuram (dimethyldithiocarbamate) hexasulfide/Dimethyldithiocarbamate + sulfur
Fluorescent brighteners/Coumarin based
Ethyl acetate/Redox reaction (Tschenko) of acetaldehyde
Ethylbenzene/Benzene alkylation in liquid phase
Ethylbenzyl chloride/Chloromethylation (Hydrogen chloride + formaldehyde, zinc chloride) of ethylbenzene
2-Ethyl hexanol/Aldol condensation-hydrogenation of n-Butyraldehyde
Glyoxal-urea formaldehyde textile resin/Condensation to N-bis (hydroxymethyl) ureas + N,N′-(Dihydroxyethyl) ureas
Isobutanol/Hydrogenation of isobutyraldehyde, Oxo process
Isopropanol/Catalytic hydrogenation of acetone
Methallylidene diacetate/Condensation of 2-Methypropenal + acetic anhydride
Methanol/Low pressure sythesis from natural gas via synthetic gas
Methyl chloride/Hydrochlorination of methanol
Methylethyl ketone/Dehydrogenation of sec-Butanol
Naphthenic acid salts
Nylon
Nylon 6 & 66 copolymers/Polycondensation of Nylon salt + Caprolatam
Nylon 6 fiber/Extrusion (melt spinning)
Oxo alcohols, C12-C15/Hydroformylation & hydrogenation of C11-C14 olefins
Phenolic urethan resins/Phenol + excess formaldehyde + Methylene aniline diisocyanate
Polystyrene (crystal) modified/Polystyrene + sulfonation, chloromethylation and/or amination
Rayon/Viscose process
SAN resin/Emulsion polymerization
Silicones: Silicone rubbers/Hydrolysis and condensation of chlorosilanes
Silicones: Silicone specialties (grease, dispersion agents, defoamers & other products)
Silicones: Silicone resins/Hydrolysis & condensation of methyl, phenyl & vinyl chlorosilanes
Silicones: Silicone fluids/Hydrolysis of chlorosilanes to acyclic & cyclic organosiloxanes
Stearic acid, metal salts/Neutralization with a metallic base
Styrene/Dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene
Styrene-butadiene resin/Emulsion polymerization
Vinyl acetate/Reduction of acetylene + acetic acid
Vinyl toluene/Dehydrogenation (thermal) of ethyltoluene
Xylenes, mixed/By-product vinyl toluene (from ethyltoluene)

Cyanide

Acetone cyanohydrin/Acetone + Hydrogen cyanide
Acetonitrile/By-product of acrylonitrile from propylene by ammoxidation
Acrylic resins/Solution polymerization
Acrylic fiber (85% acrylonitrile)/Suspension polymerization, and wet spinning
Acrylic fiber (85% acrylonitrile)/Solution polymerization, and wet spinning
Acrylonitrile/Ammoxidation of propylene
Adiponitrile/Butadiene + Hydrogen cyanide (direct cyanation)
Allylnitrile/Allyl chloride + Sodium cyanide

Dimethoxybenzaldehyde/Hydroquinone dimethyl ether + Hydrogen cyanide, hydrolysis
Benzyl cyanide/Benzyl chloride + Sodium cyanide
Coal tar products/Distillation of coal tar condensate
Cyanoacetic acid/Chloracetic acid + sodium cyanide
Cyanuric chloride/Catalyzed trimerization of cyanogen chloride
Vat dyes, Indigo paste as Vat Blue 1/Sodamide + potassium N-Phenylglycine, fused with caustic/N-phenylglycine + Aniline + Formaldehyde + Sodium bisulfite, sodium cyanide, hydrolysis with potassium hydroxide
Disperse dyes, Azo and Vat
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid/Ethylenediamine + Formaldehyde + Sodium cyanide
Diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid/Diethylenetriamine + Formaldehyde + Sodium cyanide
N,N′-bis(o-Acetamidophenol)ethylenediamine, ferric complex/ Salicyladehyde + Ethylenediamine + Hydrogen cyanide, hydrolysis to amide
Diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, pentasodium salt/Diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acide + caustic
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, metal salts/Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid + metal bases
Hydroxyethyl ethylenediamine triacetic acid, trisodium salt/ Ethylenediamine + Ethylene oxide + Formaldehyde + Sodium cyanide, hydrolysis
5,5-Dimethyl hyantoin/Acetone + ammonia + carbon dioxide + hydrogen cyanide
Hydrogen cyanide/By-product of acrylonitrile by ammoxidation of propylene
Iminodiacetic acid/Hexamethylene tetraamine + Hydrogen cyanide, hydrolysis of iminoacetonitrile salt
Methionine/Acrolein + Methyl mercaptan, with hydrogen cyanide and ammonium carbonate
Nitrilotriacetic acid/Hexamethylene tetraamine + Hydrogen cyanide, hydrolysis of nitrilotriacetonitrile salt
Picolines, mixed/Condensation of acetaldehyde + formaldehyde + ammonia
Organic pigments, Azo/Diazotization of aniline cogener, coupling to B-Napthol
Pyrimidines, 2-Isopropyl-4-methoxy-/Isobutyronitrile + methanol, ammonia and methylacetoacetate (ring closure)
Pyridine (synthetic)/Condensation of acetaldehyde + ammonia + formaldehyde
Cyanopyridine/Ammoxidation of picoline
Sarcosine (N-Methyl glycine), sodium salt/Hexamethylene tetraamine + Sodium cyanide, hydrolysis
Thiophene acetic acid/Chloromethylation (Hydrogen chloride + Formaldehyde) + Sodium cyanide, hydrolysis
Tris(anilino)S-triazine/Cyanuric chloride + Aniline and its cogeners
Triethylorthoformate/Ethanol + Hydrogen cyanide
Trimethylorthoformate/Methanol + Hydrogen cyanide

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 27352, June 29, 1989; 55 FR 26692, June 29, 1990; 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

Appendix B to Part 414—Complexed Metal-Bearing Waste Streams

Chromium

Azo dye intermediates/Substituted diazonium salts + coupling compounds
Vat dyes
Acid dyes
Azo dyes, metallized/Azo dye + metal acetate
Acid dyes, Azo (including metallized)
Organic pigments, miscellaneous lakes and toners

Copper

Disperse dyes
Acid dyes
Direct dyes
Vat dyes
Sulfur dyes
Disperse dye coupler/N-substitution of 2-Amino-4-acetamidoanisole
Azo dyes, metallized/Azo dye + metal acetate
Direct dyes, Azo
Disperse dyes, Azo and Vat
Organic pigment Green 7/Copper phthalocyanine
Organic pigments
Organic pigments/Phthalocyanine pigments
Organic pigments/Copper phthalocyanine (Blue Crude)
Organic pigments, miscellaneous lakes and toners

Lead

Organic pigments, Quinacridines
Organic pigments, Thioindigoids
Tetraethyl lead/Alkyl halide + sodium-lead alloy
Tetramethyl lead/Alkyl halide + sodium-lead alloy

Nickel

Azo dyes, metallized/Azo dye + metal acetate

Zinc

Organic pigments/Azo pigments by diazotization and coupling

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 27352, June 29, 1989; 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

PART 415—INORGANIC CHEMICALS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Aluminum Chloride Production Subcategory

Sec.
415.01 Compliance dates for pretreatment standards for existing sources.
415.10 Applicability; description of the aluminum chloride production subcategory.
415.11 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.12–415.13 [Reserved]
415.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.15 [Reserved]

Subpart B—Aluminum Sulfate Production Subcategory

415.20 Applicability; description of the aluminum sulfate production subcategory.
415.21 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart C—Calcium Carbide Production Subcategory

415.30 Applicability; description of the calcium carbide production subcategory.
415.31 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.34 [Reserved]
415.35 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart D—Calcium Chloride Production Subcategory

415.40 Applicability; description of the calcium chloride production subcategory.
415.41 Specialized definitions.
415.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.44 [Reserved]
415.45 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart E—Calcium Oxide Production Subcategory

415.50 Applicability; description of the calcium oxide production subcategory.
415.51 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.54 [Reserved]
415.55 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart F—Chlor-alkali Subcategory (Chlorine and Sodium or Potassium Hydroxide Production)

415.60 Applicability; description of the chlorine and sodium or potassium hydroxide production subcategory.
415.61 Specialized definitions.
415.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.65 New source performance standards (NSPS).

415.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart G—Hydrochloric Acid Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart H—Hydrofluoric Acid Production Subcategory

415.80 Applicability; description of the hydrofluoric acid production subcategory.
415.81 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.84 [Reserved]
415.85 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.87 [Reserved]

Subpart I—Hydrogen Peroxide Production Subcategory

415.90 Applicability; description of the hydrogen peroxide production subcategory.
415.91 Specialized definitions.
415.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart J—Nitric Acid Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart K—Potassium Metal Production Subcategory

415.110 Applicability; description of the potassium metal production subcategory.
415.111 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.114 [Reserved]
415.115 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart L—Potassium Dichromate Production Subcategory

415.120 Applicability; description of the potassium dichromate production subcategory.
415.121 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.122 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.124 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.125 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart M—Potassium Sulfate Production Subcategory

415.130 Applicability; description of the potassium sulfate production subcategory.
415.131 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.132 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.134 [Reserved]
415.135 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart N—Sodium Bicarbonate Production Subcategory

415.140 Applicability; description of the sodium bicarbonate production subcategory.
415.141 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best

available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.144 [Reserved]
415.145 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart O—Sodium Carbonate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart P—Sodium Chloride Production Subcategory

415.160 Applicability; description of the sodium chloride production subcategory.
415.161 Specialized definitions.
415.162 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.164 [Reserved]
415.165 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart Q—Sodium Dichromate and Sodium Sulfate Production Subcategory

415.170 Applicability; description of the sodium dichromate and sodium sulfate production subcategory.
415.171 Specialized definitions.
415.172 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.174 [Reserved]
415.175 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.177 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart R—Sodium Metal Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart S—Sodium Silicate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart T—Sodium Sulfite Production Subcategory

415.200 Applicability; description of the sodium sulfite production subcategory.
415.201 Specialized definitions.
415.202 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.203 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.204 [Reserved]
415.205 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.206 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.207 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart U—Sulfuric Acid Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart V—Titanium Dioxide Production Subcategory

415.220 Applicability; description of the titanium dioxide production subcategory.
415.221 Specialized definitions.
415.222 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.223 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.224 [Reserved]
415.225 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.226 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.227 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart W—Aluminum Fluoride Production Subcategory

415.230 Applicability; description of the aluminum fluoride production subcategory.
415.231 Specialized definitions.
415.232 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best

practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.233 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.234 [Reserved]
415.235 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.236 [Reserved]
415.237 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart X—Ammonium Chloride Production Subcategory

415.240 Applicability; description of the ammonium chloride production subcategory.
415.241 Specialized definitions.
415.242 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart Y—Ammonium Hydroxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart Z—Barium Carbonate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AA—Borax Production Subcategory

415.270 Applicability; description of the borax production subcategory.
415.271 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.272 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.273–415.275 [Reserved]
415.276 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AB—Boric Acid Production Subcategory

415.280 Applicability; description of the boric acid production subcategory.
415.281 Specialized definitions.
415.282 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart AC—Bromine Production Subcategory

415.290 Applicability; description of the bromine production subcategory.
415.291 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.292 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.293–415.295 [Reserved]
415.296 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AD—Calcium Carbonate Production Subcategory

415.300 Applicability; description of the calcium carbonate production subcategory.
415.301 Specialized definitions.
415.302 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart AE—Calcium Hydroxide Production Subcategory

415.310 Applicability; description of the calcium hydroxide production subcategory.
415.311 Specialized definitions.
415.312 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.313–415.315 [Reserved]
415.316 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AF—Carbon Dioxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AG—Carbon Monoxide and By-Product Hydrogen Production Subcategory

415.330 Applicability; description of the carbon monoxide and by-product hydrogen production subcategory.
415.331 Specialized definitions.
415.332 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart AH—Chrome Pigments Production Subcategory

415.340 Applicability; description of the chrome pigments production subcategory.
415.341 Specialized definitions.
415.342 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction

attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.343 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.344 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.345 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.346 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.347 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart AI—Chromic Acid Production Subcategory

415.350 Applicability; description of the chromic acid production subcategory.
415.351 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.352 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.353–415.355 [Reserved]
415.356 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AJ—Copper Salts Production Subcategory

415.360 Applicability; description of the copper salts production subcategory.
415.361 Specialized definitions.
415.362 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.363 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.364 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.365 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.366 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.367 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart AK—Cuprous Oxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AL—Ferric Chloride Production Subcategory

415.380 Applicability; description of the ferric chloride production subcategory.
415.381 Specialized definitions.
415.382 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.383 [Reserved]
415.384 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.385 [Reserved]
415.386 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AM—Ferrous Sulfate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AN—Fluorine Production Subcategory

415.400 Applicability; description of the fluorine production subcategory.
415.401 Specialized definitions.
415.402 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.403–415.405 [Reserved]
415.406 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AO—Hydrogen Production Subcategory

415.410 Applicability; description of the hydrogen production subcategory.
415.411 Specialized definitions.
415.412 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart AP—Hydrogen Cyanide Production Subcategory

415.420 Applicability; description of the hydrogen cyanide production subcategory.
415.421 Specialized definitions.
415.422 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.423 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.424 [Reserved]
415.425 New source performance standards (NSPS).

415.426 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.427 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart AQ—Iodine Production Subcategory

415.430 Applicability; description of the iodine production subcategory.
415.431 Specialized definitions.
415.432 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.433–415.435 [Reserved]
415.436 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AR—Lead Monoxide Production Subcategory

415.440 Applicability; description of the lead monoxide production subcategory.
415.441 Specialized definitions.
415.442 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.443 [Reserved]
415.444 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.445 [Reserved]
415.446 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AS—Lithium Carbonate Production Subcategory

415.450 Applicability; description of the lithium carbonate production subcategory.
415.451 Specialized definitions.
415.452 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart AT—Manganese Sulfate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AU—Nickel Salts Production Subcategory

415.470 Applicability; description of the nickel salts production subcategory.
415.471 Specialized definitions.
415.472 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.473 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.474 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.475 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.476 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.477 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart AV—Strong Nitric Acid Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AW—Oxygen and Nitrogen Production Subcategory

415.490 Applicability; description of the oxygen and nitrogen production subcategory.
415.491 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.492 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart AX—Potassium Chloride Production Subcategory

415.500 Applicability; description of the potassium chloride production subcategory.
415.501 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]
415.502 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.503–415.505 [Reserved]
415.506 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart AY—Potassium Iodide Production Subcategory

415.510 Applicability; description of the potassium iodide production subcategory.
415.511 Specialized definitions.
415.512 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Subpart AZ—Potassium Permanganate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BA—Silver Nitrate Production Subcategory

415.530 Applicability; description of the silver nitrate production subcategory.
415.531 Specialized definitions.
415.532 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.533 [Reserved]
415.534 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Subpart BB—Sodium Bisulfite Production Subcategory

415.540 Applicability; description of the sodium bisulfite production subcategory.
415.541 Specialized definitions.
415.542 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.543 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.544 [Reserved]
415.545 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.546 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.547 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart BC—Sodium Fluoride Production Subcategory

415.550 Applicability; description of the sodium fluoride production subcategory.
415.551 Specialized definitions.
415.552 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.553 [Reserved]
415.554 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.555 [Reserved]
415.556 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart BD—Sodium Hydrosulfide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BE—Sodium Hydrosulfite Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BF—Sodium Silicofluoride Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BG—Sodium Thiosulfate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BH—Stannic Oxide Production Subcategory

415.600 Applicability; description of the stannic oxide production subcategory.
415.601 Specialized definitions.
415.602 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.603–415.605 [Reserved]
415.606 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart BI—Sulfur Dioxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BJ—Zinc Oxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BK—Zinc Sulfate Production Subcategory

415.630 Applicability; description of the zinc sulfate production subcategory.
415.631 Specialized definitions.
415.632 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.633–415.635 [Reserved]
415.636 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart BL—Cadmium Pigments and Salts Production Subcategory

415.640 Applicability; description of the cadmium pigments and salts production subcategory.
415.641 Specialized definitions.
415.642 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.643 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.644 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.645 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.646 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.647 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction

attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart BM—Cobalt Salts Production Subcategory

415.650 Applicability; description of the cobalt salts production subcategory.
415.651 Specialized definitions.
415.652 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.653 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.654 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.655 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.656 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.657 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart BN—Sodium Chlorate Production Subcategory

415.660 Applicability; description of the sodium chlorate production subcategory.
415.661 Specialized definitions.
415.662 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.663 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.664 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). [Reserved]
415.665 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.666 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.667 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart BO—Zinc Chloride Production Subcategory

415.670 Applicability; description of the zinc chloride production subcategory.
415.671 Specialized definitions.
415.672 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
415.673 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
415.674 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
415.675 New source performance standards (NSPS).
415.676 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
415.677 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 306 (b) and (c), 307 (b) and (c), 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) (the ''Act''); 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317 (b) and (c), and 1361; 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 47 FR 28278, June 29, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Aluminum Chloride Production Subcategory

§ 415.01 Compliance dates for pretreatment standards for existing sources.

The compliance dates for the pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) established in this part are as follows:

(a) The compliance date for subparts A, B, L, AL, AR, BA, and BC is July 20, 1980.

(b) The compliance date for subparts AJ, AU, BL, BM, BN and BO, except for discharges from copper sulfate or nickel sulfate manufacturing operations, is August 22, 1987.

(c) The compliance date for discharges from copper sulfate and nickel sulfate manufacturing operations and for all subparts in part 415 not listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section is June 29, 1985.

[49 FR 33420, Aug. 22, 1984; 49 FR 37594, Sept. 25, 1984]

§ 415.10 Applicability; description of the aluminum chloride production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of aluminum chloride.

§ 415.11 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

§§ 415.12–415.13 [Reserved]

§ 415.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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):

SUBPART A—ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES limitations
pH	Within the range 5.0 to 10.0.

§ 415.15 [Reserved]

Subpart B—Aluminum Sulfate Production Subcategory

§ 415.20 Applicability; description of the aluminum sulfate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of aluminum sulfate.

§ 415.21 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

(c) During any calendar month there may be discharged from a process wastewater impoundment either a volume of process wastewater equal to the difference between the precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the evaporation for that month, or if greater, a volume of process wastewater equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located (or as otherwise determined if no monthly data have been established by the National Climatic Center).

(d) Any process wastewater discharged pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall comply with each of the following requirements:

SUBPART B—ALUMINUM SULFATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
TSS	50	25

SUBPART B—ALUMINUM SULFATE—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§ 415.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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):

SUBPART B—ALUMINUM SULFATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Zinc	5.0	2.5

§ 415.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§ 415.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in § 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as the new source performance standards specified in § 415.25.

Subpart C—Calcium Carbide Production Subcategory

§ 415.30 Applicability; description of the calcium carbide production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of calcium carbide in uncovered furnaces.

§ 415.31 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technolgy economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.34 [Reserved]

§ 415.35 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in § 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart D—Calcium Chloride Production Subcategory

§ 415.40 Applicability; description of the calcium chloride production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of calcium chloride by the brine extraction process.

§ 415.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean calcium chloride.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART D—CALCIUM CHLORIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.016	0.0082
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.44 [Reserved]

§ 415.45 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in § 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart E—Calcium Oxide Production Subcategory

§ 415.50 Applicability; description of the calcium oxide production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of calcium oxide.

§ 415.51 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

(c) During any calendar month there may be discharged from a process wastewater impoundment either a volume of process wastewater equal to the difference between the precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the evaporation for that month, or, if greater, a volume of process wastewater equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located (or as otherwise determined if no monthly data have been established by the National Climatic Center).

(d) Any process wastewater discharged pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall comply with each of the following requirements:

SUBPART E—CALCIUM OXIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
TSS	50	25
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§ 415.54 [Reserved]

§ 415.55 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§ 415.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in § 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as the new source performance standards specified in § 415.55.

Subpart F—Chlor-alkali Subcategory (Chlorine and Sodium or Potassium Hydroxide Production)

§ 415.60 Applicability; description of the chlorine and sodium or potassium hydroxide production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of chlorine and sodium or potassium hydroxide by the diaphragm cell process and by the mercury cell process.

§ 415.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean chlorine.

(c) The term *mercury* shall mean the total mercury present in the process wastewater stream exiting the mercury treatment system.

(d) The term *lead* shall mean total lead.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the mercury cell process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART F—CHLOR-ALKALI MERCURY CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.64	0.32
Mercury (T)	.00028	.00014
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the diaphragm cell process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART F—CHLOR-ALKALI DIAPHRAGM CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	1.1	0.51
Copper (T)	0.018	0.0070
Lead (T)	0.026	0.010
Nickel (T)	0.014	0.0056
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the mercury cell process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

SUBPART F—CHLOR-ALKALI-MERCURY CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Mercury (T)	0.00023	0.00010
Total Residual Chlorine	0.0032	0.0019

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the diaphragm cell process must achieve the following effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

SUBPART F—CHLOR-ALKALI-DIAPHRAGM CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Copper (T)	0.012	0.0049
Lead (T)	0.0059	0.0024
Nickel (T)	0.0097	0.0037
Total Residual Chlorine	0.013	0.0079

§ 415.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart and using the diaphragm cell process, 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):

SUBPART F—CHLOR-ALKALI-DIAPHRAGM CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mq/1)	
Copper (T)	2.1	0.80
Lead (T)	2.9	1.1
Nickel (T)	1.6	0.64

In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Copper (T), Lead(T) and Nickel (T) are the same as specified in § 415.62(b).

§ 415.65 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart and using the mercury cell process must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART F—CHLOR-ALKALI-MERCURY CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kq/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.64	0.32
Mercury (T)	0.00023	0.00010
Total Residual Chlorine	0.0032	0.0019
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any new source subject to this subpart and using the diaphragm cell process must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART F—CHLOR-ALKALI-DIAPHRAGM CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kq/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	1.1	0.51
Lead (T)	0.0047	0.0019
Total Residual Chlorine	0.013	0.0079
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and using the mercury cell process, which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works, must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS):

SUBPART F—CHLOR-ALKALI-MERCURY CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter	
Mercury (T)	0.11	0.048

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for mercury (T) are the same as specified in § 415.65(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and using the diaphragm cell process, which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works, must compy with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS):

SUBPART F—DIAPHRAGM CELLS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)	
Lead(T)	0.53	0.21

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Lead(T) are the same as specified in § 415.65(b).

[47 FR 28278, June 29, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 55226, Dec. 8, 1982]

§ 415.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the mercury cell process must

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in § 415.62(a).

(b) [Reserved]

Subpart G—Hydrochloric Acid Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart H—Hydrofluoric Acid Production Subcategory

§ 415.80 Applicability; description of the hydrofluoric acid production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of hydrofluoric acid.

§ 415.81 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART H—HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	11.0	5.3
Fluoride (T)	6.1	2.9
Nickel (T)	k0.036	0.011
Zinc (T)	0.12	0.036
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

SUBPART H—HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Fluoride (T)	3.4	1.6
Nickel (T)	0.020	0.0060
Zinc (T)	0.072	0.022

§ 415.84 [Reserved]

§ 415.85 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART H—HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	6.0	3.0
Fluoride (T)	3.4	1.6
Nickel (T)	0.020	0.0060
Zinc (T)	0.072	0.022
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 New Sources (PSNS):

SUBPART H—HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter	
Fluoride (T)	100	50
Nickel (T)	0.66	0.20
Zinc (T)	2.2	0.66

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Fluoride (T), Nickel (T), and Zinc (T) are the same as specified in § 415.85.

[47 FR 55226, Dec. 8, 1982]

§ 415.87 [Reserved]

Subpart I—Hydrogen Peroxide Production Subcategory

§ 415.90 Applicability; description of the hydrogen peroxide production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of hydrogen peroxide by the electrolytic process and by the oxidation of alkyl hydroanthraquinones.

§ 415.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean hydrogen peroxide as a one hundred percent hydrogen peroxide solution.

(c) The term *Cyanide A* shall mean those cyanides amenable to chlorination and is determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(d) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated non-process wastewater, as defined below.

(e) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(f) The term *contaminated nonprocess wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and manufacturing hydrogen peroxide by the oxidation of alkyl hydroanthraquinones must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART I—HYDROGEN PEROXIDE ORGANIC PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.80	0.40
TOC	0.44	0.22
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and manufacturing hydrogen peroxide by the

electrolytic process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART I—HYDROGEN PEROXIDE ELECTROLYTE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0050	0.0025
Cyanide A	0.00040	0.00020
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart J—Nitric Acid Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart K—Potassium Metal Production Subcategory

§415.110 Applicability; description of the potassium metal production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of potassium metal.

§415.111 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§415.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§415.114 [Reserved]

§415.115 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§415.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in §403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart L—Potassium Dichromate Production Subcategory

§415.120 Applicability; description of the potassium dichromate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants resulting from the production of potassium dichromate into treatment works which are publicly owned.

§ 415.121 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.124 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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):

SUBPART L—POTASSIUM DICHROMATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Hexavalent chromium	0.25	0.090
Total chromium	3.0	1.0

§ 415.125 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in § 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart M—Potassium Sulfate Production Subcategory

§ 415.130 Applicability; description of the potassium sulfate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of potassium sulfate.

§ 415.131 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour

rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

(c) During any calendar month there may be discharged from a process wastewater impoundment either a volume of process wastewater equal to the difference between the precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the evaporation for that month, or, if greater, a volume of process wastewater equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located (or as otherwise determined if no monthly data have been established by the National Climatic Center).

(d) Any process wastewater discharged pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall comply with each of the following requirements:

SUBPART M—POTASSIUM SULFATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)	
TSS	50	25
ph	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§415.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§415.134 [Reserved]

§415.135 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§415.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in §403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations

are the same as the new source performance standards specified in § 415.135.

Subpart N—Sodium Bicarbonate Production Subcategory

§ 415.140 Applicability; description of the sodium bicarbonate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of sodium bicarbonate.

§ 415.141 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.144 [Reserved]

§ 415.145 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in § 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Subpart O—Sodium Carbonate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart P—Sodium Chloride Production Subcategory

§ 415.160 Applicability; description of the sodium chloride production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of sodium chloride by the solution brine-mining process and by the solar evaporation process.

§ 415.161 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean sodium chloride.

(c) The term *bitterns* shall mean the saturated brine solution remaining after precipitation of sodium chloride in the solar evaporation process.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the solar evaporation process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

(BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except that unused bitterns may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn, provided no additional pollutants are added to the bitterns during the production of sodium chloride.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the solution brine mining process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART P—SODIUM CHLORIDE BRINE MINING PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb.) of product	
TSS	0.34	0.17
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§415.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the solar evaporation process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except that unused bitterns may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn, provided no additional pollutants are added to the bitterns during the production of sodium chloride.

(b) [Reserved]

[47 FR 28278, June 29, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 33420, Aug. 22, 1984]

§415.164 [Reserved]

§415.165 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart and using the solar evaporation process must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except that unused bitterns may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn, provided no additional pollutants are added to the bitterns during the production of sodium chloride.

(b) Any new source subject to this subpart and using the solution brine-mining process must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§415.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in §403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as the new source performance standards specified in §415.165.

Subpart Q—Sodium Dichromate and Sodium Sulfate Production Subcategory

§415.170 Applicability; description of the sodium dichromate and sodium sulfate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of sodium dichromate and by-product sodium sulfate.

§415.171 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and

methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean sodium dichromate.

(c) The term *Cr(T)* shall mean total chromium.

(d) The term *Cr(+ 6)* shall mean hexavalent chromium.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART Q—SODIUM DICHROMATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.44	0.22
Hexavalent Chromium	0.00090	0.00050
Chromium (T)	0.0088	0.0044
Nickel (T)	0.0068	0.0034
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for Chromium (T), Hexavalent Chromium, and Nickel (T) are the same as specified in § 415.172.

§ 415.174 [Reserved]

§ 415.175 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.172.

§ 415.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 New Sources (PSNS):

SUBPART Q—SODIUM DICHROMATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter	
Chromium (T)	1.0	0.50
Hexavalent Chromium	0.11	0.060
Nickel (T)	0.80	0.40

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Chromium (T), Hexavalent Chromium, and Nickel (T) are the same as specified in § 415.175.

[47 FR 55226, Dec. 8, 1982]

§ 415.177 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in §415.172.

Subpart R—Sodium Metal Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart S—Sodium Silicate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart T—Sodium Sulfite Production Subcategory

§415.200 Applicability; description of the sodium sulfite production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of sodium sulfite by reacting sulfur dioxide with sodium carbonate.

§415.201 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean sodium sulfite.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART T—SODIUM SULFITE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.032	0.016
COD	3.4	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§415.203 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

SUBPART T—SODIUM SULFITE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium (T)	0.0020	0.00063
Zine (T)	0.0051	0.0015
COD	3.4	1.7

[49 FR 33420, Aug. 22, 1984]

§415.204 [Reserved]

§415.205 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART T—SODIUM SULFITE

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.032	0.016

SUBPART T—SODIUM SULFITE—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Chromium (T)	0.0020	0.00063
Zinc (T)	0.0051	0.0015
COD	3.4	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[49 FR 33421, Aug. 22, 1984]

§ 415.206 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS).

SUBPART T—SODIUM SULFITE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Chromium (total)	1.3	0.42
Zinc (total)	3.4	1.2
COD	1,260	630

In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations on chromium (total), zinc (total), and COD are the same as specified in § 415.205.

[49 FR 33421, Aug. 22, 1984]

§ 415.207 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations for TSS and pH are the same as specified in § 415.202.

[49 FR 33421, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart U—Sulfuric Acid Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart V—Titanium Dioxide Production Subcategory

§ 415.220 Applicability; description of the titanium dioxide production subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States and introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from the production of titanium dioxide by the sulfate process, the chloride process, and the simultaneous beneficiation-chlorination (chloride-ilmenite) process.

§ 415.221 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean titanium dioxide.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the sulfate process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE-SULFATE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	140	38
Chromium (T)	0.48	0.21
Nickel (T)	0.29	0.14
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Except as provided for in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the chloride process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE-CHLORIDE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	23	6.4
Chromium (T)	0.057	0.030
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the simultaneous beneficiation-chlorination (chloride/ilmenite) process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE-CHLORIDE-ILMENITE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	35	9.6
Chromium (T)	0.12	0.053
Nickel (T)	0.072	0.035
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 28278, June 29, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

§415.223 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the sulfate process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations are the same for Chromium(T) and Nickel(T) as specified in §415.222(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the chloride process must achieve the following effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for Chromium(T) are the same as specified in §415.222(b).

(c) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the simultaneous beneficiation-chlorination (chloride-ilmenite) process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The

limitations for Chromium(T) and Nickel(T) are the same as specified in § 415.222(c).

§ 415.224 [Reserved]

§ 415.225 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart producing titanium dioxide by the sulfate process must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE-SULFATE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	110	30
Iron (T)	4.1	1.2
Chromium (T)	0.27	0.14
Nickel (T)	0.18	0.095
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any new source subject to this subpart producing titanium dioxide by the chloride process must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE-CHLORIDE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	14	4.0
Iron (T)	0.52	0.16
Chromium (T)	0.023	0.012
ph	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) Any new source subject to this subpart producing titanium dioxide by the simultaneous beneficiation-chlorination (chloride-ilmenite) process must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE-CHLORIDE-ILMENITE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	8.4	2.4
Iron (T)	0.32	0.096
Chromium (T)	0.014	0.0072
Nickel (T)	0.020	0.010
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.226 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the sulfate process which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE—SULFATE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)	
Iron (T)	8.5	2.5
Chromium (T)	0.57	0.30
Nickel (T)	0.38	0.20

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Iron(T), Chromium(T), and Nickel(T) are the same as specified in § 415.225(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the chloride process which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE-CHLORIDE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)	
Iron (T)	5.3	1.6
Chromium (T)	0.23	0.12

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance: The limitations for Iron(T) and Chromium(T) are the same as specified in §415.255(b).

(c) Except as provided in §403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing titanium dioxide by the simultaneous beneficiation-chlorination (chloride-ilmenite) process which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS):

SUBPART V—TITANIUM DIOXIDE-CHLORIDE-ILMENITE PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Iron (T)	5.3	1.6
Chromium (T)	0.23	0.12
Nickel (T)	0.33	0.17

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Iron (T), Chromium (T), and Nickel (T) are the same as specified in §415.225(c).

§415.227 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in §415.222.

[47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

Subpart W—Aluminum Fluoride Production Subcategory

§415.230 Applicability; description of the aluminum fluoride production subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States and introduction of pollutants into publicy owned treatment works resulting from the production of aluminum fluoride.

§415.231 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* means aluminum fluoride produced by the dry process in which partially dehydrated alumina hydrate is reacted with hydrofluoric acid gas.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART W—ALUMINUM FLUORIDE

BPT effluent limitations	Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	2.4	1.2
Fluoride (T)	1.3	0.63
Chromium (T)	0.015	0.0045

SUBPART W—ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—Continued

BPT effluent limitations	Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Nicket (T)	0.0079	0.0024
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 28278, June 29, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

§ 415.233 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for Fluoride(T), Chromium(T), and Nickel(T) are the same as specified in § 415.232.

§ 415.234 [Reserved]

§ 415.235 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.232.

§ 415.236 [Reserved]

§ 415.237 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in § 415.232.

Subpart X—Ammonium Chloride Production Subcategory

§ 415.240 Applicability; description of the ammonium chloride production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of ammonium chloride by the reaction of anhydrous ammonia with hydrogen chloride gas and by the recovery process from Solvay process wastes.

§ 415.241 Specialized definitions.

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean ammonium chloride.

(c) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated nonprocess wastewater, as defined below.

(d) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(e) The term *contaminated nonprocess wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and reacting anhydrous ammonia with hydrogen chloride gas must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the recovery process from Solvay process wastes must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART X—AMMONIUM CHLORIDE SOLVAY PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Ammonia (as N)	8.8	4.4
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart Y—Ammonium Hydroxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart Z—Barium Carbonate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AA—Borax Production Subcategory

§415.270 Applicability; description of the borax production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of borax by the ore-mining process and by the Trona process.

§415.271 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except that residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

§§415.273–415.275 [Reserved]

§415.276 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in §415.272.

[49 FR 33421, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AB—Boric Acid Production Subcategory

§415.280 Applicability; description of the boric acid production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of boric acid from ore-mined borax and from borax produced by the Trona process.

§415.281 Specialized definitions.

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and

methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean boric acid.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using borax produced by the Trona process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except that residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using remined borax must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AB—BORIC ACID MINED BORAX PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Arsenic	0.0028	0.0014
TSS	0.14	0.07
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart AC—Bromine Production Subcategory

§ 415.290 Applicability; description of the bromine production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of bromine by the brine-mining process and by the Trona process.

§ 415.291 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except that residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

§§ 415.293–415.295 [Reserved]

§ 415.296 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.292.

[49 FR 33421, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AD—Calcium Carbonate Production Subcategory

§ 415.300 Applicability; description of the calcium carbonate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of calcium carbonate by the milk of lime process and by the recovery process from Solvay process wastes.

§415.301 Specialized definitions.

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean calcium carbonate.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the milk of lime process must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AD—CALCIUM CARBONATE MILK OF LIME PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.56	0.28
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the recovery process from Solvay process wastes, must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AD—CALCIUM CARBONATE SOLVAY RECOVERY PROCESS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	1.16	0.58
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart AE—Calcium Hydroxide Production Subcategory

§415.310 Applicability; description of the calcium hydroxide production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of calcium hydroxide by the lime slaking process.

§415.311 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated nonprocess wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated nonprocess wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment:

Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§§ 415.313–415.315 [Reserved]

§ 415.316 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.312.

[49 FR 33421, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AF—Carbon Dioxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AG—Carbon Monoxide and By-Product Hydrogen Production Subcategory

§ 415.330 Applicability; description of the carbon monoxide and by-product hydrogen production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of carbon monoxide and by-product hydrogen by the reforming process.

§ 415.331 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean carbon monoxide plus hydrogen.

(c) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated nonprocess wastewater, as defined below.

(d) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(e) The term *contaminated nonprocess wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AG—CARBON MONOXIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
COD	0.50	0.25
TSS	0.12	0.060
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart AH—Chrome Pigments Production Subcategory

§ 415.340 Applicability; description of the chrome pigments production subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States and introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from the production of chrome pigments.

§ 415.341 Specialized definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *chrome pigments* means chrome yellow, chrome orange, molybdate chrome orange, anhydrous and hydrous chromium oxide, chrome green, and zinc yellow.

(c) The term *product* means chrome pigments.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AH—CHROME PIGMENTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	9.1	3.8
Chromium (T)	0.31	0.13
Lead (T)	0.36	0.15
Zinc (T)	0.31	0.13
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.343 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for Chromium(T), Lead(T), and Zinc(T) are the same as specified in § 415.342.

§ 415.344 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Existing sources which annually introduce less than 210,000 cubic meters per year (55 million gallons per year) of chrome pigments process wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works are subject only to the standards specified in 40 CFR part 403.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13 and paragraph (a) of this section, 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):

SUBPART AH—CHROME PIGMENTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Chromium (T)	2.9	1.2
Lead (T)	3.4	1.4
Zinc (T)	2.9	1.2

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Chromium(T), Lead(T), and Zinc(T) are the same as specified in § 415.342

§ 415.345 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.342.

§ 415.346 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 New Sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.344.

[47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

§ 415.347 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in § 415.342.

[47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

Subpart AI—Chromic Acid Production Subcategory

§ 415.350 Applicability; description of the chromic acid production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of chromic acid in facilities which also manufacture sodium dichromate.

§ 415.351 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except as provided for in § 415.172.

§§ 415.353–415.355 [Reserved]

§ 415.356 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.352.

[49 FR 33421, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AJ—Copper Salts Production Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 33421, Aug. 22, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§415.360 Applicability; description of the copper salts production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of copper salts, including (a) copper sulfate, copper chloride, copper iodide, and copper nitrate, and (b) copper carbonate.

§415.361 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean copper salts.

(c) The term *copper* shall mean the total copper present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(d) The term *selenium* shall mean the total selenium present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(e) The term *nickel* shall mean the total nickel present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing copper sulfate, copper chloride, copper iodide, or copper nitrate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

SUBPART AJ—COPPER SULFATE, COPPER CHLORIDE, COPPER IODIDE, COPPER NITRATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.069	0.023
Copper (T)	0.0030	0.0010
Nickel (T)	0.0060	0.0020
Selenium (T)	0.0015	0.00050
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing copper carbonate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AJ—COPPER CARBONATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	4.2	1.4
Copper (T)	0.19	0.064
Nickel (T)	0.37	0.12
Selenium (T)	0.093	0.031
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§415.363 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing copper sulfate, copper chloride, copper iodide, or copper nitrate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for copper (T), nickel (T), and selenium (T) are the same as specified in §415.362(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing copper carbonate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for copper (T), nickel (T) and selenium (T) are the same as specified in § 415.362(b).

§ 415.364 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart and producing copper sulfate, copper chloride, copper iodide, or copper nitrate 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):

SUBPART AJ—COPPER SULFATE, COPPER CHLORIDE, COPPER IODIDE, COPPER NITRATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Copper(T)	3.2	1.1
Nickel(T)	6.4	2.1
Selenium(T)	1.6	0.53

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for copper (T), nickel (T), and selenium (T) are the same as specified in § 415.362(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart and producing copper carbonate 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):

SUBPART AJ—COPPER CARBONATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Copper (T)	3.2	1.1
Nickel (T)	6.4	2.1
Selenium (T)	1.6	0.53

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for copper (T), nickel (T), and selenium (T) are the same as specified in § 415.362(b).

§ 415.365 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart and producing copper sulfate, copper chloride, copper iodide, or copper nitrate must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations for pH, TSS, copper (T), nickel (T), and selenium (T), are the same as specified in § 415.362(a).

(b) Any new source subject to this subpart and producing copper carbonate must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations for pH, TSS, copper (T), nickel (T), and selenium (T) are the same as specified in § 415.362(b).

§ 415.366 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing copper sulfate, copper chloride, copper iodide, or copper nitrate which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS): The limitations for copper (T), nickel (T), and selenium (T) are the same as specified in § 415.364(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing copper carbonate which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment

standards for new sources (PSNS): The limitations for copper (T), nickel (T), and selenium (T) are the same as specified in §415.364(b).

§415.367 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing copper sulfate, copper chloride, copper iodide, or copper nitrate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in §415.362(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing copper carbonate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in §415.362(b).

Subpart AK—Cuprous Oxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AL—Ferric Chloride Production Subcategory

§415.380 Applicability; description of the ferric chloride production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of ferric chloride from pickle liquor.

§415.381 Specialized definitions.

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated nonprocess wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated nonprocess wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: *Provided*, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§415.383 [Reserved]

§415.384 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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):

SUBPART AL—FERRIC CHLORIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Total Chromium	3.0	1.0
Hexavalent Chromium	0.25	0.09
Copper (T)	1.0	0.50
Nickel (T)	2.0	1.0
Zinc (T)	5.0	2.5

§ 415.385 [Reserved]

§ 415.386 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.382.

[49 FR 33423, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AM—Ferrous Sulfate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AN—Fluorine Production Subcategory

§ 415.400 Applicability; description of the fluorine production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of fluorine by the liquid hydrofluoric acid electrolysis process.

§ 415.401 Specialized definitions.

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated non-process wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated nonprocess wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers, and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§§ 415.403–415.405 [Reserved]

§ 415.406 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.402.

[49 FR 33423, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AO—Hydrogen Production Subcategory

§415.410 Applicability; description of the hydrogen production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of hydrogen as a refinery by-product.

§415.411 Specialized definitions.

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated nonprocess wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated nonprocess wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except as provided for in part 419 of this chapter (39 FR 16560).

Subpart AP—Hydrogen Cyanide Production Subcategory

§415.420 Applicability; description of the hydrogen cyanide production subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States and introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from the production of hydrogen cyanide by the Andrussow process.

§415.421 Specialized definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* means hydrogen cyanide.

(c) The term *Cyanide A* means those cyanides amenable to chlorination and is determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AP—HYDROGEN CYANIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	8.6	3.2
Cyanide A	0.10	0.021
Total Cyanide	0.65	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 10.5.

§ 415.423 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

SUBPART AP—HYDROGEN CYANIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Cyanide A	0.10	0.021
Total Cyanide	0.65	0.23
Total Residual Chlorine	0.086	0.051

§ 415.424 [Reserved]

§ 415.425 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART AP—HYDROGEN CYANIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	8.6	3.2
Cyanide A	0.10	0.021

SUBPART AP—HYDROGEN CYANIDE—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Total Cyanide	0.65	0.23
Total Residual Chlorine	0.086	0.051
Ph	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 10.5.

§ 415.426 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 New Sources (PSNS):

SUBPART AP—HYDROGEN CYANIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter	
Cyanide A	1.7	0.36
Total Cyanide	11	4.0

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Cyanide A and Total Cyanide are the same as specified in § 415.425.

[47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

§ 415.427 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in § 415.422.

Subpart AQ—Iodine Production Subcategory

§415.430 Applicability; description of the iodine production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of iodine.

§415.431 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated non-process wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated non-process wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

[47 FR 28278, June 29, 1982; 47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§§415.433–415.435 [Reserved]

§415.436 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in §415.432.

[49 FR 33423, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AR—Lead Monoxide Production Subcategory

§415.440 Applicability; description of the lead monoxide production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of lead monoxide.

§415.441 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product,

by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated non-process wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated non-process wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment; Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact one it has occurred.

[47 FR 28278, June 29, 1982; 47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.443 [Reserved]

§ 415.444 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 40 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES):

SUBPART AR—LEAD MONOXIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)	
Lead	2.0	1.0

§ 415.445 [Reserved]

§ 415.446 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.442.

[49 FR 33423, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AS—Lithium Carbonate Production Subcategory

§ 415.450 Applicability; description of the lithium carbonate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of lithium carbonate by the Trona process and from spodumene ore.

§ 415.451 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean lithium carbonate.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using the Trona process must achieve

the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best praticable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except that residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart and using spodumene ore must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AS—LITHIUM CARBONATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 pounds) of product	
TSS	2.7	0.90
	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart AT—Manganese Sulfate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AU—Nickel Salts Production Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 33423, Aug. 22, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§415.470 Applicability; description of the nickel salts production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of nickel salts, including (a) nickel sulfate, nickel chloride, nickel nitrate, and nickel fluoborate, and (b) nickel carbonate.

§415.471 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean nickel salts.

(c) The term *nickel* shall mean the total nickel present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(d) The term *copper* shall mean the total copper present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing nickel sulfate, nickel chloride, nickel nitrate, or nickel fluoborate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AU—NICKEL SULFATE, NICKEL CHLORIDE, NICKEL NITRATE, NICKEL FLUOBORATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.096	0.032
Nickel (T)	0.0060	0.0020
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing nickel carbonate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AU—NICKEL CARBONATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	17.	5.6
Nickel (T)	1.1	0.35
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.473 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing nickel sulfate, nickel chloride, nickel nitrate, or nickel fluoborate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

SUBPART AU—NICKEL SULFATE, NICKEL CHLORIDE, NICKEL NITRATE, NICKEL FLUOBORATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
Copper (T)	0.00074	0.00024
Nickel (T)	0.00074	0.00024

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing nickel carbonate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

SUBPART AU—NICKEL CARBONATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) or product	
Copper (T)	0.13	0.042
Nickel (T)	0.13	0.042

§ 415.474 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart and producing nickel sulfate, nickel chloride, nickel nitrate, or nickel fluoborate 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):

SUBPART AU—NICKEL SULFATE, NICKEL CHLORIDE, NICKEL NITRATE, NICKEL FLUOBORATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Copper(T)	1.1	0.36
Nickel(T)	1.1	0.36

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for copper (T) and nickel (T) are the same as specified in § 415.473(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart and producing nickel carbonate 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):

SUBPART AU—NICKEL CARBONATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Copper(T)	1.1	0.36
Nickel(T)	1.1	0.36

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for copper (T) and nickel (T) are the same as specified in §415.473(b).

§415.475 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart and producing nickel sulfate, nickel chloride, nickel fluorobate or nickel nitrate must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART AU—NICKEL SULFATE, NICKEL CHLORIDE, NICKEL NITRATE, AND NICKEL FLUOBORATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.096	0.032
Copper	0.00074	0.00024
Nickel	0.00074	0.00024
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Any new source subject to this subpart and producing nickel carbonate must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART AU—NICKEL CARBONATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) or product	
TSS	17.	5.6
Copper	0.13	0.042
Nickel	0.13	0.042

SUBPART AU—NICKEL CARBONATE—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§415.476 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing nickel sulfate, nickel chloride, nickel fluoborate or nickel nitrate which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS): The limitations for copper (T) and nickel (T) are the same as specified in §415.474(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing nickel carbonate which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS): The limitations for copper (T) and nickel (T) are the same as specified in §415.474(b).

§415.477 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing nickel sulfate, nickel chloride, nickel fluoborate or nickel nitrate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in §415.472(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing nickel carbonate must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of

the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in § 415.472(b).

Subpart AV—Strong Nitric Acid Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart AW—Oxygen and Nitrogen Production Subcategory

§ 415.490 Applicability; description of the oxygen and nitrogen production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of oxygen and nitrogen by air liquification.

§ 415.491 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AW—OXYGEN AND NITROGEN

Pollution or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Oil and grease	0.0020	0.0010
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart AX—Potassium Chloride Production Subcategory

§ 415.500 Applicability; description of the potassium chloride production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of potassium chloride by the Trona process and by the mining process.

§ 415.501 Specialized definitions. [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters, except that residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

§§ 415.503–415.505 [Reserved]

§ 415.506 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.502.

[49 FR 33425, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart AY—Potassium Iodide Production Subcategory

§ 415.510 Applicability; description of the potassium iodide production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of potassium iodide.

§ 415.511 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part

401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean potassium iodide.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART AY—POTASSIUM IODIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.090	0.030
Sulfide	0.015	0.0050
Iron	0.015	0.0050
Barium	0.0090	0.0030
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart AZ—Potassium Permanganate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BA—Silver Nitrate Production Subcategory

§415.530 Applicability; description of the silver nitrate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from the production of silver nitrate.

§415.531 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean silver nitrate.

(c) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated non-process wastewater, as defined below.

(d) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(e) The term *contaminated non-process wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: *Provided*, That all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART BA—SILVER NITRATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Silver	0.0090	0.0030
TSS	0.069	0.023
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.533 [Reserved]

§ 415.534 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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):

SUBPART BA—SILVER NITRATE

Pollution or pollutant property	PSES limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligram per liter (mg/l)	
Silver	1.0	0.5

Subpart BB—Sodium Bisulfite Production Subcategory

§ 415.540 Applicability; description of the sodium bisulfite production subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States and introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from the production of sodium bisulfite.

§ 415.541 Specialized definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* means sodium bisulfite.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART BB—SODIUM BISULFITE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.32	0.080
COD	3.8	0.95
Chromium (T)	0.0020	0.00063
Zinc (T)	0.0051	0.0015
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.543 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations on COD, Chromium(T), and Zinc(T) are the same as specified in § 415.542.

§ 415.544 [Reserved]

§ 415.545 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.542.

§415.546 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 New Sources (PSNS):

SUBPART BB—SODIUM BISULFITE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter	
Chromium (T)	1.3	0.42

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for Chromium (T) are the same as specified in §415.545.

[47 FR 55227, Dec. 8, 1982]

§415.547 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in §414.542.

Subpart BC—Sodium Fluoride Production Subcategory

§415.550 Applicability; description of the sodium fluoride production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from the production of sodium fluoride by the anhydrous neutralization process and by the silico fluoride process.

§415.551 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated non-process wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated non-process wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control, such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

§415.552 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control techology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 415.553 [Reserved]

§ 415.554 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 493.13, 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):

SUBPART BC—SODIUM FLUORIDE

Pollution or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Fluoride	50	25

§ 415.555 [Reserved]

§ 415.556 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.552.

[49 FR 33425, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart BD—Sodium Hydrosulfide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BE—Sodium Hydrosulfite Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BF—Sodium Silicofluoride Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BG—Sodium Thiosulfate Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BH—Stannic Oxide Production Subcategory

§ 415.600 Applicability; description of the stannic oxide production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of stannic oxide by the reaction of tin metal with air or oxygen.

§ 415.601 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated nonprocess wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated non-process wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§§415.603–415.605 [Reserved]

§415.606 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in §415.602.

[49 FR 33425, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart BI—Sulfur Dioxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BJ—Zinc Oxide Production Subcategory [Reserved]

Subpart BK—Zinc Sulfate Production Subcategory

§415.630 Applicability; description of the zinc sulfate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of zinc sulfate.

§415.631 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated non-process wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term *process wastewater pollutants* means pollutants present in process wastewater.

(d) The term *contaminated non-process wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of (1) rainfall runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment, which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment: Provided, that all reasonable measures have been taken (i) to prevent, reduce and control such contact to the maximum extent feasible; and (ii) to mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§§415.633–415.635 [Reserved]

§415.636 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations are the same as specified in § 415.632.

[49 FR 33425, Aug. 22, 1984]

Subpart BL—Cadmium Pigments and Salts Production Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 33426, Aug. 22, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 415.640 Applicability; description of the cadmium pigments and salts production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of cadmium pigments and salts including cadmium chloride, cadmium nitrate, and cadmium sulfate salts.

§ 415.641 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean cadmium pigment or cadmium salt.

(c) The term *cadmium* shall mean the total cadmium present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(d) The term *selenium* shall mean the total selenium present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(e) The term *zinc* shall mean the total zinc present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium pigments must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

SUBPART BL—CADMIUM PIGMENTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	2.59	1.57
Cadmium (T)	0.078	0.026
Selenium (T)	0.11	0.037
Zinc (T)	0.017	0.0092
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium salts must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART BL—CADMIUM SALTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0016	0.001
Cadmium (T)	4.87×10^{-5}	1.62×10^{-5}
Selenium (T)	7.0×10^{-5}	2.3×10^{-5}
Zinc (T)	1.04×10^{-5}	5.8×10^{-6}
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.643 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium pigments must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for Cadmium (T), Selenium

(T), and Zinc (T) are the same as specified in §415.642(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium salts must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for cadmium (T), selenium (T), and zinc (T) are the same as specified in §414.642(b).

§415.644 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium pigments 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):

SUBPART BL—CADMIUM PIGMENTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Cadmium (T)	0.84	0.28
Selenium (T)	1.1	0.40
Zinc (T)	0.18	0.10

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for cadmium (T), selenium (T), and zinc (T) are the same as specified in §415.642(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium salts 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):

SUBPART BL—CADMIUM SALTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Cadmium (T)	0.84	0.28
Selenium (T)	1.1	0.40
Zinc (T)	0.18	0.10

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for cadmium (T), selenium (T), and zinc (T) are the same as specified in §415.642(b).

§415.645 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium pigments must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations for pH, TSS, cadmium (T), selenium (T), and zinc (T), are the same as specified in §415.642(a).

(b) Any new source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium salts must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations for pH, TSS, cadmium (T), selenium (T), and zinc (T), are the same as specified in §415.642(b).

§415.646 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium pigments which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS): The limitations for cadmium (T), selenium (T), and zinc (T), are the same as specified in §415.644(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium salts which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS): The limitations for cadmium (T), selenium

(T), and zinc (T) are the same as specified in § 415.644(b).

§ 415.647 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium pigments must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in § 415.642(a).

(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart and producing cadmium salts must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in § 415.642(b).

Subpart BM—Cobalt Salts Production Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 33427, Aug. 22, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 415.650 Applicability; description of the cobalt salts production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of cobalt salts.

§ 415.651 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean cobalt salts.

(c) The term *cobalt* shall mean the total cobalt present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(d) The term *copper* shall mean the total copper present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(e) The term *nickel* shall mean the total nickel present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART BM—COBALT SALTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0023	0.0014
Cobalt (T)	0.0003	0.00012
Copper (T)	2.7×10^{-4}	8.3×10^{-5}
Nickel (T)	2.7×10^{-4}	8.3×10^{-5}
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.653 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): The limitations for cobalt (T), copper (T), and nickel (T), are the same as specified in § 415.652.

§415.654 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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):

SUBPART BM—COBALT SALTS

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Cobalt (T)	3.6	1.4
Copper (T)	3.3	1.0
Nickel (T)	3.3	1.0

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for cobalt (T), copper (T), and nickel (T), are the same as specified in §415.652.

§415.655 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS): The limitations for pH, TSS, cobalt (T), copper (T), and nickel (T) are the same as specified in §415.652.

§415.656 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations for cobalt (T), copper (T), and nickel (T), are the same as specified in §415.654.

§415.657 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in §415.652.

Subpart BN—Sodium Chlorate Production Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§415.660 Applicability; description of the sodium chlorate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of sodium chlorate.

§415.661 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean sodium chlorate.

(c) The term *chromium* shall mean the total chromium present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(d) The term *chlorine* shall mean the total residual chlorine present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(e) The term *antimony* shall mean the total antimony present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

SUBPART BN—SODIUM CHLORATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.12	0.068
Antimony (T)	0.0086	0.0043
Chromium (T)	0.0027	0.0014
Chlorine (total residual)	0.0041	0.0024
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) [Reserved]

[49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984; 49 FR 37594, Sept. 25, 1984]

§ 415.663 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

SUBPART BN—SODIUM CHLORATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
Antimony (T)	0.0043	0.0022
Chromium (T)	0.0017	0.00086
Chlorine (total residual)	0.0041	0.0024

[49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984; 49 FR 37594, Sept. 25, 1984]

§ 415.664 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). [Reserved]

§ 415.665 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART BN—SODIUM CHLORATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.076	0.046
Antimony (T)	0.0043	0.0022
Chromium (T)	0.0017	0.00086
Chlorine (total residual)	0.0041	0.0024
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 415.666 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS):

SUBPART BN—SODIUM CHLORATE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Antimony (T)	1.6	0.8
Chromium (T)	0.64	0.32

In cases where POTWs find it necessary to impose mass limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as an alternate: The limitations for antimony(T) and chromium(T) are the same as specified in § 415.663.

[49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984; 49 FR 37594, Sept. 25, 1984]

§415.667 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in §415.662.

Subpart BO—Zinc Chloride Production Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§415.670 Applicability; description of the zinc chloride production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into treatment works which are publicly owned resulting from the production of zinc chloride.

§415.671 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean zinc chloride.

(c) The term *arsenic* shall mean the total arsenic present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(d) The term *zinc* shall mean the total zinc present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(e) The term *lead* shall mean the total lead present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

SUBPART BO—ZINC CHLORIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
TSS	43	25
Arsenic (T)	3.0	1.0
Zinc (T)	11.4	3.8
Lead (T)	1.8	0.6
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 10.0

[49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984; 49 FR 37594, Sept. 25, 1984]

§415.673 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

SUBPART BO—ZINC CHLORIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Arsenic (T)	3.0	1.0
Zinc (T)	2.3	0.76
Lead (T)	0.18	0.048

[49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984; 49 FR 37594, Sept. 25, 1984]

§ 415.674 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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):

SUBPART BO—ZINC CHLORIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Arsenic (T)	3.0	1.0
Zinc (T)	2.3	0.76
Lead (T)	0.18	0.048

[49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984; 49 FR 37594, Sept. 25, 1984]

§ 415.675 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

SUBPART BO—ZINC CHLORIDE

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
TSS	28	17
Arsenic (T)	3.0	1.0.
Zinc (T)	2.3	0.76
Lead (T)	0.18	0.048
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 10.0.

[49 FR 33428, Aug. 22, 1984; 49 FR 37594, Sept. 25, 1984]

§ 415.676 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS): The limitations for arsenic (T), zinc (T), and lead (T) are the same as specified in § 415.674.

§ 415.677 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subpart must acheive the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations are the same for TSS and pH as specified in § 415.672.

PART 416 [RESERVED]

PART 417—SOAP AND DETERGENT MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Soap Manufacturing by Batch Kettle Subcategory

Sec.
417.10 Applicability; description of the soap manufacturing by batch kettle subcategory.
417.11 Specialized definitions.
417.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart B—Fatty Acid Manufacturing by Fat Splitting Subcategory

417.20 Applicability; description of the fatty acid manufacturing by fat splitting subcategory.
417.21 Specialized definitions.
417.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

417.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart C—Soap Manufacturing by Fatty Acid Neutralization Subcategory

417.30 Applicability; description of the soap manufacturing by fatty acid neutralization subcategory.
417.31 Specialized definitions.
417.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart D—Glycerine Concentration Subcategory

417.40 Applicability; description of the glycerine concentration subcategory.
417.41 Specialized definitions.
417.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart E—Glycerine Distillation Subcategory

417.50 Applicability; description of the glycerine distillation subcategory.
417.51 Specialized definitions.
417.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart F—Manufacture of Soap Flakes and Powders Subcategory

417.60 Applicability; description of the manufacture of soap flakes and powders subcategory.
417.61 Specialized definitions.
417.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart G—Manufacture of Bar Soaps Subcategory

417.70 Applicability; description of the manufacture of bar soaps subcategory.
417.71 Specialized definitions.
417.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.75 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart H—Manufacture of Liquid Soaps Subcategory

417.80 Applicability; description of the manufacture of liquid soaps subcategory.

417.81 Specialized definitions.
417.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.85 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart I—Oleum Sulfonation and Sulfation Subcategory

417.90 Applicability; description of the oleum sulfonation and sulfation subcategory.
417.91 Specialized definitions.
417.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.95 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart J—Air—SO3 Sulfation and Sulfonation Subcategory

417.100 Applicability; description of the air—SO_3 sulfation and sulfonation subcategory.
417.101 Specialized definitions.
417.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.104 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.105 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart K—SO3 Solvent and Vacuum Sulfonation Subcategory

417.110 Applicability; description of the SO_3 solvent and vacuum sulfonation subcategory.
417.111 Specialized definitions.
417.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.114 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.115 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart L—Sulfamic Acid Sulfation Subcategory

417.120 Applicability; description of the sulfamic acid sulfation subcategory.
417.121 Specialized definitions.
417.122 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.124 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.125 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart M—Chlorosulfonic Acid Sulfation Subcategory

417.130 Applicability; description of the chlorosulfonic acid sulfation subcategory.
417.131 Specialized definitions.
417.132 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.134 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

417.135 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart N—Neutralization of Sulfuric Acid Esters and Sulfonic Acids Subcategory

417.140 Applicability; description of the neutralization of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids subcategory.
417.141 Specialized definitions.
417.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.144 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.145 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart O—Manufacture of Spray Dried Detergents Subcategory

417.150 Applicability; description of the manufacture of spray dried detergents subcategory.
417.151 Specialized definitions.
417.152 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.154 [Reserved]
417.155 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart P—Manufacture of Liquid Detergents Subcategory

417.160 Applicability; description of the manufacture of liquid detergents subcategory.
417.161 Specialized definitions.
417.162 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.164 [Reserved]
417.165 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart Q—Manufacture of Detergents by Dry Blending Subcategory

417.170 Applicability; description of the manufacturing of detergents by dry blending subcategory.
417.171 Specialized definitions.
417.172 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.174 [Reserved]
417.175 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart R—Manufacture of Drum Dried Detergents Subcategory

417.180 Applicability; description of the manufacture of drum dried detergents subcategory.
417.181 Specialized definitions.
417.182 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.184 [Reserved]
417.185 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart S—Manufacture of Detergent Bars and Cakes Subcategory

417.190 Applicability; description of the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes subcategory.
417.191 Specialized definitions.
417.192 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

417.193 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.194 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
417.195 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c) and 1317(c), 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.;* Pub. L. 92–500.

SOURCE: 39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Soap Manufacturing by Batch Kettle Subcategory

§ 417.10 Applicability; description of the soap manufacturing by batch kettle subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations in which neat soap is produced through saponification of animal and vegetable fats and oils by boiling in kettles.

§ 417.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *neat soap* shall mean the solution of completely saponified and purified soap containing about 20–30 percent water which is ready for final formulation into a finished product.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.80	0.60
COD	4.50	1.50
TSS	1.20	.40
Oil and grease	0.30	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.80	0.60
COD	4.50	1.50
TSS	1.20	.40
Oil and grease	0.30	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.10	1.05
TSS	0.80	.40
Oil and grease	0.10	.05
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.10	1.05
TSS	0.80	.40
Oil and grease	0.10	.05

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.

[40 FR 6441, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.10	1.05
TSS	0.80	.40
Oil and grease	0.10	.05
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.10	1.05
TSS	0.40	.40
Oil and grease	0.10	.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

Subpart B—Fatty Acid Manufacturing by Fat Splitting Subcategory

§ 417.20 Applicability; description of the fatty acid manufacturing by fat splitting subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the splitting of fats to fatty acids by hydrolysis and the subsequent processing of the fatty acids (e.g., refining and hydrogenation) to produce a suitable feed material for manufacture of soap by fatty acid neutralization.

§ 417.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, 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:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	3.60	1.20
COD	9.90	3.30
TSS	6.60	2.20
Oil and grease	0.90	.30
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	3.60	1.20
COD	9.90	3.30
TSS	6.60	2.20
Oil and grease	0.90	.30
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the hydrogenation of fatty acids, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.45	0.15
COD	0.75	.25
TSS	0.30	.10
Oil and grease	0.30	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.45	0.15
COD	0.75	.25
TSS	0.30	.10
Oil and grease	0.30	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.50	0.25
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	0.40	.20
Oil and grease	0.30	.15
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.50	0.25
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	0.40	.20
Oil and grease	0.30	.15
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the hydrogenation of fatty acids, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	0.50	.25
TSS	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	0.50	.25
TSS	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.

[40 FR 6442, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.50	0.25
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	0.40	.20
Oil and grease	0.30	.15
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.50	0.25
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	0.40	.20
Oil and grease	0.30	.15
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the hydrogenation of fatty acids, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	0.50	.25
TSS	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	0.50	.25
TSS	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.20	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned

treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

Subpart C—Soap Manufacturing by Fatty Acid Neutralization Subcategory

§ 417.30 Applicability; description of the soap manufacturing by fatty acid neutralization subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacturing of neat soap by neutralizing refined fatty acids with an alkaline material in approximately stoichiemetric amounts in batch or continuous operations.

§ 417.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *neat soap* shall mean the solution of completely saponified and purified soap containing about 20–30 percent water which is ready for final formulation into a finished product.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.06	.02
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.06	.02
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974; 39 FR 17841, May 21, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.

[40 FR 6442, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

Subpart D—Glycerine Concentration Subcategory

§ 417.40 Applicability; description of the glycerine concentration subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the concentration of sweet water from saponification or fat splitting to approximately 60 to 80 percent crude glycerine content.

§ 417.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *sweet water* shall mean the solution of 8–10 percent crude glycerine and 90–22 percent water that is a by-product of saponification or fat splitting.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	4.50	1.50
COD	13.50	4.50
TSS	0.60	.20

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Oil and grease	0.30	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	4.50	1.50
COD	13.50	4.50
TSS	0.60	.20
Oil and grease	0.30	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974; 39 FR 17540, May 17, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.40	1.20
TSS	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.08	.04
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.40	1.20
TSS	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.08	.04
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.

[40 FR 6442, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33952, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.40	1.20
TSS	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.08	.04
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.40	1.20
TSS	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.08	.04
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

Subpart E—Glycerine Distillation Subcategory

§ 417.50 Applicability; description of the glycerine distillation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of finished glycerine of various grades (e.g., USP) through concentration from crude glycerine by means of distillation.

§ 417.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.50	0.50
COD	4.50	1.50
TSS	0.60	.20
Oil and grease	0.30	.10
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.50	0.50
COD	4.50	1.50
TSS	0.60	.20
Oil and grease	0.30	.10
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	0.08	.04
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	0.08	.04
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.

[40 FR 6442, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	0.08	.04
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	0.08	.04
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

Subpart F—Manufacture of Soap Flakes and Powders Subcategory

§ 417.60 Applicability; description of the manufacture of soap flakes and powders subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all operations associated with the manufacture of soap flakes and powders, commencing with the drying of the neat soap to and including packaging of the finished flakes and powders.

§ 417.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *neat soap* shall mean the solution of completely saponified and purified soap containing about 20–30 percent water which is ready for final formulation into a finished product.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this

section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.64 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.

[40 FR 6442, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.65 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

Subpart G—Manufacture of Bar Soaps Subcategory

§ 417.70 Applicability; description of the manufacture of bar soaps subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all operations associated with conversion of neat soap to finished bar soaps, including drying, milling, plodding, stamping and packaging.

§ 417.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *neat soap* shall mean the solution of completely saponified and purified soap containing about 20–30 percent water which is ready for final formulation into a finished product.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.02	0.34
COD	2.55	.85
TSS	1.74	.58
Oil and grease	0.12	.04
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.02	0.34
COD	2.55	.85
TSS	1.74	.58
Oil and grease	0.12	.04
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.40	0.20
COD	1.20	.60
TSS	0.68	.34
Oil and grease	0.06	.03
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.40	0.20
COD	1.20	.60
TSS	0.68	.34
Oil and grease	0.06	.03
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.74 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.75 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.40	0.20
COD	1.20	.60
TSS	0.68	.34
Oil and grease	0.06	.03
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.40	0.20
COD	1.20	.60
TSS	0.68	.34
Oil and grease	0.06	.03
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

Subpart H—Manufacture of Liquid Soaps Subcategory

§ 417.80 Applicability; description of the manufacture of liquid soaps subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the blending of ingredients employed in the manufacture of liquid soaps and the packaging of the finished products.

§ 417.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.84 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33953, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.85 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

Subpart I—Oleum Sulfonation and Sulfation Subcategory

§ 417.90 Applicability; description of the oleum sulfonation and sulfation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of sulfonic acid and sulfuric acid esters by means of sulfonation and sulfation of raw materials, including but not limited to petroleum derived alkyls, employing oleum in either continuous or batch processes.

§ 417.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances

amendable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.09	0.02
COD	0.40	.09
TSS	0.15	.03
Surfactants	0.15	.03
Oil and grease	0.25	.07
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.09	0.02
COD	0.40	.09
TSS	0.15	.03
Surfactants	0.15	.03
Oil and grease	0.25	.07
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.07	0.02
COD	0.27	.09
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.09	.03
Oil and grease	0.21	.07
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.07	0.02
COD	0.27	.09
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.09	.03
Oil and grease	0.21	.07
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.94 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.
Surfactants	Do.

[40 FR 6443, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.95 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.09	.03
TSS	0.06	.02
Surfactants	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.12	.04
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.09	.03
TSS	0.06	.02
Surfactants	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.12	.04
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

Subpart J—Air—SO3 Sulfation and Sulfonation Subcategory

§ 417.100 Applicability; description of the air—SO_3 sulfation and sulfonation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of sulfonic acids and sulfuric acid esters by means of sulfation and sulfonation employing air and sulfur trioxide (SO_3), in either continuous or batch processes.

§ 417.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.90	.30
Oil and grease	0.15	.05
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.90	.30
Oil and grease	0.10	.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the

best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.19
COD	1.10	.55
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.36	.18
Oil and grease	0.08	.04
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.19
COD	1.10	.55
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.36	.18
Oil and grease	0.08	.04
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.104 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.
Surfactants	Do.

[40 FR 6443, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

§417.105 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.18	0.09
COD	0.80	.40
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.18	.09
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.18	0.09
COD	0.80	.40
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.18	.09
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

Subpart K—SO3 Solvent and Vacuum Sulfonation Subcategory

§417.110 Applicability; description of the SO_3 solvent and vacuum sulfonation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations in which undiluted SO_3 and organic reactant are fed through a mixing nozzle into a vacuum reactor where the sulfonation of the organic reactant takes place.

§417.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances

amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	3.05	1.35
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.90	.30
Oil and grease	0.10	.05
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	3.05	1.35
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.90	.30
Oil and grease	0.10	.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	0.90	.45
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	0.90	.45
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.114 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.
Surfactants	Do.

[40 FR 6443, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.115 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	0.90	.45
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	0.90	.45
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

Subpart L—Sulfamic Acid Sulfation Subcategory

§417.120 Applicability; description of the sulfamic acid sulfation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from operations in which sulfamic acid is employed as the sulfating agent.

§417.121 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

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

Except as provided in §§125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.90	.30
Oil and grease	0.15	.05
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.90	.30
Oil and grease	0.15	.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

§417.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	0.90	.48
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	0.90	.48
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.124 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.
Surfactants	Do.

[40 FR 6443, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.125 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	0.90	.45
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	0.90	.45
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33954, June 29, 1995]

Subpart M—Chlorosulfonic Acid Sulfation Subcategory

§ 417.130 Applicability; description of the chlorosulfonic acid sulfation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from sulfation of alcohols, alkylphenols and alcohol ethoxylates utilizing chlorosulfonic acid as the sulfating agent.

§ 417.131 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amendable to measurement by the

method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.90	.30
Oil and grease	0.15	.05
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.90	.30
Oil and grease	0.15	.05
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	1.50	.75
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.30	.15
Oil and grease	0.06	.03
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	1.50	.75
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.30	.15
Oil and grease	0.06	.03
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.134 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitations.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.
Surfactants	Do.

[40 FR 6443, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.135 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart;

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	1.50	.75
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.30	.15
Oil and grease	0.06	.03
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	1.50	.75
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.30	.15
Oil and grease	0.06	.03
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

Subpart N—Neutralization of Sulfuric Acid Esters and Sulfonic Acids Subcategory

§ 417.140 Applicability; description of the neutralization of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the continuous or batch neutralization of sulfated and sulfonated alkylbenzenes, alcohols and other materials to convert them to neutral salts.

§ 417.141 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.06	.02
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.09	.03
Surfactants	0.06	.02
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions

of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.06	.03
Surfactants	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.06	.03
Surfactants	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.144 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitations.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.
Surfactants	Do.

[40 FR 6443, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

§417.145 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.08	.04
TSS	0.06	.03
Surfactants	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.08	.04
TSS	0.06	.03
Surfactants	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

Subpart O—Manufacture of Spray Dried Detergents Subcategory

§417.150 Applicability; description of the manufacture of spray dried detergents subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all operations associated with the manufacture of spray dried detergents, including but not limited to assembly and storage of raw materials, crutching, spray drying, blending (including tumble spraying of additives) and packaging.

§417.151 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that

would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

(d) The term *normal operation* of a spray tower shall mean operation utilizing formulations that present limitted air quality problems from stack gases and associated need for extensive wet scrubbing, and without more than 6 turnarounds in a 30 consecutive day period, thus permitting essentially complete recycle of waste water.

(e) The term *air quality restricted operation* of a spray tower shall mean an operation utilizing formulations (e.g., those with high non-ionic content) which require a very high rate of wet scrubbing to maintain desirable quality of stack gases, and thus generate much greater quantities of waste water than can be recycled to process.

(f) The term *fast turnaround operation* of a spray drying tower shall mean operation involving more than 6 changes of formulation in a 30 consecutive day period that are of such degree and type (e.g., high phosphate to no phosphate) as to require cleaning of the tower to maintain minimal product quality.

(g) The term BOD7 shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand as determined by incubation at 20 degrees C for a period of 7 days using an acclimated seed. Agitation employing a magnetic stirrer set at 200 to 500 rpm may be used.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 27454, June 30, 1975]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For normal operation of spray drying towers as defined above, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.03	.01
Surfactants	0.06	.02
Oil and grease	0.015	.005
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.03	.01
Surfactants	0.06	.02
Oil and grease	0.015	.005
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For air quality restricted operation of a spray drying tower, but only when a high rate of wet scrubbing is in operation which produces more waste water than can be recycled to process, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.24	0.03
COD	1.05	.35
TSS	0.30	.10
Surfactants	0.45	.15
Oil and grease	0.09	.03
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.24	0.08
COD	1.05	.35
TSS	0.30	.10
Surfactants	0.45	.15
Oil and grease	0.09	.03
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) For fast turnaround operation of a spray tower, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds six in any particular thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of six and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02.
COD	0.09.
TSS	0.02.
Surfactants	0.03.
Oil and grease	0.005.
pH	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02.
COD	0.09.
TSS	0.02.
Surfactants	0.03.
Oil and grease	0.005.
pH	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

§417.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) For normal operation of spray drying towers as defined above, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.08	.04
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.01	.005
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.08	.04
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.01	.005
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For air quality restricted operation of a spray drying tower, but only when a high rate of wet scrubbing is in operation which produces more waste water than can be recycled to process, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.12	0.06
COD	0.50	.25
TSS	0.14	.07
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.12	0.06
COD	0.50	.25
TSS	0.14	.07
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) For fast turnaround operation of a spray tower, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds six in any particular thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that

from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the values shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of six and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	0.07
TSS	0.02
Surfactants	0.02
Oil and grease	0.005
pH	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	0.07
TSS	0.02
Surfactants	0.02
Oil and grease	0.005
pH	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.154 [Reserved]

§ 417.155 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) For normal operation of spray drying towers as defined above, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.08	.04
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.01	.005
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.08	.04
TSS	0.04	.02
Surfactants	0.04	.02
Oil and grease	0.01	.005
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For air quality restricted operation of a spray drying tower, but only when a high rate of wet scrubbing is in operation which produces more waste water than can be recycled to process, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.12	0.06
COD	0.50	.25
TSS	0.14	.07
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.12	0.06
COD	0.50	.25
TSS	0.14	.07
Surfactants	0.20	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) For fast turnaround operation of a spray tower, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds six in any particular thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of six and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (maximum for any 1 day)
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	0.07
TSS	0.02
Surfactants	0.02
Oil and grease	0.005
pH	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	0.07
TSS	0.02
Surfactants	0.02
Oil and grease	0.005
pH	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, the following pretreatment standards 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(a) There shall be no discharge of waste water streams in which both the COD/BOD7 ratio exceeds 10.0 and the COD exceeds 2.4 kg/kkg of anhydrous product.

(b) For waste streams having either a ratio of COD to BOD7 of 10.0 or less or having a COD content of 2.40 kg/kkg of anhydrous product or less the pretreatment standard shall be:

(1) For normal operation of spray drying towers above, the following values pertain:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitations.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.
Surfactants	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.

(2) For air quality restricted operation of a spray drying tower, but only when a high rate of wet scrubbing is in operation which produces more waste water than can be recycled to process, the following values pertain:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitations.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.
Surfactants	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.

(3) For fast turnaround operation of a spray tower, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds six in any particular thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (b) (1) or (2) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of six and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value form paragraph (b) (1) or (2) of this section.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitations.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.
Surfactants	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.

[40 FR 27454, June 30, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

Subpart P—Manufacture of Liquid Detergents Subcategory

§417.160 Applicability; description of the manufacture of liquid detergents subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all operations associated with the manufacture of liquid detergents, commencing with the blending of ingredients, to and including bottling or packaging finished products.

§417.161 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that

would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

(d) The term *normal liquid detergent operations* shall mean all such operations except those defined as fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines.

(e) The term *fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines* shall mean an operation involving more than 8 changes of formulation in a 30 consecutive day period that are of such degree and type as to require thorough purging and washing of the fill line to maintain minimal product quality.

(f) The term BOD*7* shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand as determined by incubation at 20 degrees C for a period of 7 days using an acclimated seed. Agitation employing a magnetic stirrer set at 200 to 500 rpm may be used.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 27455, June 30, 1975]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) For normal liquid detergent operations the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.60	0.20
COD	1.80	.60
TSS	0.015	.005
Surfactants	0.39	.13
Oil and grease	0.015	.005
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.60	0.20
COD	1.80	.60
TSS	0.015	.005
Surfactants	0.39	.13
Oil and grease	0.015	.005
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines, the following values pertain: the maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds eight in any thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate values below and that from paragraph (a) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the values shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of eight and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD*5*	0.05.
COD	0.15.
TSS	0.002.
Surfactants	0.04.
Oil and grease	0.002.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD*5*	0.05.
COD	0.15.
TSS	0.002.
Surfactants	0.04.
Oil and grease	0.002.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974; 39 FR 17841, May 21, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) For normal liquid detergent operations the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.10	0.05
COD	0.44	.22
TSS	0.01	.005
Surfactants	0.10	.05
Oil and grease	0.01	.005
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.10	0.05
COD	0.44	.22
TSS	0.01	.005
Surfactants	0.10	.005
Oil and grease	0.01	.005
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds eight in any thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of eight and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02.
COD	0.07.
TSS	0.002.
Surfactants	0.02.
Oil and grease	0.002.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02.
COD	0.07.
TSS	0.002.
Surfactants	0.02.
Oil and grease	0.002.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.164 [Reserved]

§ 417.165 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) For normal liquid detergent operations the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.10	0.05
COD	0.44	.22
TSS	0.01	.005
Surfactants	0.10	.05
Oil and grease	0.01	.005
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.10	0.05
COD	0.44	.22
TSS	0.01	.005
Surfactants	0.10	.05
Oil and grease	0.01	.005
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds eight in any thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) of this section; and the

average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of eight and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) of this section:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02.
COD	0.07.
TSS	0.002.
Surfactants	0.02.
Oil and grease	0.002.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02.
COD	0.07.
TSS	0.002.
Surfactants	0.02.
Oil and grease	0.002.
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(a) There shall be no discharge of waste water streams in which both the COD/BOD7 ratio exceeds 10.0 and the COD exceeds 1.10 kg/kkg of anhydrous product.

(b) For waste streams having either a ratio of COD to BOD7 of 10.0 or less or having a COD content of 1.10 kg/kkg of anhydrous product or less the pretreatment standard shall be:

(1) For normal liquid detergent operations the following values pertain:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.
Surfactants	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.

(2) For fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines, the following values pertain; the maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds eight in any thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (b)(1) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of eight and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (b)(1) of this section:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.
Surfactants	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.

[40 FR 27455, June 30, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

Subpart Q—Manufacture of Detergents by Dry Blending Subcategory

§ 417.170 Applicability; description of the manufacture of detergents by dry blending subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations associated with the manufacture of detergents by means of the blending of dry ingredients, including, but not limited to, blending and subsequent packaging.

§ 417.171 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

(d) The term BOD*7* shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand as determined by incubation at 20 degrees C for a period of 7 days using an acclimated seed. Agitation employing a magnetic stirrer set at 200 to 500 rpm may be used.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 27455, June 30, 1975]

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

Except as provided in §§125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.03	0.01
COD	0.21	.07
TSS	0.03	.01
Surfactants	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.015	.005
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.03	0.01
COD	0.21	.07
TSS	0.03	.01
Surfactants	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.015	.005
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

§417.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.02	0.01
COD	0.14	.07
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.01	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.02	0.01
COD	0.14	.07
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.01	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.174 [Reserved]

§417.175 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.02	0.01
COD	0.14	.07
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.01	.05
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.02	0.01
COD	0.14	.07
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.01	.005

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, the following pretreatment standards 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(a) There shall be no discharge of waste water streams in which both the COD/BOD7 ratio exceeds 10.0 and the COD exceeds 0.26 kg/kkg of anhydrous product.

(b) For waste streams having either a ratio of COD to BOD7 of 10.0 or less or a COD content of 0.26 kg/kkg of anhydrous product or less the pretreatment standard shall be:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.
Surfactants	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33955, June 29, 1995]

Subpart R—Manufacture of Drum Dried Detergents Subcategory

§ 417.180 Applicability; description of the manufacture of drum dried detergents subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations associated with the manufacture of detergents by drum drying, including, but not limited to, drying of formulations on heated drums or rollers, conversion of dried detergents to powders or flakes, and packaging of finished products.

§ 417.181 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

(d) The term BOD7 shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand as determined by incubation at 20 degrees C for a period of 7 days using an acclimated seed. Agitation employing a magnetic stirrer set at 200 to 500 r.p.m. may be used.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 27455, June 30, 1975]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.03	.01
Surfactants	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	0.15	.05
TSS	0.03	.01
Surfactants	0.03	.01
Oil and grease	0.03	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§417.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.184 [Reserved]

§417.185 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	0.10	.05
TSS	0.02	.01
Surfactants	0.02	.01
Oil and grease	0.02	.01
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§417.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, the following pretreatment standards 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(a) There shall be no discharge of waste water streams in which both the COD/BOD7 ratio exceeds 10.0 and the COD exceeds 0.20 kg/kkg of anhydrous product.

(b) For waste streams having either a ratio of COD to BOD7 of 10.0 or less or a COD content of 0.20 kg/kkg of anhydrous product or less the pretreatment standard shall be:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
COD	Do.
TSS	Do.
Surfactants	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
pH	Do.

[40 FR 27455, June 30, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

Subpart S—Manufacture of Detergent Bars and Cakes Subcategory

§ 417.190 Applicability; description of the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from operations associated with the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes, including, but not limited to, drying, milling, plodding, stamping and packaging.

§ 417.191 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *anhydrous product* shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term *surfactant* shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,'' 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	2.10	0.70
COD	9.90	3.30
TSS	0.60	.20
Surfactants	1.50	.50
Oil and grease	0.06	.50
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	2.10	0.70
COD	9.90	3.30
TSS	0.60	.20
Surfactants	1.50	.50
Oil and grease	0.06	.50
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 13372, Apr. 12, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.193 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	2.70	1.35
TSS	0.20	.10
Surfactants	0.40	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	2.70	1.35
TSS	0.20	.10

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Surfactants	0.40	.10
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.194 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, 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 a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD*5*	Do.
TSS	Do.
Oil and grease	Do.
COD	Do.
Surfactants	Do.

[40 FR 6443, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§ 417.195 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.60	0.30
COD	2.70	1.35
TSS	0.20	.10
Surfactants	0.40	.20
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD*5*	0.60	0.30
COD	2.70	1.35
TSS	0.20	.10
Surfactants	0.40	.20
Oil and grease	0.04	.02
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

PART 418—FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Phosphate Subcategory

Sec.
418.10 Applicability; description of the phosphate subcategory.
418.11 Specialized definitions.
418.12 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
418.13 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attained by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
418.14 [Reserved]
418.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
418.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
418.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart B—Ammonia Subcategory

418.20 Applicability; description of the ammonia subcategory.
418.21 Specialized definitions.
418.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best

practicable control technology currently available.
418.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
418.24 [Reserved]
418.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
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418.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart C—Urea Subcategory

418.30 Applicability; description of the urea subcategory.
418.31 Specialized definitions.
418.32 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
418.33 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
418.34 [Reserved]
418.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
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Subpart D—Ammonium Nitrate Subcategory

418.40 Applicability; description of the ammonium nitrate subcategory.
418.41 Specialized definitions.
418.42 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
418.43 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
418.44 [Reserved]
418.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
418.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart E—Nitric Acid Subcategory

418.50 Applicability; description of the nitric acid subcategory.
418.51 Specialized definitions.
418.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
418.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
418.54 [Reserved]
418.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
418.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart F—Ammonium Sulfate Production Subcategory

418.60 Applicability; description of the ammonium sulfate production subcategory.
418.61 Specialized definitions.
418.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
418.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
418.64 [Reserved]
418.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
418.66 Pretreatment standard for new sources.
418.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart G—Mixed and Blend Fertilizer Production Subcategory

418.70 Applicability; description of the mixed and blend fertilizer production subcategory.
418.71 Specialized definitions.
418.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
418.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
418.74 [Reserved]
418.75 Standards of performance for new sources.
418.76 Pretreatment standard for new sources.
418.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best

conventional pollutant control technology.

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

SOURCE: 39 FR 12836, April 8, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Phosphate Subcategory

§ 418.10 Applicability; description of the phosphate subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of sulfuric acid by sulfur burning, wet-process phosphoric acid, normal superphosphate, triple superphosphate and ammonium phosphate, except that the provisions of §§ 418.12, 418.13, and 418.17 shall not apply to wet-process phosphoric acid processes that were under construction either on or before April 8, 1974, at plants located in the State of Louisiana.

[52 FR 28432, July 29, 1987]

§ 418.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process wastewater'' does not include contaminated non-process wastewater, as defined below.

(c) The term, *contaminated non-process wastewater* shall mean any water including precipitation runoff which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of: (1) Precipitation runoff; (2) accidental spills; (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment and which are repaired or the discharge of pollutants therefrom contained or terminated within the shortest reasonable time which shall not exceed 24 hours after discovery or when discovery should reasonably have been made, whichever is earliest; and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment, and from equipment washings for the purpose of safe entry, inspection and maintenance; provided that all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, eliminate and control to the maximum extent feasible such contact and provided further that all reasonable measures have been taken that will mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

(d) The term *ten-year 24-hour rainfall event* shall mean the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years as defined by the National Weather Service in technical paper No. 40, ''Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States'', May 1961, and subsequent amendments in effect as of the effective date of this regulation.

(e) The term *25-year 24-hour rainfall event* shall mean the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years as defined by the National Weather Service in technical paper No. 40, ''Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States'', May 1961, and subsequent amendments in effect, as of the effective date of this regulation.

(f) The term *calcium sulfate storage pile runoff* shall mean the calcium sulfate transport water runoff from or through the calcium sulfate pile, and the precipitation which falls directly on the storage pile and which may be collected in a seepage ditch at the base of the outer slopes of the storage pile, provided such seepage ditch is protected from the incursion of surface runoff from areas outside of the outer perimeter of the seepage ditch.

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 20583, May 19, 1976]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, 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: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process wastewater pollutants from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level to rise into the surge capacity. Process wastewater must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process wastewater pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride	75	25
TSS	150	50

The total suspended solid limitation set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process wastewater from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this paragraph.

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride	75	25

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 20584, May 19, 1976; 42 FR 16141, Mar. 25, 1977; 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§ 418.13 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attained by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provision of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process wastewater pollutants from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level to rise into the surge capacity. Process wastewater must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the midpoint of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process wastewater pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride	75	25

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride	75	25

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 20584, May 19, 1976; 44 FR 50742, Aug. 29, 1979; 45 FR 37199, June 2, 1980]

§ 418.14 [Reserved]

§ 418.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provision of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available demonstrated control technology: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process wastewater pollutants from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level to rise into the surge capacity. Process wastewater must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the midpoint of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process wastewater pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride	75	25
TSS	150	50

The total suspended solid limitation set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process wastewater from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this paragraph.

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride	75	25

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 20584, May 19, 1976; 42 FR 16141, Mar. 25, 1977]

§ 418.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the phosphate subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (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 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be as follows: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants.

§ 418.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology:

(a) Subject to the provision of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process wastewater pollutants from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level to rise into the surge capacity. Process wastewater must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the midpoint of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process wastewater pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	150	50

The total suspended solid limitations set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process wastewater from a calcium sulfate sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this § 418.13(c).

[44 FR 50742, Aug. 29, 1979; 45 FR 37199, June 2, 1980, as amended at 51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

Subpart B—Ammonia Subcategory

§ 418.20 Applicability; description of the ammonia subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of ammonia. Discharges attributable to shipping losses and cooling tower blowdown are excluded.

[44 FR 64081, Nov. 6, 1979]

§ 418.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean the anhydrous ammonia content of the compound manufactured.

(c) The term *shipping losses* shall mean: Discharges resulting from loading tank cars or tank trucks; discharges resulting from cleaning tank cars or tank trucks; and discharges from air pollution control scrubbers designed to control emissions from loading or cleaning tank cars or tank trucks.

(d) The term *process wastewater* shall mean any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product,

by-product, or waste product. The term *process wastewater* does not include non-contact cooling water, as defined below.

(e) The term *non-contact cooling water* shall mean water which is used in a cooling system designed so as to maintain constant separation of the cooling medium from all contact with process chemicals but which may on the occasion of corrosion, cooling system leakage or similar cooling system failures contain small amounts of process chemicals: *Provided*, That all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, eliminate and control to the maximum extent feasible such contamination: *And provided further*, That all reasonable measures have been taken that will mitigate the effects of such contamination once it has occurred.

[44 FR 64082, Nov. 6, 1979]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
Ammonia (as N)	0.1875	0.0625
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
Ammonia (as N)	0.1875	0.0625
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 26275, June 23, 1975: 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§ 418.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
Ammonia (as N)	0.05	0.025
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
Ammonia (as N)	0.05	0.025

[51 FR 24999, July 9, 1986]

§ 418.24 [Reserved]

§ 418.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)	
Ammonia (as N)	0.11	0.055
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
Ammonia (as N)	0.11	0.055
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 418.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the ammonia subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (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 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 418.25; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

§ 418.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[44 FR 50742, Aug. 29, 1979]

Subpart C—Urea Subcategory

§ 418.30 Applicability; description of the urea subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the manufacture of urea. Discharges attributable to shipping losses and precipitation runoff from outside the battery limits of the urea manufacturing operations, and cooling tower blowdown are excluded.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[43 FR 17826, Apr. 26, 1978]

§ 418.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean the 100 percent urea content of the material manufactured.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[43 FR 17826, Apr. 26, 1978]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for urea manufacturing operations in which urea is produced as a solution product:

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.95	0.48
Organic nitrogen (as N)	0.61	0.33

NOTE: Metric units: Kilogram/1,000 kg of product; English units: Pound/1,000 lb of product.

(b) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for urea manufacturing operations in which urea is prilled or granulated:

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	1.18	0.59
Organic nitrogen (as N)	1.48	0.80

NOTE: Metric units: Kilogram/1,000 kg of product; English units: Pound/1,000 lb of product.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 43 FR 17826, Apr. 26, 1978; 44 FR 9388, Feb. 13, 1979; 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§ 418.33 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for urea manufacturing operations in which urea is produced as a solution product:

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.53	0.27
Organic nitrogen (as N)	0.45	0.24

NOTE: Metric units: Kilogram/1,000 kg of product; English units: Pound/1,000 lb of product.

(b) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for urea manufacturing operations in which urea is prilled or granulated:

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.53	0.27
Organic nitrogen (as N)	.86	.46

NOTE: Metric units: Kilogram/1,000 kg of product; English units: Pound/1,000 lb of product.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[43 FR 17826, Apr. 26, 1978]

§ 418.34 [Reserved]

§ 418.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for urea manufacturing operations in which urea is produced as a solution product:

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.53	0.27
Organic nitrogen (as N)	.45	.24

NOTE: Metric units: Kilogram/1,000 kg of product; English units: Pound/1,000 lb of product.

(b) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for urea manufacturing operations in which urea is prilled or granulated:

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations (mg/l)	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.53	0.27
Organic nitrogen (as N)	.86	.46

NOTE: Metric units: Kilogram/1,000 kg of product; English units: Pound/1,000 lb of product.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 43 FR 17827, Apr. 26, 1978; 44 FR 9388, Feb. 13, 1979]

§ 418.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the urea subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (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 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 418.35; *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

Subpart D—Ammonium Nitrate Subcategory

§ 418.40 Applicability; description of the ammonium nitrate subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of ammonium nitrate. Discharges attributable to shipping losses, precipitation runoff from outside the battery limits of the ammonium nitrate manufacturing operations, cooling tower blowdown, and discharges from plants which totally condense their neutralizer overheads are excluded.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[43 FR 17827, Apr. 26, 1978]

§ 418.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean the 100 percent ammonium nitrate content of the material manufactured.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[43 FR 17828, Apr. 26, 1978]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.73	0.39
Nitrate (as N)	.67	.37

NOTE: Metric units: kilogram/1,000 kg of products; English units: pound/1,000 lb of product.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[43 FR 17827, Apr. 26, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 9388, Feb. 13, 1979; 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§ 418.43 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.08	0.04
Nitrate (as N)	.12	.07

NOTE: Metric units: kilogram/1,000 kg of products; English units: pound/1,000 lb of product.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[43 FR 17828, Apr. 26, 1978]

§ 418.44 [Reserved]

§ 418.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.08	0.04
Nitrate (as N)	.12	.07

NOTE: Metric units: kilogram/1,000 kg of product; English units: pound/1,000 lb of product.

(Sec. 306(b), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1316(c)))

[43 FR 17828, Apr. 26, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 9388, Feb. 13, 1979]

§ 418.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the ammonium nitrate subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (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 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 418.45; *Provided*, That, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants in committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Section 418.46 was suspended until further notice at 40 FR 26275, June 23, 1975, effective July 20, 1975.

Subpart E—Nitric Acid Subcategory

§ 418.50 Applicability; description of the nitric acid subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from production of nitric acid in concentrations up to 68 percent. Discharges from shipping losses are excluded.

[41 FR 2387, Jan. 1, 1976]

§ 418.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean nitric acid on the basis of 100 percent HNO_3.

(c) The term *shipping losses* shall mean: Discharges resulting from loading tank cars or tank trucks; discharges resulting from cleaning tank cars or tank trucks; and discharges from air pollution control scrubbers designed to control emissions from loading or cleaning tank cars or tank trucks.

(d) The term *shipped liquid ammonia* shall mean liquid ammonia commercially shipped for which the Department of Transportation requires 0.2 percent minimum water content.

(e) The term *non-contact cooling water* shall mean water which is used in a cooling system designed so as to maintain constant separation of the cooling medium from all contact with process chemicals but which may on the occasion of corrosion, cooling system leakage or similar cooling system failures contain small amounts of process chemicals: *Provided*, That all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, eliminate and control to the maximum extent feasible such contamination: *And provided further*, That all reasonable measures have been taken that will mitigate the effects of such contamination once it has occurred.

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 2387, Jan. 16, 1976]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants which may be discharged in process waste water from nitric acid production in which all the raw material ammonia is in the gaseous form:

[Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of product]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.007	0.0007
Nitrate (as N)	0.33	0.044

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants which may be discharged in process waste water from nitric acid production in which all the raw material ammonia is in the shipped liquid form:

[Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of product]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.08	0.008
Nitrate (as N)	0.33	0.044

[39 FR 12836, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 2387, Jan. 16, 1976; 42 FR 16141, Mar. 25, 1977; 60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§ 418.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants which may be discharged in process waste water from nitric acid production in which all the raw material ammonia is in the gaseous form:

[Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of product]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.0045	0.00045
Nitrate (as N)	0.17	0.023

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants which may be discharged in process waste water from nitric acid production in which all the raw material ammonia is in the shipped liquid form:

[Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of product]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.08	0.008
Nitrate (as N)	0.17	0.023

[41 FR 2387, Jan. 16, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 16141, Mar. 25, 1977]

§ 418.54 [Reserved]

§ 418.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants which may be discharged in process waste water from nitric acid production in which all the raw material ammonia is in the gaseous form:

[Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of product]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.0045	0.00045
Nitrate (as N)	0.17	0.023

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants which may be discharged in process waste water from nitric acid production in which all the raw material ammonia is in the shipped liquid form:

[Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of product]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.08	0.008
Nitrate (as N)	0.17	0.023

[41 FR 2387, Jan. 16, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 16141, Mar. 25, 1977]

§ 418.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the nitric acid subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (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 part 128 of this chapter, except that, for the purpose of this section, § 128.133 of this chapter shall be amended to read as follows: In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131 of this chapter, the following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants which may be discharged in process waste water from nitric acid production in which all the raw material ammonia is in the gaseous form:

[Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of product]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.0045	0.00045
Nitrate (as N)	0.17	0.023

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants which may be discharged in process waste water from nitric acid production in which all the raw material ammonia is in the shipped liquid form:

[Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, lb/1,000 lb of product]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Ammonia (as N)	0.08	0.008
Nitrate (as N)	0.17	0.023

[41 FR 2388, Jan. 16, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 16141, Mar. 25, 1977]

Subpart F—Ammonium Sulfate Production Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 2652, Jan. 14, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 418.60 Applicability; description of the ammonium sulfate production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges resulting from the production of ammonium sulfate by the synthetic process and by coke oven by-product recovery. The provisions of this subpart do not apply to ammonium sulfate produced as a by-product of caprolactam production.

§ 418.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[60 FR 33956, June 29, 1995]

§ 418.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 418.64 [Reserved]

§ 418.65 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 418.66 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the ammonium sulfate subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 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 same standard as set forth in 40 CFR part 128, for existing sources, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitation.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Ammonia (as N)	30 mg/l.

§ 418.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[44 FR 50742, Aug. 29, 1979]

Subpart G—Mixed and Blend Fertilizer Production Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 2652, Jan. 14, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 418.70 Applicability; description of the mixed and blend fertilizer production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of mixed fertilizer and blend fertilizer.

§ 418.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *mixed fertilizer* shall mean a mixture of wet and/or dry straight fertilizer materials, mixed fertilizer materials, fillers and additives

prepared through chemical reaction to a given formulation.

(c) The term *blend fertilizer* shall mean a mixture of dry, straight and mixed fertilizer materials.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 418.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 418.74 [Reserved]

§ 418.75 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 418.76 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the mixed and blend fertilizer subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 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 same standard as set forth in 40 CFR part 128, for existing sources, 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 a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
BOD5	No limitations.
TSS	Do.
pH	Do.
Ammonia (as N)	30 mg/l.
Nitrate (as N)	Do.
Total phosphorus (as P)	35 mg/l.

§ 418.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[44 FR 50742, Aug. 29, 1979]

PART 419—PETROLEUM REFINING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Topping Subcategory

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Subpart E—Integrated Subcategory

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419.51 Specialized definitions.
419.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
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419.55 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
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APPENDIX A TO PART 419—PROCESSES INCLUDED IN THE DETERMINATION OF BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR TOTAL CHROMIUM, HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM, AND PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS (4AAP)

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 306 (b) and (c), 307 (b) and (c), 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) (the ''Act''); 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317 (b) and (c), and 1361; 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Topping Subcategory

§ 419.10 Applicability; description of the topping subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges from any facility that produces petroleum products by the use of topping and catalytic reforming, whether or not the facility includes any other process in addition to topping and catalytic reforming. The provisions of this subpart do not apply to facilities that include thermal processes (coking, vis-breaking, etc.) or catalytic cracking.

§ 419.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *runoff* shall mean the flow of storm water resulting from precipitation coming into contact with petroleum refinery property.

(c) The term *ballast* shall mean the flow of waters, from a ship, that is treated along with refinery wastewaters in the main treatment system.

(d) The term *feedstock* shall mean the crude oil and natural gas liquids fed to the topping units.

(e) The term *once-through cooling water* shall mean those waters discharged that are used for the purpose of heat removal and that do not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate, or finished product.

(f) The following abbreviations shall be used: (1) Mgal means one thousand gallons; (2) Mbbl means one thousand barrels (one barrel is equivalent to 42 gallons).

(g) The term *contaminated runoff* shall mean runoff which comes into contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product located on petroleum refinery property.

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28522, July 12, 1985]

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD5	22.7	12.0
TSS	15.8	10.1
COD [1]	117.0	60.3
Oil and grease	6.9	3.7
Phenolic compounds	0.168	0.076
Ammonia as N	2.81	1.27
Sulfide	0.149	0.068
Total chromium	0.345	0.20
Hexavalent chromium	0.028	0.012
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD5	8.0	4.25
TSS	5.6	3.6
COD [1]	41.2	21.3
Oil and grease	2.5	1.3
Phenolic compounds	0.060	0.027
Ammonia as N	0.99	0.45
Sulfide	0.053	0.024
Total chromium	0.122	0.071
Hexavalent chromium	0.01	0.0044
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	1.02
25.0 to 49.9	1.06
50.0 to 74.9	1.16
75.0 to 99.9	1.26
100 to 124.9	1.38
125.0 to 149.9	1.50
150.0 or greater	1.57

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 2.49	0.62
2.5 to 3.49	0.67
3.5 to 4.49	0.80
4.5 to 5.49	0.95
5.5 to 5.99	1.07
6.0 to 6.49	1.17
6.5 to 6.99	1.27
7.0 to 7.49	1.39
7.5 to 7.99	1.51
8.0 to 8.49	1.64
8.5 to 8.99	1.79
9.0 to 9.49	1.95
9.5 to 9.99	2.12
10.0 to 10.49	2.31
10.5 to 10.99	2.51
11.0 to 11.49	2.73
11.5 to 11.99	2.98
12.0 to 12.49	3.24
12.5 to 12.99	3.53
13.0 to 13.49	3.84
13.5 to 13.99	4.18
14.0 or greater	4.36

(3) See the comprehensive example Subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The following allocations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to ballast, which may be discharged after the application of best practicable control technology currently available, by a point source subject to this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. The allocation allowed for ballast water flow, as kg/cu m (lb/M gal), shall be based on those ballast waters treated at the refinery.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations for ballast water	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per cubic meter of flow)	
BOD*5*	0.048	0.026
TSS	0.033	0.021
COD [1]	0.47	0.24
Oil and grease	0.015	0.008
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gal of flow)	
BOD*5*	0.40	0.21
TSS	0.26	0.17
COD [1]	3.9	2.0
Oil and grease	0.126	0.067
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease and 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease or 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
COD [1]	360.	180.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.73	0.43
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
COD [1]	3.0	1.5
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0060	0.0035
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgment of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5.

[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28522, 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
COD [1]	117	60.3
Ammonia as N	2.81	1.27
Sulfide	0.149	0.068
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
COD [1]	41.2	21.3
Ammonia as N	0.99	0.45
Sulfide	0.053	0.024

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	1.02
25.0 to 49.9	1.06
50.0 to 74.9	1.16
75.0 to 99.9	1.26
100 to 124.9	1.38
125.0 to 149.9	1.50
150.0 or greater	1.57

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 2.49	0.62
2.5 to 3.49	0.67
3.5 to 4.49	0.80
4.5 to 5.49	0.95
5.5 to 5.99	1.07
6.0 to 6.49	1.17
6.5 to 6.99	1.27
7.0 to 7.49	1.39
7.5 to 7.99	1.51
8.0 to 8.49	1.64
8.5 to 9.99	1.79
9.0 to 9.49	1.95
9.5 to 9.99	2.12
10.0 to 10.49	2.31
10.5 to 10.99	2.51
11.0 to 11.49	2.73
11.5 to 11.99	2.98
12.0 to 12.49	3.24
12.5 to 12.99	3.53
13.0 to 13.49	3.84
13.5 to 13.99	4.18
14.0 or greater	4.36

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c)(1) In addition to the provisions contained above pertaining to COD, ammonia and sulfide, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(i) For each of the regulated pollutant parameters listed below, the effluent limitation for a given refinery is the sum of the products of each effluent limitation factor times the applicable process feedstock rate, calculated as provided in 40 CFR 122.45(b). Applicable production processes are presented in appendix A, by process type. The process identification numbers presented in this appendix A are for the convenience of the reader. They can be cross-referenced in the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards for the Petroleum Refining Point Source Category* (EPA 440/1–82/014), Table III–7, pp. 49–54.

Pollutant or pollutant property and process type	BAT effluent limitation factor	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 cubic meters of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.037	0.009
Cracking and coking	0.419	0.102
Asphalt	0.226	0.055
Lube	1.055	0.257
Reforming and alkylation	0.377	0.092
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.030	0.011
Cracking and coking	0.340	0.118
Asphalt	0.183	0.064
Lube	0.855	0.297
Reforming and alkylation	0.305	0.106
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0019	0.0009
Cracking and coking	0.0218	0.0098
Asphalt	0.0117	0.0053
Lube	0.0549	0.0248
Reforming and alkylation	0.0196	0.0088
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.013	0.003
Cracking and coking	0.147	0.036
Asphalt	0.079	0.019
Lube	0.369	0.090
Reforming and alkylation	0.132	0.032
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.011	0.004
Cracking and coking	0.119	0.041
Asphalt	0.064	0.022
Lube	0.299	0.104
Reforming and alkylation	0.107	0.037
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0007	0.0003
Cracking and coking	0.0076	0.0034
Asphalt	0.0041	0.0019
Lube	0.0192	0.0087
Reforming and alkylation	0.0069	0.0031

(2) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.43(c)(2).

(d) The following allocations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to ballast, which may be discharged after the application of best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These allocations are in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. The allocation allowed for ballast water flow, as kg/cu m (lb/M gal), shall be based on those ballast waters treated at the refinery.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations for ballast water	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average or daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per cubic meter of flow)	
COD [1]	0.47	0.24
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gal of flow)	
COD [1]	3.9	2.0

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the Regional Administrator may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD Effluent limitations for TOC shall be based on effluent data from the plant correlating TOC to BOD*5*.

If in the judgment of the Regional Administrator, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations on BOD*5*.

(e) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable

to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(f) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff*. The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.60	0.21
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
COD [1]	360.	180.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0050	0.0018
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
COD [1]	3.0	1.5

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgement of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.14 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (Kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD_5	22.7	12.0
TSS	15.8	10.1
Oil and Grease	6.9	3.7
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD_5	8.0	4.25
TSS	5.6	3.6
Oil and Grease	2.5	1.3
P^H	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	1.02
25.0 to 49.9	1.06
50.0 to 74.9	1.16
75.0 to 99.9	1.26
100 to 124.9	1.38
125.0 to 149.9	1.50
150.0 or greater	1.57

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 2.49	0.62
2.5 to 3.49	0.67
3.5 to 4.49	0.80
4.5 to 5.49	0.95
5.5 to 5.99	1.07
6.0 to 6.49	1.17
6.5 to 6.99	1.27
7.0 to 7.49	1.39
7.5 to 7.99	1.51
8.0 to 8.49	1.64
8.5 to 8.99	1.79
9.0 to 9.49	1.95
9.5 to 9.99	2.12
10.0 to 10.49	2.31
10.5 to 10.99	2.51
11.0 to 11.49	2.73
11.5 to 11.99	2.98
12.0 to 12.49	3.24
12.5 to 12.99	3.53
13.0 to 13.49	3.84
13.5 to 13.99	4.18
14.0 or greater	4.36

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.43(b)(3).

(c) The following allocations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to ballast, which may be discharged after the application of best conventional pollutant control technology by a point source subject to this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. The allocation allowed for ballast water flow, as kg/cu m (lb/1000 gal), shall be based on those ballast waters treated at the refinery.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT Effluent limitations for ballast water	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	0.048	0.026
TSS	0.033	0.021
Oil and grease	0.015	0.008
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.21
TSS	0.26	0.17
Oil and grease	0.126	0.067
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff which may be discharged after the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 (m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[50 FR 28524, July 12, 1985]

§ 419.15 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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). The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources maximum for any 1 day
	(Milligrams per liter (mg/l))
Oil and Grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.13 (a) and (b).

§ 419.16 Standards of performance for new sources (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per cubic meter of flow)	
BOD5	11.8	6.3
TSS	8.3	4.9
COD [1]	61.0	32
Oil and grease	3.6	1.9
Phenolic compounds	0.088	0.043
Ammonia as N	2.8	1.3
Sulfide	0.078	0.035
Total chromium	0.18	0.105
Hexavalent chromium	0.015	0.0068
pH	(2)	(2)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gal of flow)	
BOD5	4.2	2.2
TSS	3.0	1.9
COD [1]	21.7	11.2
Oil and grease	1.3	0.70
Phenolic compounds	0.031	0.016
Ammonia as N	1.0	0.45
Sulfide	0.027	0.012
Total chromium	0.064	0.037
Hexavalent chromium	0.0052	0.0025
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	1.02
25.0 to 49.9	1.06
50.0 to 74.9	1.16
75.0 to 99.9	1.26
100 to 124.9	1.38
125.0 to 149.9	1.50
150.0 or greater	1.57

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 2.49	0.62
2.5 to 3.49	0.67
3.5 to 4.49	0.80
4.5 to 5.49	0.95
5.5 to 5.99	1.07
6.0 to 6.49	1.17
6.5 to 6.99	1.27
7.0 to 7.49	1.39
7.5 to 7.99	1.51
8.0 to 8.49	1.64
8.5 to 9.99	1.79

Process configuration	Process factor
9.0 to 9.49	1.95
9.5 to 9.99	2.12
10.0 to 10.49	2.31
10.5 to 10.99	2.51
11.0 to 11.49	2.73
11.5 to 11.99	2.98
12.0 to 12.49	3.24
12.5 to 12.99	3.53
13.0 to 13.49	3.84
13.5 to 13.99	4.18
14.0 or greater	4.36

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The following allocations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to ballast, which may be discharged after the application of best practicable control technology currently available, by a point source subject to this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. The allocation allowed for ballast water flow, as kg/cu m (lb/Mgal), shall be based on those ballast waters treated at the refinery.

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS Effluent Limitations for Ballast Water	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per cubic meter of flow)	
BOD5	0.048	0.026
TSS	0.033	0.021
COD [1]	0.47	0.24
Oil and grease	0.015	0.008
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gal of flow)	
BOD5	0.40	0.21
TSS	0.27	0.17
COD [1]	3.9	2.0
Oil and grease	0.126	0.067
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitations for runoff.* [Reserved]

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS).

(a) The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.16 (a) and (b).

(b) The following standard is applied to the cooling tower discharge part of the total refinery flow to the POTW by multiplying: (1) The standard; (2) by the total refinery flow to the POTW; and (3) by the ratio of the cooling tower discharge flow to the total refinery flow.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)
Total chromium	1

Subpart B—Cracking Subcategory

§ 419.20 Applicability; description of the cracking subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to all discharges from any facility that produces petroleum products by the use of topping and cracking, whether or not the facility includes any process in addition to topping and cracking. The provisions of this subpart are not applicable, however, to facilities that include the processes specified in subparts C, D, or E of this part.

§ 419.21 Specialized definitions.

The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter and the specialized definitions set forth in § 419.11 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD5	28.2	15.6
TSS	19.5	12.6
COD[1]	210.0	109
Oil and grease	8.4	4.5
Phenolic compounds	0.21	0.10
Ammonia as N	18.8	8.5
Sulfide	0.18	0.082
Total chromium	0.43	0.25
Hexavalent chromium	0.035	0.016
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl feedstock)	
BOD5	9.9	5.5
TSS	6.9	4.4
COD[1]	74.0	38.4
Oil and grease	3.0	1.6
Phenolic compounds	0.074	0.036
Ammonia as N	6.6	3.0
Sulfide	0.065	0.029
Total chromium	0.15	0.088
Hexavalent chromium	0.012	0.0056
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	0.91
25.0 to 49.9	0.95
50.0 to 74.9	1.04
75.0 to 99.9	1.13
100.0 to 124.9	1.23
125.0 to 149.9	1.35
150.0 or greater	1.41

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 2.49	0.58
2.5 to 3.49	0.63
3.5 to 4.49	0.74
4.5 to 5.49	0.88
5.5 to 5.99	1.00
6.0 to 6.49	1.09
6.5 to 6.99	1.19
7.0 to 7.49	1.29
7.5 to 7.99	1.41
8.0 to 8.49	1.53
8.5 to 8.99	1.67
9.0 to 9.49	1.82
9.5 or greater	1.89

(3) See the comprehensive example subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.12(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by

paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease and 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease or 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
COD [1]	360.	180.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.73	0.43
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
COD [1]	3.0	1.5
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0060	0.0035
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgment of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5.

[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28522, 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
COD [1]	210	109
Ammonia as N	18.8	8.5
Sulfide	0.18	0.082
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
COD [1]	74.0	38.4
Ammonia as N	6.6	3.0
Sulfide	0.065	0.029

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and

maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	0.91
25.0 to 49.9	0.95
50.0 to 74.9	1.04
75.0 to 99.9	1.13
100.0 to 124.9	1.23
125.0 to 149.9	1.35
150.0 or greater	1.41

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 2.49	0.58
2.5 to 3.49	0.63
3.5 to 4.49	0.74
4.5 to 5.49	0.88
5.5 to 5.99	1.00
6.0 to 6.49	1.09
6.5 to 6.99	1.19
7.0 to 7.49	1.29
7.5 to 7.99	1.41
8.0 to 8.49	1.53
8.5 to 8.99	1.67
9.0 to 9.49	1.82
9.5 or greater	1.89

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c)(1) In addition to the provisions contained above pertaining to COD, ammonia and sulfide, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(i) For each of the regulated pollutant parameters listed below, the effluent limitation for a given refinery is the sum of the products of each effluent limitation factor times the applicable process feedstock rate, calculated as provided in 40 CFR 122.45(b). Applicable production processes are presented in appendix A, by process type. The process identification numbers presented in this appendix A are for the convenience of the reader. They can be cross-referenced in the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards for the Petroleum Refining Point Source Category* (EPA 440/1–82/014), Table III–7, pp. 49–54.

Pollutant or pollutant property and process type	BAT effluent limitation factor	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 cubic meters of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.037	0.009
Cracking and coking	0.419	0.102
Asphalt	0.226	0.055
Lube	1.055	0.257
Reforming and alkylation	0.377	0.092
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.030	0.011
Cracking and coking	0.340	0.118
Asphalt	0.183	0.064
Lube	0.855	0.297
Reforming and alkylation	0.305	0.106
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0019	0.0009
Cracking and coking	0.0218	0.0098
Asphalt	0.0117	0.0053
Lube	0.0549	0.0248
Reforming and alkylation	0.0196	0.0088
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.013	0.003
Cracking and coking	0.147	0.036
Asphalt	0.079	0.019
Lube	0.369	0.090
Reforming and alkylation	0.132	0.032
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.011	0.004
Cracking and coking	0.119	0.041
Asphalt	0.064	0.022
Lube	0.299	0.104
Reforming and alkylation	0.107	0.037
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0007	0.0003
Cracking and coking	0.0076	0.0034
Asphalt	0.0041	0.0019
Lube	0.0192	0.0087
Reforming and alkylation	0.0069	0.0031

(2) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.43(c)(2).

(d) The provisions of § 419.13(d) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(e) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(f) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff*. The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m³ of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.60	0.21
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
COD [1]	360.	180.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0050	0.0018
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
COD [1]	3.0	1.5

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgement of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.24 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 (m³ of feedstock)	
BOD_5	28.2	15.6
TSS	19.5	12.6
Oil and grease	8.4	4.5
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD_5	9.9	5.5
TSS	6.9	4.4
Oil and grease	3.0	1.6
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	0.91
25.0 to 49.9	0.95
50.0 to 74.9	1.04
75.0 to 99.9	1.13
100.0 to 124.9	1.23
125.0 to 149.9	1.35
150.0 or greater	1.41

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 2.49	0.58
2.5 to 3.49	0.63
3.5 to 4.49	0.74
4.5 to 5.49	0.88
5.5 to 5.99	1.00
6.0 to 6.49	1.09
6.5 to 6.99	1.19
7.0 to 7.49	1.29
7.5 to 7.99	1.41
8.0 to 8.49	1.53

Process configuration	Process factor
8.5 to 8.99	1.67
9.0 to 9.49	1.82
9.5 or greater	1.89

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.14(c) apply to discharge of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff which may be discharged after the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	48	26
TSS	33	21
Oil and grease	15	8
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[50 FR 28525, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.25 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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). The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.23 (a) and (b).

§ 419.26 Standards of performance for new sources (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m³ of feedstock)	
BOD5	16.3	8.7
TSS	11.3	7.2
COD [1]	118.0	61
oil and grease	4.8	2.6
Phenolic compounds	0.119	0.058
Ammonia (as N)	18.8	8.6
Sulfide	0.105	0.048
Total chromium	0.24	0.14
Hexavalent chromium	0.020	0.0088
pH	(2)	(2)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD5	5.8	3.1
TSS	4.0	2.5
COD [1]	41.5	21
Oil and grease	1.7	0.93
Phenolic compounds	0.042	0.020
Ammonia (as N)	6.6	3.0
Sulfide	0.037	0.017
Total chromium	0.084	0.049
Hexavalent chromium	0.0072	0.0032
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any 1 day and maximum average of daily values for 30 consecutive days.

(1) Size Factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	0.91
25.0 to 49.9	0.95
50.0 to 74.9	1.04
75.0 to 99.9	1.13
100.0 to 124.9	1.23
125.0 to 149.9	1.35
150.0 or greater	1.41

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 2.49	0.58
2.5 to 3.49	0.63
3.5 to 4.49	0.74
4.5 to 5.49	0.88
5.5 to 5.99	1.00
6.0 to 6.49	1.09
6.5 to 6.99	1.19
7.0 to 7.49	1.29
7.5 to 7.99	1.41
8.0 to 8.49	1.53
8.5 to 8.99	1.67
9.0 to 9.49	1.82
9.5 or greater	1.89

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.16(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitation for runoff.* [Reserved]

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.27 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS).

(a) The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.26(a) and (b).

(b) The following standard is applied to the cooling tower discharge part of the total refinery flow to the POTW by multiplying: (1) The standard; (2) by

the total refinery flow to the POTW; and (3) by the ratio of the cooling tower discharge flow to the total refinery flow.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Total chromium	1

Subpart C—Petrochemical Subcategory

§ 419.30 Applicability; description of the petrochemical subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to all discharges from any facility that produces petroleum products by the use of topping, cracking, and petrochemical operations whether or not the facility includes any process in addition to topping, cracking, and petrochemical operations. The provisions of this subpart shall not be applicable, however, to facilities that include the processes specified in subpart D or E of this part.

§ 419.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter and the specialized definitions set forth in § 419.11 shall apply.

(b) The term *petrochemical operations* shall mean the production of second-generation petrochemicals (*i.e.*, alcohols, ketones, cumene, styrene, etc.) or first generation petrochemicals and isomerization products (*i.e.*, BTX, olefins, cyclohexane, etc.) when 15 percent or more of refinery production is as first-generation petrochemicals and isomerization products.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD5	34.6	18.4
TSS	23.4	14.8
COD [1]	210.0	109.0
Oil and grease	11.1	5.9
Phenolic compound	0.25	0.120
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.6
Sulfide	0.22	0.099
Total chromium	0.52	0.30
Hexavalent chromium	0.046	0.020
pH	(2)	(2)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD5	12.1	6.5
TSS	8.3	5.25
COD [1]	74.0	38.4
Oil and grease	3.9	2.1
Phenolic compounds	0.088	0.0425
Ammonia as N	8.25	3.8
Sufide	0.078	0.035
Total chromium	0.183	0.107
Hexavalent chromium	0.016	0.0072
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 barrels of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	0.73
25.0 to 49.9	0.76
50.0 to 74.9	0.83
75.0 to 99.9	0.91
100.0 to 124.9	0.99
125.0 to 149.9	1.08
150.0 or greater	1.13

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 4.49	0.73

Process configuration	Process factor
4.5 to 5.49	0.80
5.5 to 5.99	0.91
6.0 to 6.49	0.99
6.5 to 6.99	1.08
7.0 to 7.49	1.17
7.5 to 7.99	1.28
8.0 to 8.49	1.39
8.5 to 8.99	1.51
9.0 to 9.49	1.65
9.5 or greater	1.72

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.12(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff*. The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease and 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease or 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
COD [1]	360.	180.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.73	0.43
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
COD [1]	3.0	1.5
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0060	0.0035
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgment of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5.

[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28522, 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available techology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
COD [1]	210.0	109.0
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.6
Sulfide	0.22	0.099
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
COD [1]	74.0	38.4
Ammonia as N	8.25	3.8
Sulfide	0.078	0.035

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	0.73
25.0 to 49.9	0.76
50.0 to 74.9	0.83
75.0 to 99.9	0.91
100.0 to 124.9	0.99
125.0 to 149.9	1.08
150.0 or greater	1.13

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 4.49	0.73
4.5 to 5.49	0.80
5.5 to 5.99	0.91
6.0 to 6.49	0.99
6.5 to 6.99	1.08
7.0 to 7.49	1.17
7.5 to 7.99	1.28
8.0 to 8.49	1.39
8.5 to 8.99	1.51
9.0 to 9.49	1.65
9.5 or greater	1.72

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c)(1) In addition to the provisions contained above pertaining to COD, ammonia and sulfide, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(i) For each of the regulated pollutant parameters listed below, the effluent limitation for a given refinery is the sum of the products of each effluent limitation factor times the applicable process feedstock rate, calculated as provided in 40 CFR 122.45(b). Applicable production processes are presented in appendix A, by process type. The process identification numbers presented in this appendix A are for the convenience of the reader. They can be cross-referenced in the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards for the Petroleum Refining Point Source Category* (EPA 440/1–82/014), Table III–7, pp. 49–54.

Pollutant or pollutant property and process type	BAT effluent limitation factor	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 cubic meters of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.037	0.009
Cracking and coking	0.419	0.102
Asphalt	0.226	0.055
Lube	1.055	0.257
Reforming and alkylation	0.377	0.092
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.030	0.011
Cracking and coking	0.340	0.118
Asphalt	0.183	0.064
Lube	0.855	0.297
Reforming and alkylation	0.305	0.106
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0019	0.0009
Cracking and coking	0.0218	0.0098
Asphalt	0.0117	0.0053
Lube	0.0549	0.0248
Reforming and alkylation	0.0196	0.0088
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.013	0.003
Cracking and coking	0.147	0.036
Asphalt	0.079	0.019
Lube	0.369	0.090
Reforming and alkylation	0.132	0.032
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.011	0.004
Cracking and coking	0.119	0.041
Asphalt	0.064	0.022
Lube	0.299	0.104
Reforming and alkylation	0.107	0.037
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0007	0.0003
Cracking and coking	0.0076	0.0034
Asphalt	0.0041	0.0019
Lube	0.0192	0.0087
Reforming and alkylation	0.0069	0.0031

(2) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.43(c)(2).

(d) The provisions of § 419.13(d) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(e) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(f) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff*. The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m³ of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.60	0.21
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
COD [1]	360.	180.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0050	0.0018
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
COD [1]	3.0	1.5

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgement of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.34 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m³ of feedstock)	
BOD_5	34.6	18.4
TSS	23.4	14.8
Oil and grease	11.1	5.9
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD_5	12.1	6.5
TSS	8.3	5.25
Oil and grease	3.9	2.1
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied

by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	0.73
25.0 to 49.9	0.76
50.0 to 74.9	0.83
75.0 to 99.9	0.91
100.0 to 124.9	0.99
125.0 to 149.9	1.08
150.0 or greater	1.13

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 4.49	0.73
4.5 to 5.49	0.80
5.5 to 5.99	0.91
6.0 to 6.49	0.99
6.5 to 6.99	1.08
7.0 to 7.49	1.17
7.5 to 7.99	1.28
8.0 to 8.49	1.39
8.5 to 8.99	1.51
9.0 to 9.49	1.65
9.5 or greater	1.72

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.14(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff which may be discharged after the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[50 FR 28526, July 12, 1985]

§ 419.35 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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). The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards maximum for any 1 day
	(Milligrams per liter (mg/l))
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.33 (a) and (b).

§ 419.36 Standards of performance for new sources (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD5	21.8	11.6
TSS	14.9	9.5
COD [1]	133.0	69.0
Oil and grease	6.6	3.5
Phenolic compounds	0.158	.077
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.7
Sulfide	0.140	0.063
Total chromium	0.32	0.19
Hexavalent chromium	0.025	0.012
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD5	7.7	4.1
TSS	5.2	3.3
COD [1]	47.0	24.0
Oil and grease	2.4	1.3
Phenolic compounds	0.056	0.027
Ammonia as N	8.3	3.8
Sulfide	0.050	0.022
Total chromium	0.116	0.068
Hexavalent chromium	0.0096	0.0044
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 24.9	0.73
25.0 to 49.9	0.76
50.0 to 74.9	0.83
75.0 to 99.9	0.91
100.0 to 124.9	0.99
125.0 to 149.9	1.08
150.0 or greater	1.13

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 4.49	0.73
4.5 to 5.49	0.80
5.5 to 5.99	0.91
6.0 to 6.49	0.99
6.5 to 6.99	1.08
7.0 to 7.49	1.17
7.5 to 7.99	1.28
8.0 to 8.49	1.39
8.5 to 8.99	1.51
9.0 to 9.49	1.65
9.5 or greater	1.72

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.16(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitations for runoff.* [Reserved]

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.37 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS).

(a) The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.36 (a) and (b).

(b) The following standard is applied to the cooling tower discharge part of the total refinery flow to the POTW by multiplying: (1) The standard; (2) by

the total refinery flow to the POTW; and (3) by the ratio of the cooling tower discharge flow to the total refinery flow.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources maximum for any 1 day
	Miligrams per liter (mg/l)
Total chromium	1

Subpart D—Lube Subcategory

§ 419.40 Applicability; description of the lube subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to all discharges from any facility that produces petroleum products by the use of topping, cracking, and lube oil manufacturing processes, whether or not the facility includes any process in addition to topping, cracking, and lube oil manufacturing processes. The provisions of this subpart are not applicable, however, to facilities that include the processes specified in subparts C and E of this part.

§ 419.41 Specialized definitions.

The general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter and the specialized definitions set forth in § 419.11 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD[5]	50.6	25.8
TSS	35.6	22.7
COD [1]	360.0	187.0
Oil and grease	16.2	8.5
Phenolic compounds	0.38	0.184
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.6
Sulfide	0.33	0.150
Total chromium	0.77	0.45
Hexavalent chromium	0.068	0.030
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD5	17.9	9.1
TSS	12.5	8.0
COD [1]	127.0	66.0
Oil and grease	5.7	3.0
Phenolic compounds	0.133	0.065
Ammonia as N	8.3	3.8
Sulfide	0.118	0.053
Total chromium	0.273	0.160
Hexavalent chromium	0.024	0.011
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 49.9	0.71
50.0 to 74.9	0.74
75.0 to 99.9	0.81
100.0 to 124.9	0.88
125.0 to 149.9	0.97
150.0 to 174.9	1.05
175.0 to 199.9	1.14
200.0 or greater	1.19

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 6.49	0.81
6.5 to 7.49	0.88
7.5 to 7.99	1.00
8.0 to 8.49	1.09
8.5 to 8.99	1.19
9.0 to 9.49	1.29
9.5 to 9.99	1.41
10.0 to 10.49	1.53
10.5 to 10.99	1.67
11.0 to 11.49	1.82
11.5 to 11.99	1.98
12.0 to 12.49	2.15

Process configuration	Process factor
12.5 to 12.99	2.34
13.0 or greater	2.44

(3) Example of the application of the above factors. Example—Lube refinery 125, 000 bbl per stream day throughput.

CALCULATION OF THE PROCESS CONFIGURATION

Process category	Process included	Weighting factor
Crude	Atm crude distillation	1
	Vacuum, crude distillation	
	Desalting	
Cracking and coking.	Fluid cat. cracking	6
	Vis-breaking	
	Thermal cracking	
	Moving bed cat. cracking	
	Hydrocracking	
	Fluid coking	
	Delayed coking	
Lube	Further defined in the development document.	13
Asphalt	Asphalt production	12
	Asphalt oxidation	
	Asphalt emulsifying	

Process	Capacity (1,000 bbl per stream day)	Capacity relative to throughput	Weighting Factor	Processing configuration
Crude:				
Atm	125.0	1.0		
Vacuum	60.0	0.48		
Desalting	125.0	1.0		
Total		2.48	× 1	= 2.48
Cracking-FCC	41.0	0.328		
Hydrocracking	20.0	0.160		
Total		0.488	× 6	= 2.93
Lubes	5.3	0.042		
	4.0	0.032		
	4.9	0.039		
Total		0.113	× 13	= 1.47
Asphalt	4.0	0.032	× 12	= .38
Refinery process configuration				= 7.26

Notes:
See table § 419.42(b)(2) for process factor. Process factor = 0.88.
See table § 419.42(b)(1) for size factor for 125,000 bbl per stream day lube refinery. Size factor = 0.97.
To calculate the limits for each parameter, multiply the limit § 419.42(a) by both the process factor and size factor. BOD5 limit (maximum for any 1 day) = 17.9 × 0.88 × 0.97 = 15.3 lb. per 1,000 bbl of feedstock.

(c) The provisions of § 419.12(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease and 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease or 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
COD [1]	360.	180.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.73	0.43
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
pH	([2])	([2])

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
COD [1]	3.0	1.5
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0060	0.0035
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgment of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5.

[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28522, 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per	
COD [1]	360.0	187.0
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.6
Sulfide	0.33	0.150
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
COD [1]	127.0	66.0
Ammonia as N	8.3	3.8
Sulfide	0.118	0.053

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 49.9	0.71
50.0 to 74.9	0.74
75.0 to 99.9	0.81
100.0 to 124.9	0.88
125.0 to 149.9	0.97
150.0 to 174.9	1.05
175.0 to 199.9	1.14
200.0 or greater	1.19

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 6.49	0.81
6.5 to 7.49	0.88
7.5 to 7.99	1.00
8.0 to 8.49	1.09
8.5 to 8.99	1.19
9.0 to 9.49	1.29
9.5 to 9.99	1.41
10.0 to 10.49	1.53
10.5 to 10.99	1.67
11.0 to 11.49	1.82
11.5 to 11.99	1.98
12.0 to 12.49	2.15
12.5 to 12.99	2.34
13.0 or greater	2.44

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c)(1) In addition to the provisions contained above pertaining to COD, ammonia and sulfide, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(i) For each of the regulated pollutant parameters listed below, the effluent limitation for a given refinery is the sum of the products of each effluent limitation factor times the applicable process feedstock rate, calculated

as provided in 40 CFR 122.45(b). Applicable production processes are presented in appendix A, by process type. The process identification numbers presented in this appendix A are for the convenience of the reader. They can be cross-referenced in the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards for the Petroleum Refining Point Source Category* (EPA 440/1–82/014), Table III–7, pp. 49–54.

Pollutant or pollutant property and process type	BAT effluent limitation factor	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.037	0.009
Cracking and coking	0.419	0.102
Asphalt	0.226	0.055
Lube	1.055	0.257
Reforming and alkylation	0.377	0.092
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.030	0.011
Cracking and coking	0.340	0.118
Asphalt	0.183	0.064
Lube	0.855	0.297
Reforming and alkylation	0.305	0.106
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0019	0.0009
Cracking and coking	0.0218	0.0098
Asphalt	0.0117	0.0053
Lube	0.0549	0.0248
Reforming and alkylation	0.0196	0.0088
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.013	0.003
Cracking and coking	0.147	0.036
Asphalt	0.079	0.019
Lube	0.369	0.090
Reforming and alkylation	0.132	0.032
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.011	0.004
Cracking and coking	0.119	0.041
Asphalt	0.064	0.022
Lube	0.299	0.104
Reforming and alkylation	0.107	0.037
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0007	0.0003
Cracking and coking	0.0076	0.0034
Asphalt	0.0041	0.0019
Lube	0.0192	0.0087
Reforming and alkylation	0.0069	0.0031

(2) Example Application of Effluent Limitations Guidelines as Applicable to Phenolic Compounds, Hexavalent Chromium, and Total Chromium.

The following example presents the derivation of a BAT phenolic compound (4AAP) effluent limitation (30-day average) for a petroleum refinery permit. The methodology is also applicable to hexavalent chromium and total chromium.

Refinery process	Process feedstock rate 1,000 bbl/day
1. Atmospheric crude distillation	100
2. Crude desalting	50
3. Vacuum crude distillation	75
Total crude processes (C)	225
6. Fluid catalytic cracking	25
10. Hydrocracking	20
Total cracking and coking processes (K)	45
18. Asphalt production	5
Total asphalt processes (A)	5
21. Hydrofining	3
Total lube processes (L)	3
8. Catalytic reforming	10
Total reforming and alkylation processes (R)	10

NOTE: 30 day average effluent limitation for phenolic compounds (4AAP), lb/day = (0.003) (225) + (0.036) (45) + (0.019) (5) + (0.090) (3) + (0.032) (10) = 2.98 lb/day.

(d) The provisions of § 419.13(d) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(e) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(f) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does

not exceed 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.60	0.21
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
COD [1]	360.	180.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0050	0.0018
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
COD [1]	3.0	1.5

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgement of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, 28524, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.44 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock	
BOD_5	50.6	25.8
TSS	35.6	22.7
Oil and Grease	16.2	8.5
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD_5	17.9	9.1
TSS	12.5	8.0
Oil and Grease	5.7	3.0
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 49.9	0.71
50.0 to 74.9	0.74
75.0 to 99.9	0.81
100.0 to 124.9	0.88
125.0 to 149.9	0.97
150.0 to 174.9	1.05
175.0 to 199.9	1.14
200.0 or greater	1.19

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 6.49	0.81
6.5 to 7.49	0.88
7.5 to 7.99	1.00
8.0 to 8.49	1.09
8.5 to 8.99	1.19
9.0 to 9.49	1.29
9.5 to 9.99	1.41
10.0 to 10.49	1.53
10.5 to 10.99	1.67
11.0 to 11.49	1.82
11.5 to 11.99	1.98
12.0 to 12.49	2.15
12.5 to 12.99	2.34
13.0 or greater	2.44

(c) The provisions of § 419.14(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable

to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff which may be discharged after the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric unit (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
BOD_5	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD_5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[50 FR 28526, July 12, 1985]

§ 419.45 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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). The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.43 (a) and (b).

§ 419.46 Standards of performance for new sources (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD5	34.6	18.4
TSS	23.4	14.9
COD [1]	245.0	126.0
Oil and grease	10.5	5.6
Phenolic compounds	0.25	0.12
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.7
Sulfide	0.220	0.10
Total chromium	0.52	0.31
Hexavalent chromium	0.046	0.021
pH	(2)	(2)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD [1]	12.2	6.5
TSS	8.3	5.3
COD [1]	87.0	45.0
Oil and grease	3.8	2.0
Phenolic compounds	0.088	0.043
Ammonia as N	8.3	3.8
Sulfide	0.078	0.035
Total chromium	0.180	0.105
Hexavalent chromium	0.022	0.0072

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 49.9	0.71
50.0 to 74.9	0.74
75.0 to 99.9	0.81
100.0 to 124.9	0.88
125.0 to 149.9	0.97
150.0 to 174.9	1.05
175.0 to 199.9	1.14
200.0 or greater	1.19

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 6.49	0.81
6.5 to 7.49	0.88
7.5 to 7.99	1.00
8.0 to 8.49	1.09
8.5 to 8.99	1.19
9.0 to 9.49	1.29
9.5 to 9.99	1.41
10.0 to 10.49	1.53
10.5 to 10.99	1.67
11.0 to 11.49	1.82
11.5 to 11.99	1.98
12.0 to 12.49	2.15
12.5 to 12.99	2.34
13.0 or greater	2.44

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.16(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provision of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/1.

(e) *Effluent Limitations for Runoff.* [Reserved]

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, 28528, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.47 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS).

(a) The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources, maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.46 (a) and (b).

(b) The following standard is applied to the cooling tower discharge part of the total refinery flow to the POTW by multiplying: (1) The standard; (2) by the total refinery flow to the POTW; and (3) by the ratio of the cooling tower discharge flow to the total refinery flow.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources, maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Total chromium	1

Subpart E—Integrated Subcategory

§ 419.50 Applicability; description of the integrated subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to all discharges resulting from any facility that produces petroleum products by the use of topping, cracking, lube oil manufacturing processes, and petrochemical operations,

whether or not the facility includes any process in addition to topping, cracking, lube oil manufacturing processes, and petrochemical operations.

§ 419.51 Specialized definitions.

The general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter and the specialized definitions set forth in § 419.31 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD5	54.4	28.9
TSS	37.3	23.7
COD [1]	388.0	198.0
Oil and grease	17.1	9.1
Phenolic compounds	0.40	0.192
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.6
Sulfide	0.35	0.158
Total Chromium	0.82	0.48
Hexavalent chromium	0.068	0.032
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD [1]	19.2	10.2
TSS	13.2	8.4
COD [1]	136.0	70.0
Oil and grease	6.0	3.2
Phenolic compounds	0.14	0.068
Ammonia as N	8.3	3.8
Sulfide	0.124	0.056
Total chromium	0.29	0.17
Hexavalent chromium	0.025	0.011
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 124.9	0.73
125.0 to 149.9	0.76
150.0 to 174.9	0.83
175.0 to 199.9	0.91
200.0 to 224.9	0.99
225 or greater	1.04

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 6.49	0.75
6.5 to 7.49	0.82
7.5 to 7.99	0.92
8.0 to 8.49	1.00
8.5 to 8.99	1.10
9.0 to 9.49	1.20
9.5 to 9.99	1.30
10.0 to 10.49	1.42
10.5 to 10.99	1.54
11.0 to 11.49	1.68
11.5 to 11.99	1.83
12.0 to 12.49	1.99
12.5 to 12.99	2.17
13.0 or greater	2.26

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.12(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provision of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff.* The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease and 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC)

based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease or 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m³ of flow)	
BOD5	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
COD [1]	360.	180.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.73	0.43
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
pH	([2])	([2])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD5	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
COD [1]	3.0	1.5
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0060	0.0035
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgment of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5.

[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28522, 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m³ of feedstock)	
COD [1]	388.0	198.0
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.6
Sulfide	0.35	0.158
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
COD [1]	136.0	70.0
Ammonia as N	8.3	3.8
Sulfide	0.124	0.056

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 124.9	0.73
125.0 to 149.9	0.76
150.0 to 174.9	0.83
175.0 to 199.9	0.91
200 to 224.9	0.99
225 or greater	1.04

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 6.49	0.75
6.5 to 7.49	0.82
7.5 to 7.99	0.92
8.0 to 8.49	1.00
8.5 to 8.99	1.10
9.0 to 9.49	1.20
9.5 to 9.99	1.30
10.0 to 10.49	1.42
10.5 to 10.99	1.54
11.0 to 11.49	1.68
11.5 to 11.99	1.83
12.0 to 12.49	1.99
12.5 to 12.99	2.17
13.0 or greater	2.26

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c)(1) In addition to the provisions contained above pertaining to COD, ammonia and sulfide, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(i) For each of the regulated pollutant parameters listed below, the effluent limitation for a given refinery is the sum of the products of each effluent limitation factor times the applicable process feedstock rate, calculated as provided in 40 CFR 122.45(b). Applicable production processes are presented in appendix A, by process type. The process identification numbers presented in this appendix A are for the convenience of the reader. They can be cross-referenced in the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards for the Petroleum Refining Point Source Category* (EPA 440/1–82/014), Table III–7, pp. 49–54.

Pollutant or pollutant property and process type	BAT effluent limitation factor	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 cubic meters of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.037	0.009
Cracking and coking	0.419	0.102
Asphalt	0.226	0.055
Lube	1.055	0.257
Reforming and alkylation	0.377	0.092
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.030	0.011
Cracking and coking	0.340	0.118
Asphalt	0.183	0.064
Lube	0.855	0.297
Reforming and alkylation	0.305	0.106
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0019	0.0009
Cracking and coking	0.0218	0.0098
Asphalt	0.0117	0.0053
Lube	0.0549	0.0248
Reforming and alkylation	0.0196	0.0088
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP):		
Crude	0.013	0.003
Cracking and coking	0.147	0.036
Asphalt	0.079	0.019
Lube	0.369	0.090
Reforming and alkylation	0.132	0.032
Total chromium:		
Crude	0.011	0.004
Cracking and coking	0.119	0.041
Asphalt	0.064	0.022
Lube	0.299	0.104
Reforming and alkylation	0.107	0.037
Hexavalent chromium:		
Crude	0.0007	0.0003
Cracking and coking	0.0076	0.0034
Asphalt	0.0041	0.0019
Lube	0.0192	0.0087
Reforming and alkylation	0.0069	0.0031

(2) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.43(c)(2).

(d) The provisions of § 419.13(d) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(e) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(f) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff*. The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff, which may be discharged after the application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 110 mg/l total organic carbon (TOC) based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 110 mg/l TOC is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants

discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.35	0.17
Total chromium	0.60	0.21
Hexavalent chromium	0.062	0.028
COD [1]	360.	180.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
Phenolic compounds (4AAP)	0.0029	0.0014
Total chromium	0.0050	0.0018
Hexavalent chromium	0.00052	0.00023
COD [1]	3.0	1.5

[1] In any case in which the applicant can demonstrate that the chloride ion concentration in the effluent exceeds 1,000 mg/l (1,000 ppm), the permitting authority may substitute TOC as a parameter in lieu of COD. A TOC effluent limitation shall be based on effluent data from the particular refinery which correlates TOC to BOD_5. If in the judgement of the permitting authority, adequate correlation data are not available, the effluent limitations for TOC shall be established at a ratio of 2.2 to 1 to the applicable effluent limitations for BOD_5

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.54 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) Any existing point subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD5	54.4	28.9
TSS	37.3	23.7
Oil and grease	17.1	9.1
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD5	19.2	10.2
TSS	13.2	8.4
Oil and grease	6.0	3.2
ph	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 124.9	0.73
125.0 to 149.9	0.76
150.0 to 174.9	0.83
175. to 199.9	0.91
200.0 to 224.9	0.99
225.0 or greater	1.04

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 6.49	0.75
6.5 to 7.49	0.82
7.5 to 7.99	0.92
8.0 to 8.49	1.00
8.5 to 8.99	1.10
9.0 to 9.49	1.20
9.5 to 9.99	1.30
10.0 to 10.49	1.42
10.5 to 10.99	1.54
11.0 to 11.49	1.68
11.5 to 11.99	1.83
12.0 to 12.49	1.99
12.5 to 12.99	2.17
13.0 or greater	2.26

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.14(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Effluent limitations for contaminated runoff*. The following effluent limitations constitute the quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph and attributable to contaminated runoff which may be discharged after the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology by a point source subject to this subpart.

(1) If wastewater consists solely of contaminated runoff and is not commingled or treated with process wastewater, it may be discharged if it does not exceed 15 mg/l oil and grease based upon an analysis of any single grab or composite sample.

(2) If contaminated runoff is commingled or treated with process wastewater, or if wastewater consisting solely of contaminated runoff which exceeds 15 mg/l oil and grease is not commingled or treated with any other type of wastewater, the quantity of pollutants discharged shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of contaminated runoff as determined by the permit writer times the concentrations listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations for contaminated runoff	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD*5*	48.	26.
TSS	33.	21.
Oil and grease	15.	8.
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 gallons of flow)	
BOD*5*	0.40	0.22
TSS	0.28	0.18
Oil and grease	0.13	0.067
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[50 FR 28527, July 12, 1985]

§ 419.55 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1]100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.53 (a) and (b).

§ 419.56 Standards of performance for new sources (NSPS).

(a) Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS):

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS effluent limitation	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 m^3 of feedstock)	
BOD*5*	41.6	22.1
TSS	28.1	17.9
COD [1]	295.0	152.0
Oil and grease	12.6	6.7
Phenolic compounds	0.30	0.14
Ammonia as N	23.4	10.7
Sulfide	0.26	0.12
Total chromium	0.64	0.37
Hexavalent chromium	0.052	0.024
pH	(2)	(2)
	English units (pounds per 1,000 bbl of feedstock)	
BOD*5*	14.7	7.8
TSS	9.9	6.3
COD [1]	104.0	54.0
Oil and grease	4.5	2.4
Phenolic compounds	0.105	0.051
Ammonia as N	8.3	3.8
Sulfide	0.093	0.042
Total chromium	0.220	0.13
Hexavalent chromium	0.019	0.0084
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] See footnote following table in § 419.13(d).
[2] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are to be multiplied by the following factors to calculate the maximum for any one day and maximum average of daily values for thirty consecutive days.

(1) Size factor.

1,000 bbl of feedstock per stream day	Size factor
Less than 124.9	0.73
125.0 to 149.9	0.76
150.0 to 174.9	0.83
175.0 to 199.9	0.91
200 to 224.9	0.99
225 or greater	1.04

(2) Process factor.

Process configuration	Process factor
Less than 6.49	0.75
6.5 to 7.49	0.82
7.5 to 7.99	0.92
8.0 to 8.49	1.00
8.5 to 8.99	1.10
9.0 to 9.49	1.20
9.5 to 9.99	1.30
10.0 to 10.49	1.42
10.5 to 10.99	1.54
11.0 to 11.49	1.68
11.5 to 11.99	1.83
12.0 to 12.49	1.99
12.5 to 12.99	2.17
13.0 or greater	2.26

(3) See the comprehensive example in subpart D, § 419.42(b)(3).

(c) The provisions of § 419.16(c) apply to discharges of process wastewater pollutants attributable to ballast water by a point source subject to the provision of this subpart.

(d) The quantity and quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this paragraph, attributable to once-through cooling water, are excluded from the discharge allowed by paragraph (b) of this section. Once-through cooling water may be discharged with a total organic carbon concentration not to exceed 5 mg/l.

(e) *Effluent limitations for runoff.* [Reserved]

[47 FR 46446, Oct. 18, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 28523, 28528, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

§ 419.57 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources (PSNS).

(a) The following standards apply to the total refinery flow contribution to the POTW:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Oil and grease	100
Ammonia (as N)	[1] 100

[1] Where the discharge to the POTW consists solely of sour waters, the owner or operator has the option of complying with this limit or the daily maximum mass limitation for ammonia set forth in § 419.56 (a) and (b).

(b) The following standard is applied to the cooling tower discharge part of the total refinery flow to the POTW by multiplying: (1) The standards; (2) by the total refinery flow to the POTW; and (3) by the ratio of the cooling tower discharge flow to the total refinery flow.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources—maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)
Total chromium	1

APPENDIX A TO PART 419—PROCESSES INCLUDED IN THE DETERMINATION OF BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR TOTAL CHROMIUM, HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM, AND PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS (4AAP)

Crude Processes

1. Atmospheric Crude Distillation
2. Crude Desalting
3. Vacuum Crude Distillation

Cracking and Coking Processes

4. Visbreaking
5. Thermal Cracking
6. Fluid Catalytic Cracking
7. Moving Bed Catalytic Cracking
10. Hydrocracking
15. Delayed Coking

16. Fluid Coking
54. Hydrotreating

Asphalt Processes

18. Asphalt Production
32. 200 °F Softening Point Unfluxed Asphalt
43. Asphalt Oxidizing
89. Asphalt Emulsifying

Lube Processes

21. Hydrofining, Hydrofinishing, Lube Hydrofining
22. White Oil Manufacture
23. Propane Dewaxing, Propane Deasphalting, Propane Fractioning, Propane Deresining
24. Duo Sol, Solvent Treating, Solvent Extraction, Duotreating, Solvent Dewaxing, Solvent Deasphalting
25. Lube Vac Twr, Oil Fractionation, Batch Still (Naphtha Strip), Bright Stock Treating
26. Centrifuge and Chilling
27. MEK Dewaxing, Ketone Dewaxing, MEK-Toluene Dewaxing
28. Deoiling (wax)
29. Naphthenic Lubes Production
30. SO_2 Extraction
34. Wax Pressing
35. Wax Plant (with Neutral Separation)
36. Furfural Extraction
37. Clay Contacting—Percolation
38. Wax Sweating
39. Acid Treating
40. Phenol Extraction

Reforming and Alkylation Processes

8. H_2SO_4 Alkylation
12. Catalytic Reforming

[50 FR 28528, July 12, 1985; 50 FR 32414, Aug. 12, 1985]

PART 420—IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.
420.01 Applicability.
420.02 General definitions.
420.03 Alternative effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available, best available technology economically achievable, best available demonstrated control technology, and best conventional pollutant control technology (the ''water bubble'').
420.04 Calculation of pretreatment standards.
420.05 Pretreatment standards compliance date.
420.06 Removal credits for phenols (4AAP).
420.07 Effluent limitations guidelines and standards for pH.
420.08 Non-process wastewater and storm water.

Subpart A—Cokemaking Subcategory

420.10 Applicability.
420.11 Specialized definitions.
420.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.14 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.15 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.17 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).
420.18 Pretreatment standards compliance dates.

Subpart B—Sintering Subcategory

420.20 Applicability; description of the sintering subcategory.
420.21 Specialized definitions.
420.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.24 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.25 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.27 [Reserved]
420.28 Pretreatment standards compliance dates.
420.29 Point of compliance monitoring.

Subpart C—Ironmaking Subcategory

420.30 Applicability; description of the ironmaking subcategory.
420.31 Specialized definitions.
420.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

420.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.34 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.35 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.37 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Steelmaking Subcategory

420.40 Applicability; description of the steelmaking subcategory.
420.41 Specialized definitions.
420.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.44 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.45 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
420.48 Pretreatment standards compliance dates.

Subpart E—Vacuum Degassing Subcategory

420.50 Applicability; description of the vacuum degassing subcategory.
420.51 [Reserved]
420.52 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.54 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.55 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.57 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Continuous Casting Subcategory

420.60 Applicability; description of the continuous casting subcategory.
420.61 [Reserved]
420.62 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.64 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.65 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.67 [Reserved]

Subpart G—Hot Forming Subcategory

420.70 Applicability; description of the hot forming subcategory.
420.71 Specialized definitions.
420.72 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.74 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.75 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.77 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Subpart H—Salt Bath Descaling Subcategory

420.80 Applicability; description of the salt bath descaling subcategory.
420.81 Specialized definitions.
420.82 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

420.84 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.85 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.87 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Subpart I—Acid Pickling Subcategory

420.90 Applicability; description of the acid pickling subcategory.
420.91 Specialized definitions.
420.92 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.93 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.94 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.95 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.97 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Subpart J—Cold Forming Subcategory

420.100 Applicability; description of the cold forming subcategory.
420.101 Specialized definitions.
420.102 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.103 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.104 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.105 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.107 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Subpart K—Alkaline Cleaning Subcategory

420.110 Applicability; description of the alkaline cleaning subcategory.
420.111 Specialized definitions.
420.112 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.113 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.114 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.115 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.117 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Subpart L—Hot Coating Subcategory

420.120 Applicability; description of the hot coating subcategory.
420.121 Specialized definitions.
420.122 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.123 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.124 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.125 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
420.127 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Subpart M—Other Operations Subcategory

420.130 Applicability.
420.131 Specialized definitions.
420.132 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
420.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
420.134 New source performance standards (NSPS).
420.135 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
420.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

420.137 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best control technology for conventional pollutants (BCT).

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1342, and 1361.

SOURCE: 47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 420.01 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this part apply to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works resulting from production operations in the Iron and Steel Point Source Category.

(b) *Central Treatment Facilities*. (1) The following central treatment facilities presently discharging through the specified outfall are temporarily excluded from the provisions of this part, *provided*, the owner or operator of the facility requests the Agency to consider establishing alternative effluent limitations and provides the Agency with the information set out in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, on or before July 26, 1982.

Plant	NPDES permit No.	Central treatment facility
1. Armco Steel, Ashland, KY.	KY 0000485 ...	Total Plant.
2. Bethlehem Steel, Sparrows Point, MD.	MD 0001201 ..	Humphrey's Creek Outfall 014.
3. Bethlehem Steel, Burns Harbor, IN.	IN 0000175	Total Plant.
4. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, MI.	MI 0003361 ...	Schaefer Road Treatment Plant.
5. Interlake, Inc.,[1] Riverdale, IL.	IL 0002119	Discharge to POTW.
6. J&L Steel, Aliquippa, PA.	PA 0006131 ...	Chemical Rinse Treatment Plant Outfall 018.
7. J&L Steel, Cleveland, OH.	OH 0000850 ..	Hot Forming and Finishing Treatment Plant.
8. J&L Steel, Hennepin, IL.	IL 0002631	Total Plant.
9. J&L Steel, Louisville, OH.	OH 0007188 ..	Total Plant.
10. J&L Steel, East Chicago, IN.	IN 0000205	Terminal Treatment Plant.
11. Laclede Steel, Alton, IL.	IL 0000612	Total Plant.
12. National Steel, Granite City, IL.	IL 0000329	Total Plant.
13. National Steel, Portage, IN.	IN 0000337	Total Plant.
14. National Steel, Weirton, WV.	WV 0003336 ..	Outfall B.
15. Republic Steel, Gadsden, AL.	AL 0003522 ...	Total Plant.
16. Republic Steel,[1] Chicago, IL 0002593.	IL. 0002593 ...	Discharge to POTW.
17. U.S. Steel, Lorain, OH.	OH 0001562 ..	Pipe Mill Lagoon.
18. U.S. Steel, Provo, UT.	UT 0000361 ...	Total Plant.
19. U.S. Steel, Fairless Hills, PA.	PA 0013463 ...	Terminal Treatment Plant.
20. U.S. Steel, Gary, IN.	IN 0000281	Terminal Lagoons.
21. U.S. Steel,[1] Chicago, IL.	IL 0002691	Discharge to POTW.

[1] The request for alternative effluent limitations for these plants are for indirect discharges to POTWs

(2) The information to be submitted with the request for consideration of alternative effluent limitations is to include:

(i) A schematic diagram of the existing wastewater treatment facility showing each source of wastewater, cooling water, and other waters entering the treatment facility; discharge and recycle flow rates for each water source and each major treatment component;

(ii) Existing monitoring data relating to discharges to and from the central treatment facility including pollutant concentrations, flows and mass loadings; As a minimum, monitoring data should be provided for a six month period of normal operation of the production and treatment facilities. The complete data as well as a data summary including the maximum, minimum, and mean gross discharge loadings and the standard deviation of the discharge loadings for each monitored pollutant should be provided. Any supplemental monitoring data for toxic pollutants should also be provided.

(iii) A scale map of the area of the plant served by the wastewater treatment facility, including the treatment facility and water supply and discharge points;

(iv) An estimate of the least costly investment required to meet the generally applicable limitations or standards for the facility and a description of such treatment system including schematic diagrams showing the major treatment system components and flow rates through the system. As a minimum, the cost estimates should be comprised of a single page summary for each water pollution control system

showing estimated installed direct cost totals for mechanical equipment; piping and instrumentation; foundations and structural components; and, electrical components. Indirect costs for contingencies, overhead and profit, engineering fees, and any other indirect costs must be itemized separately. The sum of the direct and indirect costs which represents the owner's or operator's total estimate, must be shown.

(v) The effluent limitations or standards which could be achieved if the discharger were to spend an amount equal to the Agency's model treatment system cost estimate for the facility and the treatment facilities which would be used to meet those limitations or standards. Schematic diagrams and cost estimates as outlined in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section, should be provided for each treatment system; and,

(vi) Production rates in tons per day for each process contributing wastewater to the central treatment facility consistent with those reported by the owner or operator in the NPDES permit application for the central treatment facility.

(3) The request described in subsection (b)(1) of this section, must be based upon the owner's or operator's belief that the cost of bringing the specified central treatment facilities into compliance with the provisions of this part would require expenditures so high compared to the Agency's model treatment system cost estimate applicable to that facility that the applicable limitations or standards would not represent BPT, BAT, BCT, or PSES, as the case may be, for the facility.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982]

§ 420.02 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) The term *TSS* (or total suspended solids, or total suspended residue) means the value obtained by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(b) The term *oil and grease* (or O&G) means the value obtained by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(c) The term *ammonia-N* (or ammonia-nitrogen) means the value obtained by manual distillation (at pH 9.5) followed by the Nesslerization method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(d) The term *cyanide* means total cyanide and is determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(e) The term *phenols 4AAP* (or phenolic compounds) means the value obtained by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(f) The term *TRC* (or total residual chlorine) means the value obtained by the iodometric titration with an amperometric endpoint method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(g) The term *chromium* means total chromium and is determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(h) The term *hexavalent chromium* (or chromium VI) means the value obtained by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(i) The term *copper* means total copper and is determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(j) The term *lead* means total lead and is determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(k) The term *nickel* means total nickel and is determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(l) The term *zinc* means total zinc and is determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(m) The term *benzene* (or priority pollutant No. 4) means the value obtained by the standard method Number 602 specified in 44 FR 69464, 69570 (December 3, 1979).

(n) The term *benzo(a)pyrene* (or priority pollutant No. 73) means the value obtained by the standard method Number 610 specified in 44 FR 69464, 69570 (December 3, 1979).

(o) The term *naphthalene* (or priority pollutant No. 55) means the value obtained by the standard method Number 610 specified in 44 FR 69464, 69571 (December 3, 1979).

(p) The term *tetrachloroethylene* (or priority pollutant No. 85) means the value obtained by the standard method Number 610 specified in 44 FR 69464, 69571 (December 3, 1979).

(q) The term *pH* means the value obtained by the standard method specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

(r) The term *non-process wastewaters* means utility wastewaters (for example, water treatment residuals, boiler

blowdown, and air pollution control wastewaters from heat recovery equipment); treated or untreated wastewaters from groundwater remediation systems; dewatering water for building foundations; and other wastewater streams not associated with a production process.

(s) The term *nitrification* means oxidation of ammonium salts to nitrites (via Nitrosomas bacteria) and the further oxidation of nitrite to nitrate via Nitrobacter bacteria. Nitrification can be accomplished in either:

(1) A single or two-stage activated sludge wastewater treatment system; or

(2) Wetlands specifically developed with a marsh/pond configuration and maintained for the express purpose of removing ammonia-N.

Indicators of nitrification capability are:

(1) Biological monitoring for ammonia oxidizing bacteria (AOB) and nitrite oxidizing bacteria (NOB) to determine if the nitrification is occurring; and

(2) Analysis of the nitrogen balance to determine if nitrifying bacteria reduce the amount of ammonia and increase the amount of nitrite and nitrate.

(t) The term *storm water from the immediate process area* means storm water that comes into contact with process equipment located outdoors, storm water collected in process area and bulk storage tank secondary containment structures, and storm water from wastewater treatment systems located outdoors, provided that it has the potential to become contaminated with process wastewater pollutants for the particular subcategory. Storm water from building roofs, plant roadways, and other storm waters that do not have the potential to become contaminated with process wastewater pollutants are not storm water from the immediate process area.

(u) The term *2,3,7,8–TCDF* means 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64260, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.03 Alternative effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available, best available technology economically achievable, best available demonstrated control technology, and best conventional pollutant control technology (the "water bubble").

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) through (f) of this section, any existing or new direct discharging point source subject to this part may qualify for alternative effluent limitations to those specified in subparts A through M of this part, representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), best available technology economically achievable (BAT), best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT), and best available demonstrated control technology (NSPS). The alternative effluent limitations for each pollutant are determined for a combination of outfalls by totaling the mass limitations allowed under subparts A through M of this part for each pollutant.

(b) The water bubble may be used to calculate alternative effluent limitations only for identical pollutants (e.g., lead for lead, not lead for zinc).

(c) [Reserved]

(d) A discharger cannot qualify for alternative effluent limitations if the application of such alternative effluent limitations would cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards.

(e) Each outfall from which process wastewaters are discharged must have specific, fixed effluent limitations for each pollutant limited by the applicable subparts A through M of this part.

(f) *Subcategory-specific restrictions:* (1) There shall be no alternate effluent limitations for cokemaking process wastewater unless the alternative limitations are more stringent than the limitations in subpart A of this part.

(2) There shall be no alternate effluent limitations for 2,3,7,8–TCDF in sintering process wastewater.

(3) There shall be no alternate effluent limitations for O&G in sintering

process wastewater unless the alternative limitations are more stringent than the otherwise applicable limitations in subpart B of this part.

[67 FR 64261, Oct. 17, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 73623, Dec. 13, 2005]

§ 420.04 Calculation of pretreatment standards.

(a) Pretreatment standards shall be calculated for each operation using the applicable average rate of production reported by the owner or operator of the facility to the Control Authority in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(b)(3).

(b) The average rate of production reported by the owner or operator in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(b)(3) shall be based not upon the design production capacity but rather upon a reasonable measure of actual production of the facility, such as the production during the high month of the previous year, or the monthly average for the highest of the previous 5 years. For new sources or new dischargers, actual production shall be estimated using projected production.

(c) If, due to a change of circumstances, the average rate of production for an operation reported by the owner or operator of the facility to the Control Authority in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(b)(3) does not represent a reasonable measure of actual production of that operation, the owner or operator must submit to the Control Authority a modified average rate of production.

[49 FR 21029, May 17, 1984; 49 FR 24726, June 15, 1984; 49 FR 25634, June 22, 1984]

§ 420.05 Pretreatment standards compliance date.

The final compliance date for the categorical pretreatment standards set forth in 40 CFR part 420 is July 10, 1985.

[48 FR 46943, Oct. 14, 1983]

§ 420.06 Removal credits for phenols (4AAP).

Removal allowances pursuant to 40 CFR 403.7(a)(1) may be granted for phenols (4AAP) limited in 40 CFR part 420 when used as an indicator or surrogate pollutant.

[49 FR 21029, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.07 Effluent limitations guidelines and standards for pH.

(a) The pH level in process wastewaters subject to a subpart within this part shall be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The pH level shall be monitored at the point of discharge to the receiving water or at the point at which the wastewater leaves the wastewater treatment facility operated to treat effluent subject to that subpart.

[67 FR 64261, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.08 Non-process wastewater and storm water.

Permit and pretreatment control authorities may provide for increased loadings for non-process wastewaters defined at § 420.02 and for storm water from the immediate process area in NPDES permits and pretreatment control mechanisms using best professional judgment, but only to the extent such non-process wastewaters result in an increased flow.

[67 FR 64261, Oct. 17, 2002]

Subpart A—Cokemaking Subcategory

§ 420.10 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from by-product and other cokemaking operations.

[67 FR 64261, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.11 Specialized definitions.

(a) For the cokemaking subcategory, the term *product* means the production of coke plus coke breeze.

(b) The term *by-product cokemaking* means operations in which coal is heated in the absence of air to produce metallurgical coke (furnace coke and foundry coke), and the recovery of by-products derived from the gases and liquids that are driven from the coal during cokemaking.

(c) The term *cokemaking—non-recovery* means cokemaking operations for production of metallurgical coke (furnace coke and foundry coke) without

recovery of by-products. Does not include co-generation facilities located at non-recovery coke facilities.

(d) The term *coke* means a processed form of coal that serves as the basic fuel for the smelting of iron ore.

(1) The term *foundry coke* means coke produced for foundry operations.

(2) The term *furnace coke* means coke produced for blast furnace operations

(e) The term *merchant coke plant* means by-product cokemaking operations that provide more than fifty percent of the coke produced to operations, industries, or processes other than ironmaking blast furnaces associated with steel production.

(f) The term *iron and steel coke plant* means by-product cokemaking operations other than those at merchant coke plants.

(g) The term *coke oven gas wet desulfurization system* means those systems that remove sulfur and sulfur compounds from coke oven gas and generate process wastewater.

(h) The term *coke breeze* means fine coke particles.

(i) The term *indirect ammonia recovery system* means those systems that recover ammonium hydroxide as a by-product from coke oven gases and waste ammonia liquors.

(j) The term *iron and steel* means those by-product cokemaking operations other than merchant cokemaking operations.

(k) The term *merchant* means those by-product cokemaking operations that provide more than fifty percent of the coke produced to operations, industries, or processes other than ironmaking blast furnaces associated with steel production.

(l) The term *O&G (as HEM)* means total recoverable oil and grease measured as n-hexane extractable material.

(m) The term *wet desulfurization system* means those systems that remove sulfur compounds from coke oven gases and produce a contaminated process wastewater.

[67 FR 64261, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *By-product cokemaking—iron and steel.*

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.253	0.131
O&G	0.0327	0.0109
Ammonia-N	0.274	0.0912
Cyanide	0.0657	0.0219
Phenols (4AAP)	0.00451	0.00150
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(1) Increased loadings, not to exceed 11 percent of the above limitations, are allowed for by-product coke plants which have wet desulfurization systems but only to the extent such systems generate an increased effluent volume.

(2) Increased loadings, not to exceed 27 percent of the above limitations, are allowed for by-product coke plants which include indirect ammonia recovery systems but only to the extent that such systems generate an increased effluent volume.

(b) *By-product cokemaking—merchant.*

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.270	0.140
O&G	0.0349	0.0116

SUBPART A—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Ammonia-N	0.292	0.0973
Cyanide	0.0701	0.0234
Phenols (4AAP)	0.00481	0.00160
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(1) Increased loadings, not to exceed 10 percent of the above limitations, are allowed for by-product coke plants which have wet desulfurization systems but only to the extent such systems generate an increased effluent volume.

(2) Increased loadings, not to exceed 25 percent of the above limitations, are allowed for by-product coke plants which include indirect ammonia recovery systems but only to the extent that such systems generate an increased effluent volume.

(c) *Cokemaking—non-recovery*. Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this segment must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64262, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT):

(a) *By-product cokemaking*.

SUBPART A—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (BAT)

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
Ammonia-N	0.00293	0.00202
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0000110	0.00000612
Cyanide	0.00297	0.00208
Naphthalene	0.0000111	0.00000616
Phenols (4AAP)	0.0000381	0.0000238

[1] Pounds per thousand lb of product.

(1) Increased loadings, not to exceed 13.3 per cent of the above limitations, shall be provided for process wastewaters from coke oven gas wet desulfurization systems, but only to the extent such systems generate process wastewaters.

(2) Increased loadings shall be provided for process wastewaters from other wet air pollution control systems (except those from coal charging and coke pushing emission controls), coal tar processing operations and coke plant groundwater remediation systems, but only to the extent such systems generate process wastewaters and those wastewaters are co-treated with process wastewaters from by-product cokemaking wastewaters.

(3) Increased loadings, not to exceed 44.2 percent of the above limitations, shall be provided for water used for the optimization of coke plant biological treatment systems.

(b) *Cokemaking—non-recovery*. There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

[67 FR 64262, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.14 New source performance standards (NSPS).

New sources subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), as applicable.

(a) *By-product cokemaking*. (1) Any new source subject to the provisions of this section that commenced discharging after November 18, 1992, and before November 18, 2002, must continue to achieve the standards specified in § 420.14 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of July 1, 2001, except as provided below. For toxic and nonconventional pollutants, those standards shall apply until the expiration of the applicable time period specified in 40 CFR 122.29(d)(1); thereafter, the source must achieve the

effluent limitations specified in § 420.13(a).

(2) The following standards apply with respect to each new source that commences construction after November 18, 2002:

SUBPART A—NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
Ammonia-N	0.00293	0.00202
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0000110	0.00000612
Cyanide	0.00297	0.00208
Naphthalene	0.0000111	0.00000616
O&G (as HEM)	0.00676	0.0037
pH [2]	([2])	([2])
Phenols (4AAP)	0.0000381	0.0000238
TSS	0.0343	0.0140

[1] Pounds per thousand lb of product.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(A) Increased loadings, not to exceed 13.3 per cent of the above limitations, shall be provided for process wastewaters from coke oven gas wet desulfurization systems, but only to the extent such systems generate process wastewaters.

(B) Increased loadings shall be provided for process wastewaters from other wet air pollution control systems (except those from coal charging and coke pushing emission controls), coal tar processing operations and coke plant groundwater remediation systems, but only to the extent such systems generate process wastewaters and those wastewaters are co-treated with process wastewaters from by-product cokemaking wastewaters.

(C) Increased loadings, not to exceed 44.2 percent of the above limitations, shall be provided for water used for the optimization of coke plant biological treatment systems.

(b) *Cokemaking—non-recovery*. There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

[67 FR 64262, Oct. 17, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 73623, Dec. 13, 2005]

§ 420.15 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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

(a) *By-product cokemaking*.

SUBPART A—PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES (PSES)

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
Ammonia-N [2]	0.0333	0.0200
Cyanide	0.00724	0.00506
Naphthalene	0.0000472	0.0000392

[1] Pounds per thousand lb of product.
[2] The pretreatment standards for ammonia are not applicable to sources that discharge to a POTW with nitrification capability (defined at § 420.02(s)).

(1) Increased loadings, not to exceed 13.3 per cent of the above limitations, shall be provided for process wastewaters from wet coke oven gas desulfurization systems, but only to the extent such systems generate process wastewaters.

(2) Increased loadings shall be provided for process wastewaters from other wet air pollution control systems (except those from coal charging and coke pushing emission controls), coal tar processing operations and coke plant groundwater remediation systems, but only to the extent such systems generate process wastewaters and those wastewaters are co-treated with process wastewaters from by-product cokemaking wastewaters.

(3) Increased loadings, not to exceed 44.2 percent of the above limitations, shall be provided for water used for the optimization of coke plant biological treatment systems.

(b) *Cokemaking—non-recovery*. There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to POTWs.

[67 FR 64263, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and must achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS), as applicable.

(a) *By-product cokemaking*. (1) Any new source subject to the provisions of this section that commenced discharging after November 18, 1992 and

before November 18, 2002 must continue to achieve the standards specified in § 420.16 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of July 1, 2001, (except for the standards for phenols 4AAP) for ten years beginning on the date the source commenced discharge or during the period of depreciation or amortization of the facility, whichever comes first, after which the source must achieve the standards specified in § 420.15(a).

(2) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, the following standards apply with respect to each new source that commences construction after November 18, 2002:

SUBPART A—PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES (PSNS)

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
Ammonia-N [2]	0.00293	0.00202
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0000110	0.00000612
Cyanide	0.00297	0.00208
Naphthalene	0.0000111	0.00000616

[1] Pounds per thousand lb of product.
[2] The pretreatment standards for ammonia are not applicable to sources that discharge to a POTW with nitrification capability (defined at § 420.02(s)).

(A) Increased loadings, not to exceed 13.3 percent of the above limitations, shall be provided for process wastewaters from coke oven gas wet desulfurization systems, but only to the extent such systems generate process wastewaters.

(B) Increased loadings shall be provided for process wastewaters from other wet air pollution control systems (except those from coal charging and coke pushing emission controls), coal tar processing operations and coke plant groundwater remediation systems, but only to the extent such systems generate process wastewaters and those wastewaters are co-treated with process wastewaters from by-product cokemaking wastewaters.

(C) Increased loadings, not to exceed 44.2 percent of the above limitations, shall be provided for water used for the optimization of coke plant biological treatment systems.

(b) *Cokemaking—non-recovery*. Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, the following standards apply with respect to each new source that commences construction after November 18, 2002: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to POTWs.

[67 FR 64263, Oct. 17, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 73623, Dec. 13, 2005]

§ 420.17 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology.

(a) *By-product cokemaking—iron and steel*.

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.253	0.131
O&G	0.0327	0.0109
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(1) Increased loadings, not to exceed 11 percent of the above limitations, are allowed for by-product coke plants which have wet desulfurization systems but only to the extent such systems generate an increased effluent volume.

(2) Increased loadings, not to exceed 27 percent of the above limitations, are allowed for by-product coke plants which include indirect ammonia recovery systems but only to the extent that such systems generate an increased effluent volume.

(b) *By-product cokemaking—merchant*.

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.270	0.140
O&G	0.0348	0.0116
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(1) Increased loadings, not to exceed 10 percent of the above limitations, are allowed for by-product coke plants which have wet desulfurization systems but only to the extent such systems generate an increased effluent volume.

(2) Increased loadings, not to exceed 25 percent of the above limitations, are allowed for by-product coke plants which include indirect ammonia recovery systems but only to the extent that such systems generate an increased effluent volume.

(c) *Cokemaking—non-recovery*. Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this segment must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64264, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.18 Pretreatment standards compliance dates.

Compliance with the pretreatment standards for existing sources set forth in § 420.15 of this subpart is required not later than October 17, 2005 whether or not the pretreatment authority issues or amends a pretreatment permit requiring such compliance. Until that date, the pretreatment standards for existing sources set forth in Subpart A of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of July 1, 2001, shall continue to apply.

[67 FR 64264, Oct. 17, 2002]

Subpart B—Sintering Subcategory

§ 420.20 Applicability; description of the sintering subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from sintering operations conducted by the heating of iron bearing wastes (mill scale and dust from blast furnaces and steelmaking furnaces) together with fine iron ore, limestone, and coke fines in an ignition furnace to produce an agglomerate for charging to the blast furnace.

§ 420.21 Specialized definitions.

As used in this subpart:

(a) For the sintering subcategory, the term *product* means sinter agglomerated from iron-bearing materials.

(b) The term *dry air pollution control system* means an emission control system that utilizes filters to remove iron-bearing particles (fines) from blast furnace or sintering off-gases.

(c) The term *minimum level (ML)* means the level at which the analytical system gives recognizable signals and an acceptable calibration point. For 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran, the minimum level is 10 pg/L per EPA Method 1613B for water and wastewater samples.

(d) The *term pg/L* means picograms per liter (ppt = 1.0×10–12 gm/L).

(e) The term *sintering* means a process for agglomerating iron-bearing materials into small pellets (sinter) that can be charged to a blast furnace.

(f) The term *wet air pollution control system* means an emission control system that utilizes water to clean process or furnace off-gases.

[67 FR 64264, Oct. 17, 2002]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) *Sintering operations with wet air pollution control system.* The following table presents BPT limitations for sintering operations with wet air pollution control systems:

SUBPART B—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (BPT)

Pollutants or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0751	0.0250
O&G	0.0150	0.00501
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Sintering operations with dry air pollution control system.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

[67 FR 64264, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available control technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) *Sintering operations with wet air pollution control system.* The following table presents BAT limitations for sintering operations with wet air pollution control systems:

SUBPART B—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (BAT)

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
Ammonia-N [2]	0.0150	0.00501
Cyanide [2]	0.00300	0.00150
Lead	0.000451	0.000150
Phenols (4AAP) [2]	0.000100	0.0000501
2,3,7,8–TCDF	<ML	
TRC [3]	0.000250	
Zinc	0.000676	0.000225

[1] Pounds per thousand lb of product.
[2] Limits for these parameters apply only when sintering waste water is co-treated with ironmaking wastewater.
[3] Applicable only when sintering process wastewater is chlorinated.

(b) *Sintering operations with dry air pollution control system.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

[67 FR 64264, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.24 New source performance standards (NSPS).

New sources subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), as applicable.

(a) Any new source subject to the provisions of this section that commenced discharging after November 18, 1992 and before November 18, 2002 must continue to achieve the applicable standards specified in § 420.24 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of July 1, 2001, except that after the expiration of the applicable time period specified in 40 CFR 122.29(d)(1), the source must also achieve the effluent limitations specified in § 420.23 for 2,3,7,8-TCDF.

(b) The following standards apply with respect to each new source that commences construction after November 18, 2002.

(1) *Sintering operations with wet air pollution control system.* The following table presents NSPS for sintering operations with wet air pollution control systems:

SUBPART B—NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
TSS	0.0200	0.00751
O&G	0.00501	
Ammonia-N [2]	0.0150	0.00501
Cyanide [2]	0.00100	0.000501
Phenols (4AAP) [2]	0.000100	0.0000501
TRC [3]	0.000250	
Lead	0.000451	0.000150
Zinc	0.000676	0.000225
pH	(4)	(4)

SUBPART B—NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)—Continued

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
2,3,7,8–TCDF	<ML	

[1] Pounds per thousand lb of product.
[2] Limits for these parameters apply only when sintering wastewater is co-treated with ironmaking wastewater.
[3] Applicable only when sintering process wastewater is chlorinated.
[4] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Sintering operations with dry air pollution control system.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

[67 FR 64265, Oct. 17, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 73623, Dec. 13, 2005]

§ 420.25 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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

(a) Sintering operations with wet air pollution control system. The following table presents PSES for sintering operations with wet air pollution control systems:

SUBPART B—PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES (PSES)

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
Ammonia-N [2 3]	0.0150	0.00501
Cyanide [2]	0.00300	0.00150
Phenols (4AAP) [2]	0.000100	0.0000501
Lead	0.000451	0.000150
Zinc	0.000676	0.000225
2,3,7,8-TCDF	<ML	

[1] Pounds per thousand lb of product.
[2] The pretreatment standards for these parameters apply only when sintering wastewater is co-treated with ironmaking wastewater.
[3] The pretreatment standards for ammonia are not applicable to sources that discharge to a POTW with nitrification capability (defined at § 420.02(s)).

(b) *Sintering operations with dry air pollution control system.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to POTWs.

[67 FR 64265, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and must achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS), as applicable.

(a) Sintering operations with wet air pollution control system.

(1) Any new source subject to the provisions of this section that commenced discharging after November 18, 1992 and before November 18, 2002 must continue to achieve the standards specified in § 420.26 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of July 1, 2001, for ten years beginning on the date the source commenced discharge or during the period of depreciation or amortization of the facility, whichever comes first, after which the source must also achieve the pretreatment standard for 2,3,7,8–TCDF specified in § 420.25.

(2) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, the following standards apply with respect to each new source that commences construction after November 18, 2002: The following table presents PSNS for sintering operations with wet air pollution control systems:

SUBPART B—PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES (PSNS)

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
Ammonia-N [2 3]	0.0150	0.00501
Cyanide [2]	0.00100	0.000501
Phenols (4AAP) [2]	0.000100	0.0000501
Lead	0.000451	0.000150
Zinc	0.000676	0.000225
2,3,7,8-TCDF	<ML	

[1] Pounds per thousand pound of product.
[2] The pretreatment standards for these parameters apply only when sintering wastewater is co-treated with ironmaking wastewater.
[3] The pretreatment standards for ammonia are not applicable to sources that discharge to a POTW with nitrification capability (defined at § 420.02(s)).

(b) *Sintering operations with dry air pollution control system.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to POTWs.

[67 FR 64266, Oct. 17, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 73623, Dec. 13, 2005]

§ 420.27 [Reserved]

§ 420.28 Pretreatment standards compliance dates.

Compliance with the pretreatment standards for 2,3,7,8–TCDF for existing sources set forth in § 420.25(a) is required not later than October 17, 2005 whether or not the pretreatment authority issues or amends a pretreatment permit requiring such compliance.

[67 FR 64266, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.29 Point of compliance monitoring.

(a) *Sintering direct dischargers*. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(i) and 122.45(h), a direct discharger must demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations and standards for 2,3,7,8–TCDF at the point after treatment of sinter plant wastewater separately or in combination with blast furnace wastewater, but prior to mixing with process wastewaters from processes other than sintering and ironmaking, non-process wastewaters or non-contact cooling water, if such water(s) are in an amount greater than 5 percent by volume of the sintering process wastewaters.

(b) *Sintering indirect dischargers*. An indirect discharger must demonstrate compliance with the pretreatment standards for 2,3,7,8-TCDF by monitoring at the point after treatment of sinter plant wastewater separately or in combination with blast furnace wastewater, but prior to mixing with process wastewaters from processes other than sintering and ironmaking, non-process wastewaters and non-contact cooling water in an amount greater than 5 percent by volume of the sintering process wastewaters.

[67 FR 64266, Oct. 17, 2002]

Subpart C—Ironmaking Subcategory

§ 420.30 Applicability; description of the ironmaking subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from ironmaking operations in which iron ore is reduced to molten iron in a blast furnace.

§ 420.31 Specialized definitions.

(a) For ironmaking blast furnaces, the term *product* means the amount of molten iron produced.

(b) The term *molten iron* means iron produced in a blast furnace as measured at the blast furnace, and may include relatively minor amounts of blast furnace slag that may be skimmed from the molten iron at the steelmaking shop or other location remote from the blast furnace.

(c) The term *iron blast furnace* means all blast furnaces except ferromanganese blast furnaces.

(d) The term *existing indirect dischargers* means only those two iron blast furnace operations with discharges to publicly owned treatment works prior to May 27, 1982.

[67 FR 64266, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *Iron blast furnace*.

SUBPART C

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0782	0.0260
Ammonia-N	0.161	0.0537
Cyanide	0.0234	0.00782
Phenols (4AAP)	0.00626	0.00210
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) [Reserved]

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64266, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) *Iron blast furnace.*

SUBPART C

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Ammonia-N	0.00876	0.00292
Cyanide	0.00175	0.000876
Phenols (4AAP)	0.0000584	0.0000292
TRC [1]	0.000146	.....
Lead	0.000263	0.0000876
Zinc	0.000394	0.000131

[1] The limitation for TRC shall be applicable only when chlorination of ironmaking wastewaters is practiced.

(b) [Reserved]

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21030, May 17, 1984; 67 FR 64266, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.34 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

(a) *Iron blast furnace.*

SUBPART C

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of products	
TSS	0.0117	0.00438
O&G	0.00292	.....
Ammonia-N	0.00876	0.00292
Cyanide	0.000584	0.000292
Phenols (4AAP)	0.0000584	0.0000292
TRC [1]	0.000146	.....
Lead	0.000263	0.0000876
Zinc	0.000394	0.000131
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The standards for TRC shall be applicable only when chlorination of ironmaking wastewaters is practiced.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) [Reserved]

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21030, May 17, 1984; 67 FR 64266, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.35 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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.

(a) *Iron blast furnace.*

SUBPART C

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of products	
Ammonia-N [1]	0.00876	0.00292
Cyanide	0.00175	0.000876
Phenols (4AAP)	0.0000584	0.0000292
Lead	0.000263	0.0000876
Zinc	0.000394	0.000131

[1] The pretreatment standards for ammonia are not applicable to sources that discharge to a POTW with nitrification capability (defined at 420.02(s)).

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Existing indirect dischargers.*

SUBPART C

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Ammonia-N	0.0350	0.0175
Cyanide	0.00175	0.000876
Phenols (4AAP)	0.000175	0.0000584
Lead	0.000263	0.0000876
Zinc	0.000394	0.000131

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21030, May 17, 1984; 67 FR 64266, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources.

(a) *Iron blast furnace.*

SUBPART C

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Ammonia-N [1]	0.00876	0.00292
Cyanide	0.000584	0.000292
Phenols (4AAP)	0.0000584	0.0000292
Lead	0.000263	0.0000876
Zinc	0.000394	0.000131

[1] The pretreatment standards for ammonia are not applicable to sources that discharge to a POTW with nitrification capability (defined at § 420.02 (s)).

(b) [Reserved]

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21030, May 17, 1984; 67 FR 64267, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.37 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Steelmaking Subcategory

§ 420.40 Applicability; description of the steelmaking subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from steelmaking operations conducted in basic oxygen and electric arc furnaces.

[67 FR 64267, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.41 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term *basic oxygen furnace steelmaking* means the production of steel from molten iron, steel scrap, fluxes, and various combinations thereof, in refractory lined furnaces by adding oxygen.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) The term *electric arc furnace steelmaking* means the production of steel principally from steel scrap and fluxes in refractory lined furnaces by passing an electric current through the scrap or steel bath.

(d) The term *wet* means those steelmaking air cleaning systems that primarily use water for furnace gas cleaning.

(e) The term *semi-wet* means those steelmaking air cleaning systems that use water for the sole purpose of conditioning the temperature and humidity of furnace gases such that the gases may be cleaned in dry air pollution control systems.

(f) The term *open combustion* means those basic oxygen furnace steelmaking wet air cleaning systems which are designed to allow excess air to enter the air pollution control system for the purpose of combusting the carbon monoxide in furnace gases.

(g) The term *suppressed combustion* means those basic oxygen furnace steelmaking wet air cleaning systems which are designed to limit or suppress the combustion of carbon monoxide in furnace gases by restricting the amount of excess air entering the air pollution control system.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64267, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *Electric arc furnace steelmaking—semi-wet*. No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet-suppressed combustion*.

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pullutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of Product	
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(c) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet open combustion; and electric arc furnace steelmaking—wet*.

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0687	0.0229
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(d) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—semi-wet*. (1) No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(2) If the permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the permitting authority that safety considerations prevent attainment of these limitations, the permitting authority may establish alternative limitations on a best professional judgment basis.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64267, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) *Electric arc furnace steelmaking—semi-wet*. No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet-suppressed combustion*.

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000188	0.0000626
Zinc	0.000282	0.0000939

(c) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet open combustion; and electric arc furnace steelmaking—wet*.

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000413	0.000138
Zinc	0.000620	0.000207

(d) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—semi-wet*. (1) No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(2) If the permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the permitting authority that safety considerations prevent attainment of these limitations, the permitting authority may establish alternative limitations on a best professional judgment basis.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64267, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.44 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

(a) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—semi-wet; and electric arc furnace steelmaking—semi-wet.* No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet-suppressed combustion.*

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0146	0.00522
Lead	0.000188	0.0000626
Zinc	0.000282	0.0000939
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet open combustion; and electric arc furnace steelmaking—wet.*

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0321	0.0115
Lead	0.000413	0.000138
Zinc	0.000620	0.000207
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64267, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.45 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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.

(a) *Electric arc furnace steelmaking—semi-wet.* No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet-suppressed combustion.*

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000188	0.0000626
Zinc	0.000282	0.0000939

(c) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet open combustion; and electric arc furnace steelmaking—wet.*

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000413	0.000138
Zinc	0.000620	0.000207

(d) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—semi-wet.* (1) No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(2) If the permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the pretreatment control authority that safety considerations prevent attainment of these limitations, the pretreatment control authority may establish alternative limitations on a best professional judgment basis.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64267, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources.

(a) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—semi-wet; and electric arc furnace steelmaking—semi-wet.* No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet-suppressed combustion.*

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000188	0.0000626
Zinc	0.000282	0.0000939

(c) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet—open combustion; electric arc furnace steelmaking—wet.*

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000413	0.000138
Zinc	0.000620	0.000207

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982; 67 FR 64268, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

(a) *Electric arc furnace steelmaking—semi-wet.* No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet-suppressed combustion.* [Reserved]

(c) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—wet—open combustion; electric arc furnace steelmaking—wet.* [Reserved]

(d) *Basic oxygen furnace steelmaking—semi-wet.* (1) No discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(2) If the permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the permitting authority that safety considerations prevent attainment of these limitations, the permitting authority may establish alternative limitations on a best professional judgment basis.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 67 FR 64268, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 420.48 Pretreatment standards compliance dates.

Compliance with the pretreatment standards for existing sources set forth in § 420.45(d) of this subpart is required not later than October 17, 2005 whether or not the pretreatment authority issues or amends a pretreatment permit requiring such compliance.

[67 FR 64268, Oct. 17, 2002]

Subpart E—Vacuum Degassing Subcategory

§ 420.50 Applicability; description of the vacuum degassing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from vacuum degassing operations conducted by applying a vacuum to molten steel.

§ 420.51 [Reserved]

§ 420.52 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0156	0.00521
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 420.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000141	0.0000469

§ 420.54 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the values set forth below.

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00730	0.00261
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000141	0.0000469

SUBPART E—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 420.55 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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.

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000141	0.0000469

§ 420.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new 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 new sources.

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000141	0.0000469

§ 420.57 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Continuous Casting Subcategory

§ 420.60 Applicability; description of the continuous casting subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from the continous casting of molten steel into intermediate or semi-finished steel products through water cooled molds.

§ 420.61 [Reserved]

§ 420.62 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0780	0.0260
Oil & Grease	0.0234	0.0078
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 420.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000141	0.0000469

§ 420.64 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00730	0.00261
O&G	0.00313	0.00104
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000141	0.0000469
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 420.65 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000141	0.0000469

§ 420.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new 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 new sources.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000141	0.0000469

§ 420.67 [Reserved]

Subpart G—Hot Forming Subcategory

§ 420.70 Applicability; description of the hot forming subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from hot forming operations conducted in primary, section, flat, and pipe and tube mills.

§ 420.71 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term *hot forming* means those steel operations in which solidified, heated steel is shaped by rolls.

(b) The term *primary mill* means those steel hot forming operations that reduce ingots to blooms or slabs by passing the ingots between rotating steel rolls. The first hot forming operation performed on solidified steel after it is removed from the ingot molds is carried out on a ''primary mill''.

(c) The term *section mill* means those steel hot forming operations that produce a variety of finished and semi-finished steel products other than the products of those mills specified below in paragraphs (d), (e), (g), and (h) of this section.

(d) The term *flat mill* means those steel hot forming operations that reduce heated slabs to plates, strip and sheet, or skelp.

(e) The term *pipe and tube mill* means those steel hot forming operations that produce butt welded or seamless tubular steel products.

(f) The term *scarfing* means those steel surface conditioning operations in which flames generated by the combustion of oxygen and fuel are used to remove surface metal imperfections from slabs, billets, or blooms.

(g) The term *plate mill* means those steel hot forming operations that produce flat hot-rolled products which are (1) between 8 and 48 inches wide and over 0.23 inches thick; or (2) greater than 48 inches wide and over 0.18 inches thick.

(h) The term *hot strip and sheet mill* means those steel hot forming operations that produce flat hot-rolled products other than plates.

(i) The term *specialty steel* means those steel products containing alloying elements which are added to enhance the properties of the steel product when individual alloying elements (e.g., aluminum, chromium, cobalt, columbium, molybdenum, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zirconium) exceed 3% or the total of all alloying elements exceed 5%.

(j) The term *carbon steel* means those steel products other than specialty steel products.

(k) The term *carbon hot forming operation* (or ''carbon'') means those hot forming operations which produce a majority, on a tonnage basis, of carbon steel products.

(l) The term *specialty hot forming operation* (or ''specialty'') applies to all hot forming operations other than ''carbon hot forming operations.''

§ 420.72 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *Primary mills, carbon and specialty*—(1) *Without scarfing.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.150	0.0561
O&G	0.0374	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *With scarfing.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.221	0.0830
O&G	0.0553	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Section mills*—(1) *Carbon.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.357	0.134
O&G	0.0894	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.224	0.0841

SUBPART G—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
O&G	0.0561	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) *Flat mills*—(1) *Hot strip and sheet mills, carbon and specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.427	0.160
O&G	0.107	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Carbon plate mills.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.227	0.0851
O&G	0.0568	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(3) *Specialty plate mills.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.100	0.0376
O&G	0.0250	(1)
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(d) *Pipe and tube mills, carbon and specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.212	0.0795
O&G	0.0530	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

§ 420.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

The Agency has determined that there are not significant quantities of toxic pollutants in hot forming wastewaters after compliance with applicable BPT limitations. Accordingly, since the BPT level of treatment provides adequate control, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations.

§ 420.74 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

(a) *Primary mills, carbon and specialty*—(1) *Without scarfing.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0150	0.00563
O&G	0.00373	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *With scarfing.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0234	0.00876
O&G	0.00584	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Section mills*—(1) *Carbon.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0334	0.0125
O&G	0.00834	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0217	0.00813
O&G	0.00542	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) *Flat mills*—(1) *Hot strip and sheet mills, carbon and specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of products	
TSS	0.0435	0.0163
O&G	0.0109	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(2) *Carbon plate mills.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of products	
TSS	0.0234	0.00876
O&G	0.00584	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(3) *Specialty plate mills.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of products	
TSS	0.0100	0.00375
O&G	0.00250	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(d) *Pipe and tube mills, carbon and specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of products	
TSS	0.0369	0.0138
O&G	0.00917	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

§ 420.75 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 420.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 420.77 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology.

(a) *Primary mills, carbon and specialty*—(1) *Without scarfing.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.150	0.0561
O&G	0.0374	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *With scarfing.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.221	0.0830
O&G	0.0553	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Section mills*—(1) *Carbon.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.357	0.134
O&G	0.0894	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.224	0.0841
O&G	0.0561	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) *Flat mills*—(1) *Hot strip and sheet mills, carbon and specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.427	0.160
O&G	0.107	.....

SUBPART G—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Carbon plate mills.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.227	0.0851
O&G	0.0568	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Specialty plate mills.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.100	0.0376
O&G	0.0250	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(d) *Pipe and tube mills, carbon and specialty.*

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.212	0.0795
O&G	0.0530	.....
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982]

Subpart H—Salt Bath Descaling Subcategory

§ 420.80 Applicability; description of the salt bath descaling subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from oxidizing and reducing salt bath descaling operations.

§ 420.81 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term *salt bath descaling, oxidizing* means the removal of scale from semi-finished steel products by the action of molten salt baths other than those containing sodium hydride.

(b) The term *salt bath descaling, reducing* means the removal of scale from semi-finished steel products by the action of molten salt baths containing sodium hydride.

(c) The term *batch, sheet and plate* means those descaling operations that remove surface scale from sheet and plate products in batch processes.

(d) The term *batch, rod and wire* means those descaling operations that remove surface scale from rod and wire products in batch processes.

(e) The term *batch, pipe and tube* means those descaling operations that remove surface scale from pipe and tube products in batch processes.

(f) The term *continuous* means those descaling operations that remove surface scale from the sheet or wire products in continuous processes.

(g) The term *batch* means those descaling operations in which the products are processed in discrete batches.

§ 420.82 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *Salt bath descaling, oxidizing*—(1) *Batch, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.204	0.0876
Chromium	0.00292	0.00117
Nickel	0.00263	0.000876
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Batch, rod and wire.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.123	0.0526
Chromium	0.00175	0.000701
Nickel	0.00158	0.000526
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Batch, pipe and tube.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.496	0.213
Chromium	0.00709	0.00284
Nickel	0.00638	0.00213
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0964	0.0413
Chromium	0.00138	0.000551

SUBPART H—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Nickel	0.00124	0.000413
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Salt bath descaling, reducing*—(1) *Batch.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0949	0.0407
Cyanide	0.00102	0.000339
Chromium	0.00136	0.000542
Nickel	0.00122	0.000407
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.532	0.228
Cyanide	0.00569	0.00190
Chromium	0.00759	0.00304
Nickel	0.00683	0.00228
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982]

§ 420.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) *Salt bath descaling, oxidizing*—(1) *Batch, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00292	0.00117
Nickel	0.00263	0.000876

(2) *Batch, rod and wire.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00175	0.000701
Nickel	0.00158	0.000526

(3) *Batch, pipe and tube.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00709	0.00284
Nickel	0.00638	0.00213

(4) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00138	0.000551
Nickel	0.00124	0.000413

(b) *Salt bath descaling, reducing*—(1) *Batch.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Cyanide	0.00102	0.000339
Chromium	0.00136	0.000542
Nickel	0.00122	0.000407

(2) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Cyanide	0.00569	0.00190
Chromium	0.00759	0.00304
Nickel	0.00683	0.00228

§ 420.84 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

(a) *Salt bath descaling, oxidizing*—(1) *Batch, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.204	0.0876
Chromium	0.00292	0.00117
Nickel	0.00263	0.000876
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Batch, rod and wire.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.123	0.0526
Chromium	0.00175	0.000701
Nickel	0.00158	0.000526
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Batch, pipe and tube.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.496	0.213
Chromium	0.00709	0.00284
Nickel	0.00638	0.00213
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0964	0.0413
Chromium	0.00138	0.000551
Nickel	0.00124	0.000413
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Salt bath descaling, reducing*—(1) *Batch.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0949	0.0407
Cyanide	0.00102	0.000339
Chromium	0.00136	0.000542
Nickel	0.00122	0.000407
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.532	0.228
Cyanide	0.00569	0.00190
Chromium	0.00759	0.00304
Nickel	0.00683	0.00228
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 420.85 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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.

(a) *Salt bath descaling, oxidizing*—(1) *Batch, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00292	0.00117
Nickel	0.00263	0.000876

(2) *Batch, rod and wire.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00175	0.000701
Nickel	0.00158	0.000526

(3) *Batch, pipe and tube.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00709	0.00284
Nickel	0.00638	0.00213

(4) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00138	0.000551
Nickel	0.00124	0.000413

(b) *Salt bath descaling, reducing*—(1) *Batch.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Cyanide	0.00102	0.000339
Chromium	0.00136	0.000542
Nickel	0.00122	0.000407

(2) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product)	
Cyanide	0.00569	0.00190
Chromium	0.00759	0.00304
Nickel	0.00683	0.00228

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982]

§ 420.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources.

(a) *Salt bath descaling, oxidizing*—(1) *Batch, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00292	0.00117
Nickel	0.00263	0.000876

(2) *Batch, rod and wire.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00175	0.000701
Nickel	0.00158	0.000526

(3) *Batch, pipe and tube.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00709	0.00284
Nickel	0.00638	0.00213

(4) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00138	0.000551
Nickel	0.00124	0.000413

(b) *Salt bath descaling, reducing*—(1) *Batch.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Cyanide	0.00102	0.000339
Chromium	0.00136	0.000542
Nickel	0.00122	0.000407

(2) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Cyanide	0.00569	0.00190
Chromium	0.00759	0.00304

SUBPART H—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Nickel	0.00683	0.00228

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982]

§ 420.87 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology.

(a) *Salt bath descaling, oxidizing*—(1) *Batch, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.204	0.0876
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Batch, rod and wire.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.123	0.0526
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Batch, pipe and tube.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.496	0.213
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0964	0.0413
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Salt bath descaling, reducing*—(1) *Batch.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0949	0.0407
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Continuous.*

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.532	0.228
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982]

Subpart I—Acid Pickling Subcategory

§ 420.90 Applicability; description of the acid pickling subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, or combination acid pickling operations.

§ 420.91 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term *sulfuric acid pickling* means those operations in which steel products are immersed in sulfuric acid solutions to chemically remove oxides and scale, and those rinsing operations associated with such immersions.

(b) The term *hydrochloric acid pickling* means those operations in which steel products are immersed in hydrochloric acid solutions to chemically remove oxides and scale, and those rinsing operations associated with such immersions.

(c) The term *combination acid pickling* means those operations in which steel products are immersed in solutions of more than one acid to chemically remove scale and oxides, and those rinsing steps associated with such immersions.

(d) The term *fume scrubber* means those pollution control devices used to remove and clean fumes originating in pickling operations.

(e) The term *batch* means those pickling operations which process steel products such as coiled wire, rods, and tubes in discrete batches or bundles.

(f) The term *continuous* means those pickling operations which process steel products other than in discrete batches or bundles.

(g) The term *acid recovery* means those sulfuric acid pickling operations that include processes for recovering the unreacted acid from spent pickling acid solutions.

(h) The term *acid regeneration* means those hydrochloric acid pickling operations that include processes for regenerating acid from spent pickling acid solutions.

(i) The term *neutralization* means those acid pickling operations that do not include acid recovery or acid regeneration processes.

(j) The term *spent acid solution* (or spent pickle liquor) means those solutions of steel pickling acids which have been used in the pickling process and are discharged or removed therefrom.

(k) The term *rod, wire and coil* means those acid pickling operations that pickle rod, wire or coiled rod and wire products.

(l) The term *bar, billet and bloom* means those acid pickling operations that pickle bar, billet or bloom products.

(m) The term *strip, sheet and plate* means those acid pickling operations that pickle strip, sheet or plate products.

(n) The term *pipe, tube and other* means those acid pickling operations that pickle pipes, tubes or any steel product other than those included in paragraphs (k), (l) and (m) of this section.

§ 420.92 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *Sulfuric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0818	0.0350
O&G [1]	0.0350	0.0117
Lead	0.000526	0.000175
Zinc	0.000701	0.000234
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Bar, billet and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0263	0.0113
O&G [1]	0.0113	0.00375
Lead	0.000169	0.0000563
Zinc	0.000225	0.0000751
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Strip, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0526	0.0225
O&G [1]	0.0225	0.00751
Lead	0.000338	0.000113
Zinc	0.000451	0.000150
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Pipe, tube and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.146	0.0626
O&G [1]	0.0626	0.0209
Lead	0.000939	0.000313
Zinc	0.00125	0.000417
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a sulfuric acid pickling operation.

(b) *Hydrochloric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.143	0.0613
O&G [1]	0.0613	0.0204
Lead	0.000920	0.000307
Zinc	0.00123	0.000409
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Strip, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0818	0.0350
O&G [1]	0.0350	0.0117
Lead	0.000526	0.000175
Zinc	0.000701	0.000234
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Pipe, tube and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.298	0.128
O&G [1]	0.128	0.0426
Lead	0.00192	0.000638
Zinc	0.00255	0.000851
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a hydrochloric acid pickling operation.

(5) *Acid regeneration (absorber vent scrubber).*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	38.2	16.3
O&G [1]	16.3	5.45
Lead	0.245	0.0819
Zinc	0.327	0.109
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to the absorber vent scrubber wastewater associated with hydrochloric acid regeneration plants.

(c) *Combination acid pickling (spent acid solution and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, Wire, and Coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.149	0.0638
O&G [1]	0.0638	0.0213
Chromium	0.00213	0.000852
Nickel	0.00192	0.000638
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0672	0.0288
O&G [1]	0.0288	0.00960

SUBPART I—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Chromium	0.000960	0.000384
Nickel	0.000864	0.000288
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Strip, sheet, and plate—continuous.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.438	0.188
O&G [1]	0.188	0.0626
Chromium	0.00626	0.00250
Nickel	0.00563	0.00188
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Strip, sheet and plate—batch.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.134	0.0576
O&G [1]	0.0576	0.0192
Chromium	0.00192	0.000768
Nickel	0.00173	0.000576
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.225	0.0964
O&G [1]	0.0964	0.0322
Chromium	0.00322	0.00129
Nickel	0.00289	0.000964
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(6) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
Chromium	0.0819	0.0327
Nickel	0.0735	0.0245
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a combination acid pickling operation.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21030, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.93 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) *Sulfuric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000526	0.000175
Zinc	0.000701	0.000234

(2) *Bar, billet and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000169	0.0000563
Zinc	0.000225	0.0000751

(3) *Strip, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000338	0.000113
Zinc	0.000451	0.000150

(4) *Pipe, tube and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000939	0.000313
Zinc	0.00125	0.000417

(5) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a sulfuric acid pickling operation.

(b) *Hydrochloric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000920	0.000307
Zinc	0.00123	0.000409

(2) *Strip, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000526	0.000175
Zinc	0.000701	0.000234

(3) *Pipe, tube and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effuent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.00192	0.000638
Zinc	0.00255	0.000851

(4) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effuent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a hydrochloric acid pickling operation.

(5) *Acid regeneration (absorber vent scrubber).*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effuent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.245	0.0819
Zinc	0.327	0.109

The above limitations shall be applicable to the absorber vent scrubber wastewater associated with hydrochloric acid regeneration plants.

(c) *Combination acid pickling (spent acid solution and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00213	0.000852
Nickel	0.00192	0.000638

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.000960	0.000384
Nickel	0.000864	0.000288

(3) *Strip, sheet, and plate—continuous.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00626	0.00250
Nickel	0.00563	0.00188

(4) *Strip, sheet, and plate—batch.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00192	0.000768
Nickel	0.00173	0.000576

(5) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00322	0.00129
Nickel	0.00289	0.000964

(6) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Chromium	0.0819	0.0327
Nickel	0.0735	0.0245

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a combination acid pickling operation.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21031, May 17, 1984; 49 FR 24726, June 15, 1984]

§ 420.94 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

(a) *Sulfuric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0146	0.00626
O&G*	0.00626	0.00209
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000125	0.0000417
pH	(1)	(1)

*The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00876	0.00376
O&G*	0.00376	0.00125

SUBPART I—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Lead	0.0000563	0.0000188
Zinc	0.0000751	0.0000250
pH	(1)	(1)

*The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Strip, sheet, and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0117	0.00501
O&G [1]	0.00501	0.00167
Lead	0.0000751	0.0000250
Zinc	0.000100	0.0000334
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Pipe, tube and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standars	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0204	0.00876
O&G [1]	0.00876	0.00292
Lead	0.000131	0.0000438
Zinc	0.000175	0.0000584
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a sulfuric acid pickling operation.

(b) *Hydrochloric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0175	0.00751
O&G [1]	0.00751	0.00250
Lead	0.000113	0.0000376
Zinc	0.000150	0.0000501
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Strip, sheet, and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0117	0.00501
O&G [1]	0.00501	0.00167
Lead	0.0000751	0.0000250
Zinc	0.000100	0.0000334
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0321	0.0138
O&G [1]	0.0138	0.00459
Lead	0.000206	0.0000688
Zinc	0.000275	0.0000918
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a hydrochloric acid pickling operation.

(c) *Combination acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0204	0.00876
O&G [1]	0.00876	0.00292
Chromium	0.000292	0.000117
Nickel	0.000263	0.0000876

SUBPART I—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0117	0.00501
O&G [1]	0.00501	0.00167
Chromium	0.000167	0.0000667
Nickel	0.000150	0.0000501
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Strip, sheet and plate—continuous.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0496	0.0213
O&G [1]	0.0213	0.00710
Chromium	0.000710	0.000284
Nickel	0.000638	0.000213
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Strip, sheet, and plate—batch.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0175	0.00751
O&G [1]	0.00751	0.00250
Chromium	0.000250	0.000100
Nickel	0.000225	0.0000751
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0292	0.0125
O&G [1]	0.0125	0.00418
Chromium	0.000418	0.000167
Nickel	0.000376	0.000125
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(6) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
Chromium	0.0819	0.0327
Nickel	0.0735	0.0245
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated

with a combination acid pickling operation.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21032, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.95 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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.

(a) *Sulfuric acid (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000526	0.000175
Zinc	0.000701	0.000234

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000169	0.0000563
Zinc	0.000225	0.0000751

(3) *Strip, sheet, and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000338	0.000113
Zinc	0.000451	0.000150

(4) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000939	0.000313
Zinc	0.00125	0.000417

(5) *Fume scrubber.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164

Note: The above limitations are applicable to each fume scrubber associated with sulfuric acid pickling operations.

(b) *Hydrochloric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000920	0.000307
Zinc	0.00123	0.000409

(2) *Strip, sheet, and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000526	0.000175

SUBPART I—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Zinc	0.000701	0.000234

(3) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.00192	0.000638
Zinc	0.00255	0.000851

(4) *Fume scrubber.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164

Note: The above limitations shall be applicable for each fume scrubber associated with hydrochloric acid pickling operations.

(5) *Acid regeneration (absorber vent scrubber).*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.245	0.0819
Zinc	0.327	0.109

Note: The above limitations shall be applicable to the absorber vent scrubber wastewater associated with hydrochloric acid regeneration plants.

(c) *Combination acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00213	0.000852
Nickel	0.00192	0.000638

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.000960	0.000384
Nickel	0.000864	0.000288

(3) *Strip, sheet, and plate—continuous.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00626	0.00250
Nickel	0.00563	0.00188

(4) *Strip, sheet, and plate—batch.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00192	0.000768

SUBPART I—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Nickel	0.00173	0.000576

(5) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.00322	0.00129
Nickel	0.00289	0.000964

(6) *Fume scrubber.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Chromium	0.0819	0.0327
Nickel	0.0735	0.0245

Note: The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a combination acid pickling operation.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21033, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources.

(a) *Sulfuric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.000125	0.0000417

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000563	0.0000188
Zinc	0.0000751	0.0000250

(3) *Strip, sheet, and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000751	0.0000250
Zinc	0.000100	0.0000334

(4) *Pipe, tube, other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000131	0.0000438
Zinc	0.000175	0.0000584

(5) *Fume scrubber.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164

Note: The above limitations are applicable to each fume scrubber associated with sulfuric acid pickling operations.

(b) *Hydrochloric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000113	0.0000376
Zinc	0.000150	0.0000501

(2) *Strip, sheet, and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.0000751	0.0000250
Zinc	0.000100	0.0000334

(3) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000206	0.0000688
Zinc	0.000275	0.0000918

(4) *Fume scrubber.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164

Note: The above limitations shall be applicable for each fume scrubber associated with hydrochloric acid pickling operations.

(c) *Combination acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.000292	0.000117
Nickel	0.000263	0.0000876

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.000167	0.0000667
Nickel	0.000150	0.0000501

(3) *Strip, sheet, and plate—continuous.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.000710	0.000284
Nickel	0.000638	0.000213

(4) *Strip, sheet, and plate—batch.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.000250	0.000100
Nickel	0.000225	0.0000751

(5) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium	0.000418	0.000167
Nickel	0.000376	0.000125

(6) *Fume scrubber.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Chromium	0.0819	0.0327
Nickel	0.0735	0.0245

Note: The above limitations shall be applicable for each fume scrubber associated with combination acid pickling operations.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982; 49 FR 21033, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.97 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology.

(a) *Sulfuric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0819	0.0350
O&G [1]	0.0350	0.0117
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Bar, billet and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0263	0.0113
O&G [1]	0.0113	0.00376
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Strip, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0526	0.0225
O&G [1]	0.0225	0.00751
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Pipe, tube and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.146	0.0626
O&G [1]	0.0626	0.0209
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a sulfuric acid pickling operation.

(b) *Hydrochloric acid pickling (spent acid solutions and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.143	0.0613
O&G [1]	0.0613	0.0204
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Strip, sheet and plate.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0819	0.0350
O&G [1]	0.0350	0.0117
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Pipe, tube and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.298	0.128
O&G [1]	0.128	0.0426
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(4) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a hydrochloric acid pickling operation.

(5) *Acid regeneration (absorber vent scrubber).*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	38.2	16.3
O&G [1]	16.3	5.45
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to the absorber vent scrubber wastewater associated with hydrochloric acid regeneration plants.

(c) *Combination acid pickling (spent acid solution and rinse waters)*—(1) *Rod, wire, and coil.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.149	0.0638
O&G [1]	0.0638	0.0213
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Bar, billet, and bloom.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0672	0.0288
O&G [1]	0.0288	0.00960
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Strip, sheet, and plate—continuous.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.438	0.188
O&G [1]	0.188	0.0626
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Strip, sheet and plate—batch.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.134	0.0576
O&G [1]	0.0576	0.0192
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Pipe, tube, and other products.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.225	0.0964
O&G [1]	0.0964	0.0321
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(6) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G [1]	2.45	0.819
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for oil and grease shall be applicable when acid pickling wastewaters are treated with cold rolling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with a combination acid pickling operation.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982]

Subpart J—Cold Forming Subcategory

§ 420.100 Applicability; description of the cold forming subcategory.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from cold rolling and cold working pipe and tube operations in which unheated steel is passed through rolls or otherwise processed to reduce its thickness, to produce a smooth surface, or to develop controlled mechanical properties in the steel.

(b) The limitations and standards set out below for cold worked pipe and tube operations shall be applicable only where cold worked pipe and tube wastewaters are discharged at steel plant sites. No limitations are applicable or allowable where these wastewaters are hauled off-site for disposal or are otherwise not discharged at steel plant sites. The limitations and standards set out below for cold worked pipe and tube operations shall be applicable only to the blowdown of soluble oil or water solutions used in cold worked pipe and tube forming operations. Limitations for other wastewater sources from these operations must be established on a site-specific basis.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21034, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.101 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term *recirculation* means those cold rolling operations which include recirculation of rolling solutions at all mill stands.

(b) The term *combination* means those cold rolling operations which include recirculation of rolling solutions at one or more mill stands, and once-through use of rolling solutions at the remaining stand or stands.

(c) The term *direct application* means those cold rolling operations which include once-through use of rolling solutions at all mill stands.

(d) The term *single stand* means those recirculation or direct application cold rolling mills which include only one stand of work rolls.

(e) The term *multiple stands* means those recirculation or direct application cold rolling mills which include more than one stand of work rolls.

(f) The term *cold worked pipe and tube* means those cold forming operations that process unheated pipe and tube products using either water or oil solutions for cooling and lubrication.

§ 420.102 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *Cold rolling mills*—(1) *Recirculation—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Recirculation—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00626	0.00313
O&G	0.00261	0.00104
Chromium [1]	0.000104	0.0000418
Lead	0.0000469	0.0000156
Nickel [1]	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.0000313	0.0000104
Naphthalene	0.0000104	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000156	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Combination.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0751	0.0376
O&G	0.0313	0.0125
Chromium [1]	0.00125	0.000501
Lead	0.000563	0.000188
Nickel [1]	0.00113	0.000376
Zinc	0.000376	0.000125
Naphthalene	0.000125	.....

SUBPART J—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000188	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are cotreated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Direct application—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0225	0.0113
O&G	0.00939	0.00376
Chromium [1]	0.000376	0.000150
Lead	0.000169	0.0000563
Nickel [1]	0.000338	0.000113
Zinc	0.000113	0.0000376
Naphthalene	0.0000376	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000563	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Direct application—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.100	0.0501
O&G	0.0417	0.0167
Chromium [1]	0.00167	0.000668
Lead	0.000751	0.000250
Nickel [1]	0.00150	0.000501
Zinc	0.000501	0.000167
Naphthalene	0.000167	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000250	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Cold worked pipe and tube*—(1) *Using water*.

SUBPART J

Pollutant of pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Using oil solutions*.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21034, May 17, 1984; 49 FR 24726, June 15, 1984]

§ 420.103 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) *Cold rolling mills*—(1) *Recirculation—single stand*.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(2) *Recirculation—multiple stands*.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.000104	0.0000418
Lead	0.0000469	0.0000156
Nickel [1]	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.0000313	0.0000104
Naphthalene	0.0000104	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000156	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(3) *Combination*.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.00125	0.000501
Lead	0.000563	0.000188
Nickel [1]	0.00113	0.000376
Zinc	0.000376	0.000125
Naphthalene	0.000125	.....

SUBPART J—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000188	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are cotreated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(4) *Direct application—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.000376	0.000150
Lead	0.000169	0.0000563
Nickel [1]	0.000338	0.000113
Zinc	0.000113	0.0000376
Naphthalene	0.0000376	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000563	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(5) *Direct application—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.00167	0.000668
Lead	0.000751	0.000250
Nickel [1]	0.00150	0.000501
Zinc	0.000501	0.000167
Naphthalene	0.000167	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000250	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(b) *Cold worked pipe and tube*—(1) *Using water.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(2) *Using oil solutions.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21035, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.104 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

(a) *Cold rolling mills*—(1) *Recirculation—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209

SUBPART J—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are cotreated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Recirculation—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00250	0.00125
O&G	0.00104	0.000417
Chromium [1]	0.0000418	0.0000167
Lead	0.0000188	0.0000063
Nickel [1]	0.0000376	0.0000125
Zinc	0.0000125	0.0000042
Naphthalene	0.0000042	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000063	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Combination.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0326	0.0163
O&G	0.0136	0.00543
Chromium [1]	0.000543	0.000217
Lead	0.000244	0.0000814
Nickel [1]	0.000488	0.000163
Zinc	0.000163	0.0000542
Naphthalene	0.0000542	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000813	.....

SUBPART J—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastwaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Direct application—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00626	0.00313
O&G	0.00261	0.00104
Chromium [1]	0.000104	0.0000418
Lead	0.0000469	0.0000156
Nickel [1]	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.0000313	0.0000104
Naphthalene	0.0000104	.....
Tetrachloro-ethylene	0.0000156	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling watewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Direct application—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0726	0.0363
O&G	0.0302	0.0121
Chromium [1]	0.00121	0.000484
Lead	0.000545	0.000182
Nickel [1]	0.00109	0.000363
Zinc	0.000363	0.000121
Naphthalene	0.000121	.....
Tetrachloro-ethylene	0.000182	.....
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling watewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Cold worked pipe and tube mills*—(1) *Using water.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are cotreated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Using oil solutions.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	New Source Performance Standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are cotreated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21035, May 17, 1984; 49 FR 24726, June 15, 1984]

§ 420.105 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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.

(a) *Cold rolling*—(1) *Recirculation—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(2) *Recirculation—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.000104	0.0000418
Lead	0.0000469	0.0000156
Nickel [1]	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.0000313	0.0000104
Naphthalene	0.0000104	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000156	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(3) *Combination.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.00125	0.000501
Lead	0.000563	0.000188
Nickel [1]	0.00113	0.000376
Zinc	0.000376	0.000125
Naphthalene	0.000125	.....

SUBPART J—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000188	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(4) *Direct application—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.000376	0.000150
Lead	0.000169	0.0000563
Nickel [1]	0.000338	0.000113
Zinc	0.000113	0.0000376
Naphthalene	0.0000376	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000563	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(5) *Direct application—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.00167	0.000668
Lead	0.000751	0.000250
Nickel [1]	0.00150	0.000501
Zinc	0.000501	0.000167
Napthalene	0.000167	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000250	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(b) *Cold worked pipe and tube mills*—(1) *Using water.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(2) *Using oil solutions.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21035, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources.

(a) *Cold rolling*—(1) *Recirculation—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(2) *Recirculation—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000418	0.0000167
Lead	0.0000188	0.0000063
Nickel [1]	0.0000376	0.0000125
Zinc	0.0000125	0.0000042
Naphthalene	0.0000042	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000063	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(3) *Combination.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.000543	0.000217
Lead	0.000244	0.0000814
Nickel [1]	0.000488	0.000163
Zinc	0.000163	0.0000542
Naphthalene	0.0000542	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000813	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(4) *Direct application—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.000104	0.0000418
Lead	0.0000469	0.0000156
Nickel [1]	0.0000939	0.0000313
Zinc	0.0000313	0.0000104
Naphthalene	0.0000104	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000156	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(5) *Direct application—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.00121	0.000484
Lead	0.000545	0.000182
Nickel [1]	0.00109	0.000363
Zinc	0.000363	0.000121
Naphthalene	0.000121	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.000182	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold rolling wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(b) *Cold worked pipe and tube mills*—(1) *Using water.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewaters.

(2) *Using oil solutions.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any one day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pound per 1,000 lb) of product	
Chromium [1]	0.0000209	0.0000084
Lead	0.0000094	0.0000031
Nickel [1]	0.0000188	0.0000063
Zinc	0.0000063	0.0000021
Naphthalene	0.0000021	.....
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0000031	.....

[1] The limitations for chromium and nickel shall be applicable in lieu of those for lead and zinc when cold forming wastewaters are treated with descaling or combination acid pickling wastewasters.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21035, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.107 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology.

(a) *Cold rolling mills*—(1) *Recirculation—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) *Recirculation—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00626	0.00313
O&G	0.00261	0.00104
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(3) *Combination.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0751	0.0376
O&G	0.0313	0.0125
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(4) *Direct application—single stand.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0225	0.0113
O&G	0.00939	0.00376
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(5) *Direct application—multiple stands.*

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.100	0.0501
O&G	0.0417	0.0167
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Cold worked pipe and tube*—(1) *Using water*.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

(2) *Using oil solutions*.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.00125	0.000626
O&G	0.000522	0.000209
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21035, May 17, 1984]

Subpart K—Alkaline Cleaning Subcategory

§ 420.110 Applicability; description of the alkaline cleaning subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from operations in which steel and steel products are immersed in alkaline cleaning baths to remove mineral and animal fats or oils from the steel, and those rinsing operations which follow such immersion.

§ 420.111 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term *batch* means those alkaline cleaning operations which process steel products such as coiled wire, rods, and tubes in discrete batches or bundles.

(b) The term *continuous* means those alkaline cleaning operations which process steel products other than in discrete batches or bundles.

§ 420.112 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *Batch*.

SUBPART K

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0730	0.0313
O&G	0.0313	0.0104
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Continuous*.

SUBPART K

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of products	
TSS	0.102	0.0438
O&G	0.0438	0.0146
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 420.113 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

The Agency has determined that there are not significant quantities of toxic pollutants in alkaline cleaning wastewaters after compliance with applicable BPT limitations. Accordingly,

since the BPT level of treatment provides adequate control, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations.

§ 420.114 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

(a) *Batch and continuous.*

SUBPART K

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0146	0.00626
O&G	0.00626	0.00209
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 420.115 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 420.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

§ 420.117 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology.

(a) *Batch.*

SUBPART K

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0730	0.0313
O&G	0.0313	0.0104
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Continuous.*

SUBPART K

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.102	0.0438
O&G	0.0438	0.0146
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

Subpart L—Hot Coating Subcategory

§ 420.120 Applicability; description of the hot coating subcategory.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and to the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from the operations in which steel is coated with zinc, terne metal, or other metals by the hot dip process, and those rinsing operations associated with that process.

(b) The BPT and BAT limitations for zinc set out below are not applicable to hot coating operations with wastewater treatment facilities achieving, during periods of normal production, zinc discharge levels more stringent than those BPT and BAT limitations. For such operations, the BPT and BAT limitations for zinc shall be determined on a case-by-case basis based upon the existing performance of the wastewater treatment facility. The permitting authority shall evaluate representative effluent data from the wastewater treatment facility during

periods of normal production in establishing the case-by-case BPT and BAT limitations. The BPT and BAT limitations specified in 40 CFR 420.122 and 420.123 may be used as the basis for calculating total mass limitations for zinc pursuant to 40 CFR 420.03.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21036, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.121 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term *galvanizing* means coating steel products with zinc by the hot dip process including the immersion of the steel product in a molten bath of zinc metal, and the related operations preceding and subsequent to the immersion phase.

(b) The term *terne coating* means coating steel products with terne metal by the hot dip process including the immersion of the steel product in a molten bath of lead and tin metals, and the related operations preceding and subsequent to the immersion phase.

(c) The term *other coatings* means coating steel products with metals other than zinc or terne metal by the hot dip process including the immersion of the steel product in a molten bath of metal, and the related operations preceding the subsequent to the immersion phase.

(d) The term *fume scrubber* means wet air pollution control devices used to remove and clean fumes originating from hot coating operations.

(e) The term *strip, sheet, and miscellaneous products* means steel products other than wire products and fasteners.

(f) The term *wire products and fasteners* means steel wire, products manufactured from steel wire, and steel fasteners manufactured from steel wire or other steel shapes.

§ 420.122 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) *Galvanizing, terne coating, and other coatings*—(1) *Strip, sheet, and miscellaneous products.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.175	0.0751
O&G	0.0751	0.0250
Lead	0.00113	0.000376
Zinc	0.00150	0.000500
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.000150	0.0000501
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall apply only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Galvanizing and other coatings*—(1) *Wire products and fasteners.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.701	0.300
O&G	0.300	0.100
Lead	0.00451	0.00150
Zinc	0.00601	0.00200
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.000600	0.000200
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg per day	
TSS	38.1	16.3
O&G	16.3	5.45
Lead	0.245	0.0819
Zinc	0.327	0.109

SUBPART L—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.0327	0.0109
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with any of the coating operations specified above.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982; 47 FR 41739, Sept. 22, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21036, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.123 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) *Galvanizing, terne coating and other coatings*—(1) *Strip, sheet, and miscellaneous products scrubbers.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.00113	0.000376
Zinc	0.00150	0.000500
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.000150	0.0000501

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewater from the chromate rinse step.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Galvanizing and other coatings*—(1) *Wire products and fasteners.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.00451	0.00150
Zinc	0.00601	0.00200
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.000601	0.000200

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.00490	0.00163

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with any of the coating operations specified above.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21036, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.124 New source performance standards (NSPS).

The discharge of wastewater pollutants from any new source subject to this subpart shall not exceed the standards set forth below.

(a) *Galvanizing, terne coating and other coatings*—(1) *Strip, sheet, and miscellaneous products.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.0438	0.0188
O&G	0.0188	0.00626

SUBPART L—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Lead	0.000282	0.0000939
Zinc	0.000376	0.000125
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.0000376	0.0000125
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Galvanizing and other coatings*—(1) *Wire products and fasteners.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	New source performance standards	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.175	0.0751
O&G	0.0751	0.0250
Lead	0.00113	0.000376
Zinc	0.00150	0.000500
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.000150	0.0000501
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART L

New source performance standards	Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/per day	
TSS	5.72	2.45
O&G	2.45	0.819
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.00490	0.00163
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with any of the coating operations specified above.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21036, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.125 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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.

(a) *Galvanizing, terne coating and other coatings*—(1) *Strip, sheet, and miscellaneous products.*

SUBPART L

Pretreatment standards for existing sources	Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.00113	0.000376
Zinc	0.00150	0.000500
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.000150	0.0000501

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Galvanizing and other coatings*—(1) *Wire products and fasteners.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.00451	0.00150
Zinc	0.00601	0.00200
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.000601	0.000200

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for existing sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.00490	0.00163

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with any of the coating operations specified above.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21037, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources:

(a) *Galvanizing, terne coatings and other coatings*—(1) *Strip, sheet, and miscellaneous products.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.000282	0.0000939
Zinc	0.000376	0.000125
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.0000376	0.0000125

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Galvanizing and other coatings*—(1) *Wire products and fasteners.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Lead	0.00113	0.000376
Zinc	0.00150	0.000500
Chromium (hexavalent) [1]	0.000150	0.0000501

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standards for new sources	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
Lead	0.0368	0.0123
Zinc	0.0491	0.0164
Chromium (Hexavalent) [1]	0.00490	0.00163

[1] The limitations for hexavalent chromium shall be applicable only to galvanizing operations which discharge wastewaters from the chromate rinse step.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with any of the coating operations specified above.

[47 FR 23284, May 27, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 21037, May 17, 1984]

§ 420.127 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional technology.

(a) *Galvanizing, terne coating, and other coatings*—(1) *Strip, sheet, and miscellaneous products.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.175	0.0751
O&G	0.0751	0.0250
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Galvanizing and other coatings*—(1) *Wire products and fasteners.*

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
TSS	0.701	0.300
O&G	0.300	0.100
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Fume scrubbers.*

SUBPART LBAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	BCT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kilograms per day	
TSS	38.1	16.3
O&G	16.3	5.45
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The above limitations shall be applicable to each fume scrubber associated with any of the coating operations specified above.

Subpart M—Other Operations Subcategory

SOURCE: 67 FR 64268, Oct. 17, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 420.130 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges to waters of the U.S. and the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from production of direct-reduced iron and from briquetting and forging operations.

§ 420.131 Specialized definitions.

As used in this subpart:

(a) The term *briquetting operations* means a hot or cold process that agglomerates (presses together) iron-bearing materials into small lumps without melting or fusion. Used as a concentrated iron ore substitute for scrap in electric furnaces.

(b) The term *direct-reduced iron (DRI)* means iron produced by reduction of iron ore (pellets or briquettes) using gaseous (carbon monoxide-carbon dioxide, hydrogen) or solid reactants.

(c) The term *forging* means the hot-working of heated steel shapes (e.g., ingots, blooms, billets, slabs) by hammering or hydraulic presses, performed at iron and steel mills.

(d) For briquetting operations, the term product means the amount in tons of briquettes manufactured by hot or cold agglomeration processes.

(e) For direct reduced iron (DRI), the term product means the amount of direct reduced iron and any fines that are produced and sold commercially (as opposed to fines that may be reprocessed on site).

(f) For forging, the term product means the tons of finished steel forgings produced by hot working steel shapes.

(g) The term *O&G (as HEM)* means total recoverable oil & grease measured as n-hexane extractable materials.

§ 420.132 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve, for each applicable segment, the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of

the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) *Direct-reduced iron.*

SUBPART M—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (BPT)

Pollutant	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
TSS	0.00998	0.00465
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] Pounds per thousand pound of product.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Forging operations.*

SUBPART M—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (BPT)

Pollutant	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
O&G (as HEM)	0.00746	0.00446
TSS	0.0123	0.00508
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] Pounds per thousand pound of product.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) *Briquetting.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

§ 420.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available control technology economically achievable (BAT):

(a) *Direct-reduced iron.* [Reserved]

(b) *Forging operations.* [Reserved]

(c) *Briquetting.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants.

§ 420.134 New source performance standards (NSPS).

New sources subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), as applicable.

(a) *Direct-reduced iron.*

SUBPART M—NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)

Pollutant	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
TSS	0.00998	0.00465
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] Pounds per thousand pound of product.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) *Forging operations.*

SUBPART M—NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)

Pollutant	Maximum daily [1]	Maximum monthly avg. [1]
O&G (as HEM)	0.00746	0.00446
TSS	0.0123	0.00508
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] Pounds per thousand pound of product.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) *Briquetting.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to waters of the U.S.

§ 420.135 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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

(a) *Direct-reduced iron.* [Reserved]

(b) *Forging operations.* [Reserved]

(c) *Briquetting.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to POTWs.

§ 420.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and must achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS):

(a) *Direct-reduced iron.* [Reserved]

(b) *Forging operations.* [Reserved]

(c) *Briquetting.* There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to POTWs.

§ 420.137 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best control technology for conventional pollutants (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best control technology for conventional pollutants (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in 40 CFR 401.16) in § 420.132 for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

PART 421—NONFERROUS METALS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.
421.1 Applicability.
421.2 [Reserved]
421.3 Monitoring and reporting requirements.
421.4 Compliance date for pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
421.5 Removal allowances for pretreatment standards.

Subpart A—Bauxite Refining Subcategory

421.10 Applicability; description of the bauxite refining subcategory.
421.11 Specialized definitions.
421.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.14 [Reserved]
421.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart B—Primary Aluminum Smelting Subcategory

421.20 Applicability: description of the primary aluminum smelting subcategory.
421.21 Specialized definitions.
421.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.24 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.25 [Reserved]
421.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.27 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Secondary Aluminum Smelting Subcategory

421.30 Applicability: Description of the secondary aluminum smelting subcategory.
421.31 Specialized definitions.
421.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.34 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.35 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.37 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Primary Copper Smelting Subcategory

421.40 Applicability: Description of the primary copper smelting subcategory.
421.41 Specialized definitions.
421.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.44 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.45 [Reserved]
421.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.47 [Reserved]

Subpart E—Primary Electrolytic Copper Refining Subcategory

421.50 Applicability: Description of the primary electrolytic copper refining subcategory.
421.51 Specialized definitions.
421.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.54 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.55 [Reserved]
421.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.57 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Secondary Copper Subcategory

421.60 Applicability: Description of the secondary copper subcategory.
421.61 Specialized definitions.
421.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.64 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.65 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.67 [Reserved]

Subpart G—Primary Lead Subcategory

421.70 Applicability: Description of the primary lead subcategory.
421.71 Specialized definitions.
421.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.74 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.75 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.77 [Reserved]

Subpart H—Primary Zinc Subcategory

421.80 Applicability: Description of the primary zinc subcategory.
421.81 Specialized definitions.
421.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.84 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.85 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.87 [Reserved]

Subpart I—Metallurgical Acid Plants Subcategory

421.90 Applicability: Description of the metallurgical acid plants subcategory.
421.91 Specialized definitions.
421.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.94 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.95 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.97 [Reserved]

Subpart J—Primary Tungsten Subcategory

421.100 Applicability: Description of the primary tungsten subcategory.
421.101 Specialized definitions.
421.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.104 Standards of performance for new sources.

421.105 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.107 [Reserved]

Subpart K—Primary Columbium-Tantalum Subcategory

421.110 Applicability: Description of the primary columbium-tantalum subcategory.
421.111 Specialized definitions.
421.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.114 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.115 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.117 [Reserved]

Subpart L—Secondary Silver Subcategory

421.120 Applicability: Description of the secondary silver subcategory.
421.121 Specialized definitions.
421.122 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.124 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.125 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.127 [Reserved]

Subpart M—Secondary Lead Subcategory

421.130 Applicability: Description of the secondary lead subcategory.
421.131 Specialized definitions.
421.132 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.134 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.135 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.137 [Reserved]

Subpart N—Primary Antimony Subcategory

421.140 Applicability: Description of the primary antimony subcategory.
421.141 Specialized definitions.
421.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.144 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.145 [Reserved]
421.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.147 [Reserved]

Subpart O—Primary Beryllium Subcategory

421.150 Applicability: Description of the primary beryllium subcategory.
421.151 Specialized definitions.
421.152 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.154 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.155 [Reserved]
421.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.157 [Reserved]

Subpart P—Primary and Secondary Germanium and Gallium Subcategory

421.180 Applicability: Description of the primary and secondary germanium and gallium subcategory.
421.181 Specialized definitions.
421.182 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best

available technology economically achievable.
421.184 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.185 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.187 [Reserved]

Subpart Q—Secondary Indium Subcategory

421.190 Applicability: Description of the secondary indium subcategory.
421.191 Specialized definitions.
421.192–421.193 [Reserved]
421.194 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.195 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.197 [Reserved]

Subpart R—Secondary Mercury Subcategory

421.200 Applicability: Description of the secondary mercury subcategory.
421.201 Specialized definitions.
421.202–421.203 [Reserved]
421.204 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.205 [Reserved]
421.206 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.207 [Reserved]

Subpart S—Primary Molybdenum and Rhenium Subcategory

421.210 Applicability: Description of the primary molybdenum and rhenium subcategory.
421.211 Specialized definitions.
421.212 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.213 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.214 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.215 [Reserved]
421.216 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.217 [Reserved]

Subpart T—Secondary Molybdenum and Vanadium Subcategory

421.220 Applicability: Description of the secondary molybdenum and vanadium subcategory.
421.221 Specialized definitions.
421.222 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.223 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.224 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.225 [Reserved]
421.226 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.227 [Reserved]

Subpart U—Primary Nickel and Cobalt Subcategory

421.230 Applicability: Description of the primary nickel and cobalt subcategory.
421.231 Specialized definitions.
421.232 Effuent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.233 Effuent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.234 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.235 [Reserved]
421.236 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.237 [Reserved]

Subpart V—Secondary Nickel Subcategory

421.240 Applicability: Description of the secondary nickel subcategory.
421.241 Specialized definitions.
421.242–421.243 [Reserved]
421.244 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.245 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.246 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.247 [Reserved]

Subpart W—Primary Precious Metals and Mercury Subcategory

421.250 Applicability: Description of the primary precious metals and mercury subcategory.

421.251 Specialized definitions.
421.252 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.253 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.254 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.255 [Reserved]
421.256 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.257 [Reserved]

Subpart X—Secondary Precious Metals Subcategory

421.260 Applicability: Description of the secondary precious metals subcategory.
421.261 Specialized definitions.
421.262 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.263 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.264 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.265 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.266 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.267 [Reserved]

Subpart Y—Primary Rare Earth Metals Subcategory

421.270 Applicability: Description of the primary rare earth metals subcategory.
421.271 Specialized definitions.
421.272–421.273 [Reserved]
421.274 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.275 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.276 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.277 [Reserved]

Subpart Z—Secondary Tantalum Subcategory

421.280 Applicability: Description of the secondary tantalum subcategory.
421.281 Specialized definitions.
421.282 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.283 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.284 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.285 [Reserved]
421.286 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.287 [Reserved]

Subpart AA—Secondary Tin Subcategory

421.290 Applicability: Description of the secondary tin subcategory
421.291 Specialized definitions.
421.292 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.293 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.294 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.295 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.296 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.297 [Reserved]

Subpart AB—Primary and Secondary Titanium Subcategory

421.300 Applicability: Description of the primary and secondary titanium subcategory.
421.301 Specialized definitions.
421.302 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.303 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.304 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.305 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.306 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.307 [Reserved]

Subpart AC—Secondary Tungsten and Cobalt Subcategory

421.310 Applicability: Description of the secondary tungsten and cobalt subcategory.

421.311 Specialized definitions.
421.312 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.313 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.314 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.315 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
421.316 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.317 [Reserved]

Subpart AD—Secondary Uranium Subcategory

421.320 Applicability: Description of the secondary uranium subcategory.
421.321 Specialized definitions.
421.322 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.323 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.324 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.325 [Reserved]
421.326 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.327 [Reserved]

Subpart AE—Primary Zirconium and Hafnium Subcategory

421.330 Applicability: Description of the primary zirconium and hafnium subcategory.
421.331 Specialized definitions.
421.332 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
421.333 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
421.334 Standards of performance for new sources.
421.335 [Reserved]
421.336 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
421.337 [Reserved]

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.

SOURCE: 49 FR 8790, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§421.1 Applicability.

This part applies to facilities producing primary metals from ore concentrates and recovering secondary metals from recycle wastes which discharge or may discharge pollutants to waters of the United States or which introduce or may introduce pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works. The applicability of this part to alloying or casting of nonferrous metals is limited to alloying or casting of hot metal directly from the nonferrous metals manufacturing process without cooling. Remelting followed by alloying or cooling is included in the aluminum forming, nonferrous metals forming, or metal molding and casting point source categories.

§421.2 [Reserved]

§421.3 Monitoring and reporting requirements.

The following special monitoring requirements apply to all facilities controlled by this regulation:

(a) The *monthly average* regulatory values shall be the basis for the monthly average discharge in direct discharge permits and for pretreatment standards. Compliance with the monthly discharge limit is required regardless of the number of samples analyzed and averaged.

(b) Periodic analysis for cyanide are not required for a facility in the primary beryllium subcategory (subpart O of this part) when both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The first wastewater sample taken in each calandar year has been analyzed and found to contain less than 0.07 mg/1 cyanide.

(2) The owner or operator of the primary beryllium manufacturing facility

certifies in writing to the POTW authority or permit issuing authority that cyanide is neither generated nor used in the beryllium manufacturing process employed at that facility.

[49 FR 8790, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 55 FR 31697, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.4 Compliance date for pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

The PSES compliance deadline in subparts A through M is March 8, 1987. The PSES compliance deadline for plants in subparts N through AE is September 20, 1988.

[50 FR 52776, Dec. 26, 1985]

§ 421.5 Removal allowances for pretreatment standards.

Removal allowances pursuant to 40 CFR 403.7(a) may be granted for the toxic metals limited in 40 CFR part 421 when used as indicator pollutants.

Subpart A—Bauxite Refining Subcategory

§ 421.10 Applicability; description of the bauxite refining subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the refining of bauxite to alumina by the Bayer process or by the combination process.

[39 FR 12825, Apr. 8, 1974]

§ 421.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *bauxite* shall mean ore containing alumina monohydrate or alumina trihydrate which serves as the principal raw material for the production of alumina by the Bayer process or by the combination process.

(c) The term *product* shall mean alumina.

(d) For all impoundments the term *within the impoundment* for purposes of calculating the volume of process wastewater which may be discharged, shall mean the surface area within the impoundment at the maximum capacity plus the area of the inside and outside slopes of the impoundment dam and the surface area between the outside edge of the impoundment dam and seepage ditches upon which rain falls and is returned to the impoundment. For the purpose of such calculations, the surface area allowance for external appurtenances to the impoundment shall not be more than 30 percent of the water surface area within the impoundment dam at maximum capacity.

(e) The term *pond water surface area* for the purpose of calculating the volume of waste water shall mean the area within the impoundment for rainfall and the actual water surface area for evaporation.

[39 FR 12825, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 48348, Oct. 15, 1975]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart, shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties 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: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) During any calendar month there may be discharged from the overflow of a process waste water impoundment either a volume of process waste water equal to the difference between the precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the evaporation within the impoundment for that month, or, if greater, a volume of process waste water equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established by

the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located (or as otherwise determined if no monthly data have been established by the National Climatic Center).

[39 FR 12825, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 50 FR 38342, Sept. 20, 1985]

§ 421.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) During any calendar month there may be discharged from the overflow of a process waste water impoundment either a volume of process waste water equal to the difference between the precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the evaporation within the impoundment for that month, or, if greater, a volume of process waste water equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located (or as otherwise determined if no monthly data have been established by the National Climatic Center).

[39 FR 12825, Apr. 8, 1974, as amended at 50 FR 38342, Sept. 20, 1985]

§ 421.14 [Reserved]

§ 421.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) During any calendar month there may be discharged from the overflow of a process waste water impoundment either a volume of process waste water equal to the difference between the precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the evaporation within the impoundment for that month, or, if greater, a volume of process waste water equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located (or as otherwise determined if no monthly data have been established by the National Climatic Center).

[39 FR 12825, Apr. 8, 1974]

§ 421.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new sources subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[50 FR 38342, Sept. 20, 1985]

Subpart B—Primary Aluminum Smelting Subcategory

§ 421.20 Applicability: description of the primary aluminum smelting subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of aluminum from alumina in the Hall-Heroult process.

§ 421.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter, shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean hot aluminum metal.

(c) If a permittee chooses to analyze for benzo(a)pyrene using any EPA-approved method, any ''non-detected'' measurements shall be considered zeroes for the purpose of determining compliance with this regulation.

[49 FR 8792, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 52 FR 25556, July 7, 1987]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available (BPT):

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	Metric units—kg/kkg of product English units—lbs/thousand lbs of product	
Fluoride	2.0	1.0
Total Suspended solids	3.0	1.5
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6 to 9 at all times.

[49 FR 8792, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 29794, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart B—Anode and Cathode Paste Plant Wet Air Pollution Control

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of paste produced	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.005	0.002
Antimony	.263	.117
Nickel	.075	.050
Aluminum	.831	.369
Fluoride	8.092	3.591

(b) Subpart (B)—Anode Contact Cooling and Briquette Quenching.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of anodes cast	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.007	0.003
Antimony	.403	.180
Nickel	.115	.077
Aluminum	1.277	.566
Fluoride	12.440	5.518

(c) Subpart (B)—Anode Bake Plant Wet Air Pollution Control (Closed Top Ring Furnace).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of anodes baked	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.146	0.067
Antimony	8.346	3.719
Nickel	2.378	1.600
Aluminum	26.420	11.720
Fluoride	257.300	114.200

(d) Subpart B—Anode Bake Plant Wet Air Pollution Control (Open Top Ring Furnace With Spray Tower Only).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of anodes baked	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.002	0.001
Antimony	.097	.043
Nickel	.028	.019
Aluminum	.306	.136
Fluoride	2.975	1.320

(e) Subpart B—Anode Bake Plant Wet Air Pollution Control (Open Top

Ring Furnace With Wet Electrostatic Precipitator and Spray Tower).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of anodes baked	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.025	0.011
Antimony	1.409	.628
Nickel	.402	.270
Aluminum	4.461	1.979
Fluoride	43.440	19.270

(f) Subpart B—Anode Bake Plant Wet Air Pollution Control (Tunnel Kiln).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of anodes baked	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.038	0.018
Antimony	2.197	.979
Nickel	.626	.421
Aluminum	6.953	3.084
Fluoride	67.710	30.050

(g) Subpart B—Cathode Reprocessing (Operated With Dry Potline Scrubbing and Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cryolite recovered	
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.181	0.547
Antimony	420.400	189.200
Cyanide	157.600	70.060
Nickel	80.570	35.030
Aluminum	273.200	122.600
Fluoride	29,430.000	13,310.000

(h) Subpart B—Cathode Reprocessing (Operated With Dry Potline Scrubbing and Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cryolite recovered	
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.181	0.547
Antimony	67.610	30.120
Cyanide	157.600	70.060
Nickel	19.270	12.960
Aluminum	214.000	94.930
Fluoride	2,084.000	924.800

(i) Subpart B—Cathode Reprocessing (Operated With Wet Potline Scrubbing).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of cryolite recovered	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Cyanide	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

(j) Subpart B—Potline Wet Air Pollution Control (Operated Without Cathode Reprocessing).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.028	0.013
Antimony	1.618	.721
Nickel	.461	.310
Aluminum	5.120	2.271
Fluoride	49.860	22.130

(k) Subpart B—Potline Wet Air Pollution Control (Operated With Cathode Reprocessing and Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.028	0.013
Antimony	10.060	4.525
Cyanide	3.771	1.676
Nickel	1.928	.838
Aluminum	6.537	2.933
Fluoride	703.900	318.500

(l) Potline Wet Air Pollution Control Cooperated With Cathode Reprocessing and Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Wastewaters).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.028	0.013
Antimony	1.618	.721
Cyanide	3.771	1.676
Nickel	0.461	.310
Aluminum	5.120	2.271
Fluoride	49.860	22.130

(m) Subpart B—Potroom Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.056	0.026
Antimony	3.204	1.428
Nickel	.913	.614
Aluminum	10.140	4.499
Fluoride	98.770	43.830

(n) Subpart B—Potline SO_2 Emissions Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.045	0.021
Antimony	2.588	1.153
Nickel	.738	.496
Aluminum	8.194	3.634
Fluoride	79.790	35.400

(o) Subpart B—Degassing Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	([1])	([1])
Antimony	5.036	2.244
Nickel	1.435	.965
Aluminum	15.940	7.071
Fluoride	155.300	68.880

[1] There shall be no discharge allowance for this pollutant.

(p) Subpart B—Pot Repair and Pot Soaking.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

(q) Subpart B—Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum product from direct chill casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	([1])	([1])
Antimony	2.565	1.143
Nickel	.731	.492

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Aluminum	8.120	3.602
Fluoride	79.080	35.090

[1] There shall be no discharge allowance for this pollutant.

(r) Subpart B—Continuous Rod Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum product from rod casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	([1])	([1])
Antimony	.201	.089
Nickel	.057	.038
Aluminum	.636	.282
Fluoride	6.188	2.746

[1] There shall be no discharge allowance for this pollutant.

(s) Subpart B—Stationary Casting or Shot Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum product from stationary casting or shot casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

[49 FR 8792, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 52 FR 25556, July 7, 1987]

§ 421.24 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Subpart B—Anode and Cathode Paste Plant Wet Air.

POLLUTION CONTROL—NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of paste produced	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000

POLLUTION CONTROL—NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart B—Anode Contact Cooling and Briquette Quenching.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of anodes cast	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.007	0.003
Antimony	.403	.180
Nickel	.115	.077
Aluminum	1.277	.566
Fluoride	12.440	5.518
Oil and grease	2.090	2.090
Total suspended solids	3.135	2.508
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart B—Anode Bake Plant Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of anodes baked	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart B—Cathode Reprocessing (Operated With Dry Potline Scrubbing and Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of cryolite recovered	
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.181	0.547

NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Antimony	420.400	189.200
Cyanide	157.600	70.060
Nickel	80.570	35.030
Aluminum	273.200	122.600
Fluoride	29,430.000	13,310.000
Oil and grease	350.300	350.300
Total suspended solids	2,172.000	945.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart B—Cathode Reprocessing (Operated With Dry Potline Scrubbing and Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of cryolite recovered	
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.181	0.547
Antimony	67.610	30.120
Cyanide	157.600	70.060
Nickel	19.270	12.960
Aluminum	214.000	94.930
Fluoride	2,084.000	924.800
Oil and grease	350.300	350.300
Total suspended solids	2,172.000	945.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart B—Potline Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart B—Potroom Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart B—Potline SO_2 Emissions Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.045	0.021
Antimony	2.588	1.153
Nickel	.738	.496
Aluminum	8.194	3.634
Fluoride	79.790	35.400
Oil and grease	13.410	13.410
Total suspended solids	20.120	16.090
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart B—Degassing Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart B—Pot Repair and Pot Soaking.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart B—Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum product from direct chill casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	(1)	(1)
Antimony	2.565	1.143
Nickel	.731	.492
Aluminum	8.120	3.602
Fluoride	79.080	35.090
Oil and grease	13.290	13.290
Total suspended solids	19.940	15.950
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] There shall be no discharge allowance for this pollutant.
[2] The pH shall be maintained within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times except for those situations when this waste is discharged separately and without commingling with any other waste-water in which case the pH shall be within the range of 6.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Subpart B—Continuous Rod Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum product from rod casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	(1)	(1)
Antimony	.201	.089
Nickel	.057	.038
Aluminum	.636	.282
Fluoride	6.188	2.746
Oil and grease	1.040	1.040
Total suspended solids	1.560	1.248
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] There shall be no discharge allowance for this pollutant.
[2] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Subpart B—Stationary Casting or Shot Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum product from stationary casting or shot casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Antimony	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8792, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984, as amended at 52 FR 25558, July 7, 1987]

§ 421.25 [Reserved]

§ 421.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary aluminum process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart B—Anode and Cathode Paste Plant Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of paste produced	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Nickel	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

(b) Subpart B—Anode Contact Cooling and Briquette Quenching.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of anodes cast	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.007	0.003
Nickel	.115	.077

PSNS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Fluoride	12.440	5.518

(c) Subpart B—Anode Bake Plant Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of anodes baked	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Nickel	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

(d) Subpart B—Cathode Reprocessing (Operated With Dry Potline Scrubbing and Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cryolite recovered	
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.181	0.547
Cyanide	157.600	70.060
Nickel	80.570	35.030
Fluoride	29,430.000	13,310.000

(e) Subpart B—Cathode Reprocessing (Operated With Dry Potline Scrubbing and Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cryolite recovered	
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.181	0.547
Cyanide	157.600	70.060
Nickel	19.270	12.960
Fluoride	2,084.000	924.800

(f) Subpart B—Potline Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Nickel	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

(g) Subpart B—Potroom Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Nickel	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

(h) Subpart B—Potline SO_2 Emissions Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.045	0.021
Nickel	.738	.496
Fluoride	79.790	35.400

(i) Subpart B—Degassing Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Nickel	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

(j) Subpart B—Pot Repair and Pot Soaking.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum produced from electrolytic reduction	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Nickel	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

(k) Subpart B—Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum product from direct chill casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	([1])	([1])
Nickel	.731	.492
Fluoride	79.080	35.090

[1] There shall be no discharge allowance for this pollutant.

(l) Subpart B—Continuous Rod Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum product from rod casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	([1])	([1])
Nickel	.057	.038
Fluoride	6.188	2.746

[1] There shall be no discharge allowance for this pollutant.

(m) Subpart B—Stationary Casting or Shot Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of aluminum product from stationary casting or shot casting	
Benzo(a)pyrene	.000	.....
Nickel	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

[49 FR 8792, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984, as amended at 52 FR 25559, July 7, 1987]

§ 421.27 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Secondary Aluminum Smelting Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8796, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.30 Applicability: Description of the secondary aluminum smelting subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the recovery, processing, and remelting of aluminum scrap to produce metallic aluminum alloys.

§ 421.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean hot aluminum metal.

(c) *At-the-source* means at or before the commingling of delacquering scrubber liquor blowdown with other process or nonprocess wastewaters.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart and which uses water for metal cooling, after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject

to the provisions of this subpart and which uses aluminum fluoride in its magnesium removal process (''demagging process''), after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart and which uses chlorine in its magnesium removal process, after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Effluent characteristic	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg magnesium removed)
TSS	175
COD	6.5
pH	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 9.0.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart and which processes residues by wet methods, after application of the best practical control technology currently available:

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Effluent characteristic	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)
TSS	1.5
Fluoride	0.4
Ammonia (as N)	0.01
Aluminum	1.0
Copper	0.003
COD	1.0
pH	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 9.0.

§ 421.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart C—Scrap Drying Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound's per million pounds) of aluminum scrap dried	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(b) Subpart C—Scrap Screening and Milling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound's per million pounds) of aluminum scrap screened and milled	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(c) Subpart C—Dross Washing.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound's per million pounds) of dross washed	
Lead	3.043	1.413
Zinc	11.090	4.565
Aluminum	66.410	29.450
Ammonia (as N)	1,449.000	636.900

(d) Subpart C—Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum demagged	
Lead	0.216	0.100
Zinc	0.786	0.324
Aluminum	4.711	2.090
Ammonia (as N)	102.800	45.180

(e) Subpart C—Delacquering Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound's per million pounds) of aluminum delacquered	
Lead	0.093	0.043
Zinc	0.340	0.140
Aluminum	2.035	0.903
Ammonia (as N)	44.389	19.514
Total phenolics (4-AAP method) [1]	0.004	.....

[1] At the source.

(f) Subpart C—Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.372	.173
Zinc	1.356	.558
Aluminum	8.120	3.602
Ammonia (as N)	177.200	77.880

(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Not Practiced On-Site).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum cast	
Lead	0.019	0.009
Zinc	0.068	0.028
Aluminum	0.409	0.182
Ammonia (as N)	8.931	3.926

(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chloride Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Practiced On Site).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(i) Subpart C—Stationary Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(j) Subpart C—Shot Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

[49 FR 8796, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29794, July 24, 1984; 52 FR 25559, July 7, 1987]

§ 421.34 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Subpart C—Scrap Drying Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average.
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum scrap dried	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times

(b) Subpart C—Scrap Screening and Milling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum scrap screened and milled	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart C—Dross Washing.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of dross washed	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart C—Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum demagged	
Lead	0.216	0.100

NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	0.786	0.324
Aluminum	4.711	2.090
Ammonia (as N)	102.800	45.180
Total suspended solids	11.570	9.252
Oil and grease	7.710	7.710
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart C—Delacquering Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum delacquered	
Lead	0.093	0.043
Zinc	0.340	0.140
Aluminum	2.035	0.903
Ammonia (as N)	44.389	19.514
Total phenolics (4–AAP method) 1	0.004	.....
Total suspended solids	4.995	3.996
Oil and grease	3.330	3.330
pH	(2)	(2)

1 At the source.
2 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart C—Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.372	.173
Zinc	1.356	.558
Aluminum	8.120	3.602
Ammonia (as N)	177.200	77.880
Total suspended solids	19.940	15.950
Oil and grease	13.290	13.290
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Not Practiced On-Site).

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum cast	
Lead	0.019	0.009
Zinc	0.068	0.028
Aluminum	0.409	0.182
Ammonia (as N)	8.931	3.926
Total suspended solids	1.005	0.804
Oil and grease	0.670	0.670
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Practiced On Site).

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart C—Stationary Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart C—Shot Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Aluminum	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
Oil and grease	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8796, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29794, July 24, 1984; 52 FR 25559, July 7, 1987]

§ 421.35 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary aluminum process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart C—Scrap Drying Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum scrap dried	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(b) Subpart C—Scrap Screening and Milling.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum scrap screened and milled	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(c) Subpart C—Dross Washing.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of dross washed	
Lead	3.043	1.413
Zinc	11.090	4.565
Ammonia (as N)	1,449.000	636.000

(d) Subpart C—Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum demagged	
Lead	0.216	0.100
Zinc	0.786	0.324
Amomonia (as N)	102.800	45.180

(e) Subpart C—Delacquering Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum delacquered	
Lead	0.093	0.043
Zinc	0.340	0.140
Ammonia (as N)	44.389	19.514
Total phenolics (4–AAP) method) [1]	0.004	.....

[1] At the source.

(f) Subpart C—Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.372	.173
Zinc	1.356	.558
Ammonia (as N)	177.200	77.800

(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Not Practiced On-Site).

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum cast	
Lead	0.019	0.009
Zinc	0.068	0.028
Amomonia (as N)	8.931	3.926

(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling. (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Practiced On Site.)

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(i) Subpart C—Stationary Casting Contact Cooling.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(j) Subpart C—Shot Casting Contact Cooling.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

[49 FR 8796, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29794, July 24, 1984; 52 FR 25560, July 7, 1987]

§ 421.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants introduced in secondary aluminum process wastewater into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart C—Scrap Drying Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum scrap dried	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(b) Subpart C—Scrap Screening and Milling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum scrap screened and milled	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(c) Subpart C—Dross Washing.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of dross washed	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(d) Subpart C—Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum demagged	
Lead	0.216	0.100
Zinc	0.786	0.324
Amomonia (as N)	102.800	45.180

(e) Subpart C—Delacquering Wet Air Pollution Control

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum delacquered	
Lead	0.093	0.043
Zinc	0.340	0.140
Ammonia (as N)	44.389	19.514
Total phenolics (4–AAP method) [1]	0.004	.....

[1] At the source.

(f) Subpart C—Direct Chill Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.372	.173
Zinc	1.356	.558
Ammonia (as N)	177.200	77.880

(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Control Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Not Practiced On-Site).

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/million lbs) of aluminum cast	
Lead	0.019	0.009
Zinc	0.068	0.028
Amomonia (as N)	8.931	3.926

(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control Is Practiced on Site).

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(i) Subpart C—Stationary Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(j) Subpart C—Shot Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of aluminum cast	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

[49 FR 8796, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29794, July 24, 1984; 52 FR 25560, July 7, 1987]

§ 421.37 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Primary Copper Smelting Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8800, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.40 Applicability: Description of the primary copper smelting subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to process wastewater discharges resulting from the primary smelting of copper from ore or ore concentrates. Primary copper smelting includes, but is not limited to, roasting, converting, leaching if preceded by a pyrometallurgical step, slag granulation and dumping, fire refining, and the casting of products from these operations.

§ 421.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 apply to this subpart.

(b) In the event that the waste streams covered by this subpart are combined for treatment or discharge with waste streams covered by Subparts E—Primary Electrolytic Copper Refining and/or Subpart I—Metallurgical Acid Plants, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property discharged shall not exceed the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property which could be discharged if each waste stream were discharged separately.

(c) For all impoundments constructed prior to the effective date of the interim final regulation (40 FR 8513), the term ''within the impoundment,'' when used to calculate the volume of process wastewater which may be discharged, means the water surface area within the impoundment at maximum capacity plus the surface area of the inside and outside slopes of the impoundment dam as well as the surface area between the outside edge of the impoundment dam and any seepage ditch adjacent to the dam upon which rain falls and is returned to the impoundment. For the purpose of such calculations, the surface area allowances set forth above shall not exceed more than 30 percent of the water surface area within the impoundment dam at maximum capacity.

(d) For all impoundments constructed on or after the effective date of the interim final regulation (the interim regulation was effective February 27, 1975; 40 FR 8513, February 27, 1975), the term ''within the impoundment,'' for purposes of calculating the volume of process wastewater which may be discharged, means the water surface area within the impoundment at maximum capacity.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 and paragraph (b) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§ 421.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

[49 FR 8800, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984]

§ 421.44 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards: There shall be discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

§ 421.45 [Reserved]

§ 421.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary copper smelting process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 421.47 [Reserved]

Subpart E—Primary Electrolytic Copper Refining Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8801, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.50 Applicability: Description of the primary electrolytic copper refining subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to process wastewater discharges resulting from the electrolytic refining of primary copper, including, but not limited to, anode casting performed at refineries which are not located on-site with a smelter, product casting, and by-product recovery.

§ 421.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and

methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* means electrolytically refined copper.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Effluent characteristic	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of Daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	(Metric units, kg/kkg of product; English units, pounds per 1,000 lb of product)	
Total suspended solids	0.100	0.050
Copper	0.0017	0.0008
Cadmium	0.00006	0.00003
Lead	0.0006	0.0026
Zinc	0.0012	0.0003
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 421.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart E—Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper cast	
Arsenic	.692	.309
Copper	.638	.304

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Nickel	.274	.184

(b) Subpart E—Anode and Cathode Rinse.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode copper production	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000

(c) Subpart E—Spent Electrolyte.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper cathode production	
Arsenic	.068	.031
Copper	.063	.030
Nickel	.027	.018

(d) Subpart E—Casting Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of casting production	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000

(e) Subpart E—By-Product Recovery.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of product recovered from electrolytic slimes processing	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000

[49 FR 8801, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.54 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Subpart E—Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper cast	
Arsenic	.692	.309
Copper	.638	.304
Nickel	.274	.184
Total suspended solids	7.470	5.976
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart E—Anode and Cathode Rinse.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode copper production	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart E—Spent Electrolyte.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper cathode production	
Arsenic	.068	.031
Copper	.063	.030
Nickel	.027	.018
Total suspended solids	.735	.588
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart E—Casting Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of casting production	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart E—By-Product Recovery.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of product recovered from electrolytic slimes processing	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8801, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.55 [Reserved]

§ 421.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of

wastewater pollutants in primary electrolytic copper refining process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart E—Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper cast	
Arsenic	.692	.309
Copper	.638	.304
Nickel	.274	.184

(b) Subpart E—Anode and Cathode Rinse.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode copper production	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000

(c) Subpart E—Spent Electrolyte.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode copper production	
Arsenic	.068	.031
Copper	.063	.030
Nickel	.027	.018

(d) Subpart E—Casting Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of casting production	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000

(e) Subpart E—By-Product Recovery.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of product recovered from electrolytic slimes processing	
Arsenic	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Nickel	.000	.000

[49 FR 8801, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.57 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Secondary Copper Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8802, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.60 Applicability: Description of the secondary copper subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the recovery, processing, and remelting of new and used copper scrap and residues to produce copper metal and copper alloys, but are not applicable to continuous rod casting.

§ 421.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) For all impoundments constructed prior to the effective date of this regulation the term ''within the impoundment'' when used for purposes of calculating the volume of process wastewater which may be discharged shall mean the water surface area within the impoundment at maximum capacity plus the surface area of the inside and outside slopes of the impoundment dam as well as the surface area between the outside edge of the impoundment dam and any seepage ditch immediately adjacent to the dam upon which rain falls and is returned to the impoundment. For the purpose of such calculations, the surface area allowances set forth above shall not be

more than 30 percent of the water surface area within the impoundment dam at maximum capacity.

(c) For all impoundments constructed on or after the effective date of this regulation, the term ''within the impoundment'' for purposes of calculating the volume of process wastewater which may be discharged shall mean the water surface area within the impoundment at maximum capacity.

(d) The term *pond water surface area* when used for the purpose of calculating the volume of wastewater which may be discharged shall mean the water surface area of the pond created by the impoundment for storage of process wastewater at normal operating level. This surface shall in no case be less than one-third of the surface area of the maximum amount of water which could be contained by the impoundment. The normal operating level shall be the average level of the pond during the preceding calendar month.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available: Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the areas in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

(c) During any calendar month there may be discharged from a process wastewater impoundment either a volume of process wastewater equal to the difference between the precipitation for the month that falls within the impoundment and either the evaporation from the pond water surface area for that month, or a volume of process wastewater equal to the difference between the mean precipitation for that month that falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation from the pond water surface area as establsihed by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located (or as otherwise determined if no monthly data have been established by the National Climatic Center), whichever is greater.

(d) Any process wastewater discharged pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall comply with each of the following requirements:

Effluent limitations	Effluent characteristic	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	Metric Units (mg/l) English Units (ppm)	
TSS	50	25
Cu	0.5	0.25
Zn	10	5
Oil and grease	20	10
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[49 FR 8802, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984]

§ 421.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, there shall be

no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) a process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater which is equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§ 421.64 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

§ 421.65 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary copper process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) A process wastewater impoundment which is designed, constructed, and operated so as to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the area in which such impoundment is located may discharge that volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation that falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such event occurs.

§ 421.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary copper process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 421.67 [Reserved]

Subpart G—Primary Lead Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8803, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.70 Applicability: Description of the primary lead subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of lead at primary lead smelters and refineries.

§ 421.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Subpart G—Sinter Plant Materials Handling Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of sinter production	
Lead	594.000	270.000
Zinc	525.000	219.600
Total suspended solids	14,760.000	7,020.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furance lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Slag Granulation.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furance lead bullion produced	
Lead	6,155.000	2,798.000
Zinc	5,446.000	2,276.000
Total suspended solids	153,000.000	72,740.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Slag Granulation.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of slag, speiss, or matte granulated	
Lead	9,499.000	4,318.000
Zinc	8,405.000	3,512.000
Total suspended solids	236,000.000	112,300.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of dross reverberatory furnace production	
Lead	15,920.000	7,235.000
Zinc	14,080.000	5,884.000
Total suspended solids	395,500.000	188,100.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart G—Zinc Fuming Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furance lead bullion produced	
Lead	702.900	319.500
Zinc	622.000	259.900
Total suspended solids	17,470.000	8,307.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Slag Granulation.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	32,730.000	14,880.000
Zinc	28,960.000	12,100.000
Total suspended solids	813,300.000	386,800.000

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart G—Facility Washdown.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart G—Employee Handwash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	5.445	2.475
Zinc	4.818	2.013
Total suspended solids	135.300	64.350
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart G—Respirator Wash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	8.745	3.975
Zinc	7.738	3.233
Total suspended solids	217.300	103.400
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Subpart G—Laundering of Uniforms.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	25.580	11.630
Zinc	22.630	9.455
Total suspended solids	635.500	302.300
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8803, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart G—Sinter Plant Materials Handling Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of sinter production	
Lead	100.800	46.800
Zinc	367.200	151.200

(b) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnace lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(c) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Slag Granulation.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnace lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(d) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Slag Granulation.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of slag, speiss, or matte granulated	
Lead	1,612.000	748.400
Zinc	5,872.000	2,418.000

(e) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of dross reverberatory furnace production	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(f) Subpart G—Zinc Fuming Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnance lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(g) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Slag Granulation.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(h) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(i) Subpart G—Facility Washdown.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(j) Subpart G—Employee Handwash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	.924	.429
Zinc	3.366	1.386

(k) Subpart G—Respirator Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	1.484	.689
Zinc	5.406	2.226

(l) Subpart G—Laundering of Uniforms.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produce	
Lead	4.340	2.015
Zinc	15.810	6.510

§ 421.74 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following performance standards:

(a) Subpart G—Sinter Plant Materials Handling Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of sinter production	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnace lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Slag Granulation.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnance lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Slag Granulation.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of slag, speiss, or matte granulated	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of dross reverberatory furnace production	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart G—Zinc Fuming Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnace lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Slag Granulation.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart G—Facility Washdown.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart G—Employee Handwash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	.924	.429
Zinc	3.366	1.386
Total suspended solids	49.500	39.600
pH	(1)	(1)

Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart G—Respirator Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	1.484	.689
Zinc	5.406	2.226
Total suspended solids	79.500	63.600
pH	(1)	(1)

Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Subpart G—Laundering of Uniforms.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	4.340	2.015
Zinc	15.810	6.510
Total suspended solids	232.500	186.000
pH	(1)	(1)

Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8803, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.75 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 mut comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary lead process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart G—Sinter Plant Materials Handling Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of sinter production	
Lead	100.800	46.800
Zinc	367.200	151.200

(b) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or polluntant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pound per billion pounds) of blast furnance lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(c) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Slag Granulation.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pound per billion pounds) of blast furance lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(d) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Slag Granulation.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of slag, speiss, or matte granulated	
Lead	1,612.000	748.400
Zinc	5,872.000	2,418.000

(e) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Furnance Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of dross reverberatory furnace production	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(f) Subpart G—Zinc Fuming Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnace lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(g) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Slag Granulation.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(h) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(i) Subpart G—Facility Washdown.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced.	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(j) Subpart G—Employee Handwash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	.924	.429
Zinc	3.366	1.386

(k) Subpart G—Respirator Wash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	1.484	.689
Zinc	5.406	2.226

(l) Subpart G—Laundering of Uniforms.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	4.340	2.015
Zinc	15.810	6.510

§ 421.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary lead process wastewaters introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values.

(a) Subpart G—Sinter Plant Materials Handling Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of sinter production	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(b) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnace lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(c) Subpart G—Blast Furnace Slag Granulation.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnace lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(d) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Slag Granulation.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of slag, speiss, or matte granulated	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(e) Subpart G—Dross Reverberatory Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of dross reverberatory furnace production	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(f) Subpart G—Zinc Fuming Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of blast furnace lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(g) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Slag Granulation.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(h) Subpart G—Hard Lead Refining Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of hard lead produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(i) Subpart G—Facility Washdown.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(j) Subpart G—Employee Handwash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	.924	.429
Zinc	3.366	1.386

(k) Subpart G—Respirator Wash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	1.484	.689
Zinc	5.406	2.226

(l) Subpart G—Laundering of Uniforms.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kkg (pounds per billion pounds) of lead bullion produced	
Lead	4.340	2.015
Zinc	15.810	6.510

§ 421.77 [Reserved]

Subpart H—Primary Zinc Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8808, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.80 Applicability: Description of the primary zinc subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of primary zinc by either electrolytic or pyrolytic means.

§ 421.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* shall mean zinc metal.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Effluent characteristics	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of Daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
	(1) Metric Units (kg/kkg of product) (1) English Units (pounds per 1,000 pounds of product)	
TSS	0.42	0.21
As	0.0016	0.0008
Cd	0.008	0.004
Se	0.08	0.04
Zn	0.08	0.04
pH	(1)	(1)

Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

[49 FR 8808, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984]

§ 421.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart H—Zinc Reduction Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc reduced	
Cadmium	.334	.134
Copper	2.135	1.018
Lead	.467	.217
Zinc	1.702	.701

(b) Subpart H—Preleach of Zinc Concentrates.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate leached	
Cadmium	.180	.072
Copper	1.153	.550
Lead	.252	.117
Zinc	.919	.378

(c) Subpart H—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc processed through leaching	
Cadmium	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(d) Subpart H—Electrolyte Bleed Wastewater.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode zinc produced	
Cadmium	.086	.035
Copper	.553	.264
Lead	.121	.056
Zinc	.441	.182

(e) Subpart H—Cathode and Anode Wash Wastewater.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode zinc produced	
Cadmium	.150	.060
Copper	.961	.458
Lead	.210	.098
Zinc	.766	.315

(f) Subpart H—Casting Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc cast	
Cadmium	.051	.021
Copper	.329	.157
Lead	.072	.033
Zinc	.262	.108

(g) Subpart H—Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc cast	
Cadmium	.036	.014
Copper	.232	.110
Lead	.051	.024
Zinc	.185	.076

(h) Subpart H—Cadmium Plant Wastewater.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cadmium produced	
Cadmium	1.234	.494
Copper	7.899	3.765
Lead	1.728	.802
Zinc	6.295	2.592

§ 421.84 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Subpart H—Zinc Reduction Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc reduced	
Cadmium	.334	.134
Copper	2.135	1.018
Lead	.467	.217
Zinc	1.702	.701
Total suspended solids	25.020	20.020
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart H—Preleach of Zinc Concentrates.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate leached	
Cadmium	.180	.072
Copper	1.153	.550
Lead	.252	.117
Zinc	.919	.378
Total suspended solids	13.520	10.810
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart H—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc processed through leaching	
Cadmium	.000	.000
Copper	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart H—Electrolyte Bleed Wastewater.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode zinc produced	
Cadmium	.086	.035
Copper	.553	.264
Lead	.121	.056
Zinc	.441	.182
Total suspended solids	6.480	5.184
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart H—Cathode and Anode Wash Wastewater.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode zinc produced	
Cadmium	.150	.060
Copper	.961	.458
Lead	.210	.098
Zinc	.766	.315
Total suspended solids	11.270	9.012
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart H—Casting Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc cast	
Cadmium	.051	.021
Copper	.329	.157
Lead	.072	.033

NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	.262	.108
Total suspended solids	3.855	3.084
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart H—Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc cast	
Cadmium	.036	.014
Copper	.232	.110
Lead	.051	.024
Zinc	.185	.076
Total suspended solids	2.715	2.172
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart H—Cadmium Plant Wastewater.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cadmium produced	
Cadmium	1.234	.494
Copper	7.899	3.765
Lead	1.728	.802
Zinc	6.295	2.592
Total suspended solids	92.570	74.050
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8808, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.85 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary zinc process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart H—Zinc Reduction Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc reduced	
Cadmium	.334	.134
Zinc	1.702	.701

(b) Subpart H—Preleach of Zinc Concentrates.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate leached	
Cadmium	.180	.072
Zinc	.919	.378

(c) Subpart H—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc processed through leaching	
Cadmium	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(d) Subpart H—Electrolyte Bleed Wastewater.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode zinc produced	
Cadmium	.086	.035
Zinc	.441	.182

(e) Subpart H—Cathode and Anode Wash Wastewater.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode zinc produced	
Cadmium	.150	.060

PSES—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	.766	.315

(f) Subpart H—Casting Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc cast	
Cadmium	.051	.021
Zinc	.262	.108

(g) Subpart H—Casting Contact Cooling.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc cast	
Cadmium	.036	.014
Zinc	.185	.076

(h) Subpart H—Cadmium Plant Wastewater.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cadmium produced	
Cadmium	1.234	.494
Zinc	6.295	2.592

§ 421.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary zinc process wastewaters introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart H—Zinc Reduction Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc reduced	
Cadmium	.334	.134
Zinc	1.702	.701

(b) Subpart H—Preleach of Zinc Concentrates.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate leached	
Cadmium	.180	.072
Zinc	.919	.378

(c) Subpart H—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc processed through leaching	
Cadmium	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000

(d) Subpart H—Electrolyte Bleed Wastewater.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode zinc produced	
Cadmium	.086	.035
Zinc	.441	.182

(e) Subpart H—Cathode and Anode Wash Wastewater.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode zinc produced	
Cadmium	.150	.060

PSNS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	.766	.315

(f) Subpart H—Casting Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc cast	
Cadmium	.051	.021
Zinc	.262	.108

(g) Subpart H—Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zinc cast	
Cadmium	0.036	0.014
Zinc	0.185	0.076

(h) Subpart H—Cadmium Plant Wastewater.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cadmium produced	
Cadmium	1.234	0.494
Zinc	6.295	2.592

§ 421.87 [Reserved]

Subpart I—Metallurgical Acid Plants Subcategory

§ 421.90 Applicability: Description of the metallurgical acid plants subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to process wastewater discharges resulting from or associated with the manufacture of by-product sulfuric

acid at primary copper smelters, primary zinc facilities, primary lead facilities, and primary molybdenum facilities, including any associated air pollution control or gas-conditioning systems for sulfur dioxide off-gases from pyrometallurgical operations.

[49 FR 8811, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 38342, Sept. 20, 1985]

§ 421.91 Specialized definitions.

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *product* means 100 percent equivalent sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4 capacity.

[50 FR 38342, Sept. 20, 1985]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART I—METALLURGICAL ACID PLANT

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds of 100% sulfuric acid capacity	
Cadmium	0.180	0.090
Copper	5.000	2.000
Lead	1.800	0.790
Zinc	3.600	0.900
Fluoride [1]	212.800	121.000
Molybdenum [1]	40.180	20.790
Total suspended solids	304.000	152.000
pH	[2]	[2]

[1] For Molybdenum Acid Plants Only.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38342, Sept. 20, 1985; 50 FR 52776, Dec. 26, 1985]

§ 421.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

SUBPART I—METALLURGICAL ACID PLANT—BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of 100 pct sulfuric acid capacity	
Arsenic	3.550	1.584
Cadmium	0.511	0.204
Copper	3.269	1.558
Lead	0.715	0.332
Zinc	2.605	1.073
Fluoride [1]	89.390	50.820
Molybdenum [1]	[Reserved]	[Reserved].

[1] For Molybdenum acid plants only.

[50 FR 38343, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31697, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.94 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

SUBPART I—METALLURGICAL ACID PLANT—NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of 100 pct sulfuric acid capacity	
Arsenic	3.550	1.584
Cadmium	0.511	0.204
Copper	3.269	1.558
Lead	0.715	0.332
Zinc	2.605	1.073
Fluoride [1]	89.390	50.820
Molybdenum [1]	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Total suspended solids	38.310	30.650
pH	([2])	([2])

[1] For Molybdenum acid plants only.
[2] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38343, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31697, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.95 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in metallurgical acid plant blowdown introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

SUBPART I—METALLURGICAL ACID PLANT—PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per/million pounds) of 100 pct sulfuric acid capacity	
Cadmium	0.511	0.204
Zinc	2.605	1.073

[50 FR 38343, Sept. 20, 1985]

§ 421.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in metallurgical acid plant blowdown introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

SUBPART I—METALLURGICAL ACID PLANT—PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of 100 pct sulfuric acid capacity	
Arsenic	3.550	1.584
Cadmium	0.511	0.204
Copper	3.269	1.558
Lead	0.715	0.332
Zinc	2.605	1.073
Fluoride [1]	89.390	50.820
Molybdenum [1]	[Reserved]	[Reserved].

[1] For Molybdenum acid plants only.

[50 FR 38343, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31697, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.97 [Reserved]

Subpart J—Primary Tungsten Subcategory

§ 421.100 Applicability: Description of the primary tungsten subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of tungsten at primary tungsten facilities.

[49 FR 8812, Mar. 8, 1984]

§ 421.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general information, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

[49 FR 8812, Mar. 8, 1984]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Subpart J—Tungstic Acid Rinse.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	17.230	8.205
Zinc	59.900	25.030
Ammonia (as N)	5,469.000	2,404.00
Total suspended solids	1,682.000	800.000
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart J—Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	15.040	7.162
Zinc	52.280	21.840
Ammonia (as N)	4,773.000	2,098.000
Total suspended solids	1,468.000	698.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	8.057	3.837
Zinc	28.011	11.700
Ammonia (as N)	2,557.000	1,124.000
Total suspended solids	786.200	374.100
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	37.160	17.700
Zinc	129.200	53.970

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	11,790.000	5,185.000
Total Suspended solids	3,627.000	1,726.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	37.160	17.700
Zinc	129.200	53.970
Ammonia (as N) (2)	11,790.000	5,185.000
Total suspended solids	3,627.000	1,726.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

2 The effluent limitation guideline for this pollutant does not apply if (a) the mother liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffinate from the ion exchange process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/l; (b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and (c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commingled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal.

(g) Subpart J—Calcium Tungstate Precipitate Wash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of calcium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	31.000	14.760
Zinc	107.800	45.020
Ammonia (as N)	9,838.000	4,325.000
Total suspended solids	3,026.000	1,439.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart J—Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium paratungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	11.600	5.523
Zinc	40.320	16.850
Ammonia (as N)	3,681.000	1,618.000
Total suspended solids	1,132.000	538.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Water of Formation.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.026	0.013
Zinc	0.092	0.038
Ammonia (as N)	8.398	3.692
Total suspended solids	2.583	1.229
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	12.940	6.161

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	44.970	18.790
Ammonia (as N)	4,106.000	1,805.000
Total suspended solids	1,263.000	600.700
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Water of Formation.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.205	.098
Zinc	.714	.298
Ammonia (as N)	65.190	28.660
Total suspended solids	20.050	9.536
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Subpart J—Tungsten Powder Acid Leach and Wash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	1.008	0.48
Zinc	3.504	1.464
Ammonia (as N)	319.900	140.700
Total suspended solids	98.400	46.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Subpart J—Molybdenum Sulfide Precipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8812, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 1706, Jan. 21, 1988]

§ 421.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart J—Tungstic Acid Rinse.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	11.490	5.333
Zinc	41.850	17.230
Ammonia (as N)	5,469.000	2,404.000

(b) Subpart J—Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	1.003	0.466
Zinc	3.653	1.504
Ammonia (as N)	477.400	209.900

(c) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(d) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	5.372	2.494
Zinc	19.570	8.057
Ammonia (as N)	2,557.000	1,124.000

(e) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N)	11,790.000	5,185.000

(f) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N) [1]	11,790.000	5,185.000

[1] The effluent limitation for this pollutant does not apply if a) the motor liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffinate from the ion exchange process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/1; b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commingled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal.

(g) Subpart J—Calcium Tungstate Precipitate Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of calcium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	20.670	9.594
Zinc	75.280	31.000
Ammonia (as N)	9,838.000	4,325.000

(h) Subpart J—Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of ammonium paratungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(i) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.773	0.359
Zinc	2.817	1.160
Ammonia (as N)	368.200	161.900

(j) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Water of Formation.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.018	0.008
Zinc	0.064	0.026
Ammonia (as N)	8.398	3.692

(k) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	0.862	0.400
Zinc	3.142	1.294
Ammonia (as N)	410.600	180.500

(l) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Water of Formation.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	0.137	0.064
Zinc	0.499	0.205
Ammonia (as N)	65.190	28.660

(m) Subpart J—Tungsten Powder Acid Leach and Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	0.672	0.312
Zinc	2.448	1.008
Ammonia (as N)	319.900	140.700

(n) Subpart J—Molybdenum Sulfide Precipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

[49 FR 8812, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 1708, Jan. 21, 1988]

§ 421.104 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Subpart J—Tungstic Acid Rinse.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	11.490	5.333
Zinc	41.850	17.230
Ammonia (as N)	5,469.000	2,404.000
Total suspended solids	615.400	492.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart J—Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	1.003	0.466
Zinc	3.653	1.504
Ammonia (as N)	477.400	209.900
Total suspended solids	53.720	42.970
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	5.372	2.494
Zinc	19.570	8.057
Ammonia (as N)	2,557.000	1,124.000
Total suspended solids	287.800	229.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N)	11,790.000	5,185.000
Total suspended solids	1,327.000	1,062.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N) (2)	11,790.000	5,185.000
Total suspended solids	1,327.000	1,062.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

2 The new source standard for this pollutant does not apply if (a) the mother liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffinate from the ion exchange process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/l; (b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and (c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commingled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal.

(g) Subpart J—Calcium Tungstate Precipitate Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of calcium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	20.670	9.594
Zinc	75.280	31.000
Ammonia (as N)	9,838.000	4,325.000
Total suspended solids	1,107.000	885.600
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart J—Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium paratungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.773	0.359
Zinc	2.817	1.160
Ammonia (as N)	368.200	161.900
Total suspended solids	41.430	33.150
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Water of Formation.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.018	0.008
Zinc	0.064	0.026
Ammonia (as N)	8.398	3.692
Total suspended solids	0.945	0.756
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.862	.400
Zinc	3.142	1.294
Ammonia (as N)	410.600	180.500
Total suspended solids	46.200	36.960
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Water of Formation.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.137	.064
Zinc	.499	.205
Ammonia (as N)	65.190	28.660
Total suspended solids	7.335	5.868
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Subpart J—Tungsten Power Acid Leach and Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.672	.312
Zinc	2.448	1.008
Ammonia (as N)	319.900	140.700
Total suspended solids	36.000	28.800

NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Subpart J—Molybdenum Sulfide Precipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.00	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1]Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8812, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 1709, Jan. 21, 1988]

§ 421.105 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary tungsten process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart J—Tungstic Acid Rinse.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	11.490	5.333
Zinc	41.850	17.230
Ammonia (as N)	5,469.000	2,404.000

(b) Subpart J—Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	1.003	0.466
Zinc	3.653	1.504
Ammonia (as N)	477.400	209.900

(c) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(d) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	5.372	2.494
Zinc	19.570	8.057
Ammonia (as N)	2,557.000	1,124.000

(e) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N)	11,790.000	5,185.000

(f) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N) [1]	11,790.000	5,185.000

[1] The pretreatment standard for this pollutant does not apply if (a) the mother liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffinate from the ion exchange process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/l; (b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and (c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commingled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal.

(g) Subpart J—Calcium Tungstate Precipitate Wash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of calcium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	20.670	9.594
Zinc	75.280	31.000
Ammonia (as N)	9,838.000	4,325.000

(h) Subpart J—Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of ammonium paratungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(i) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.773	0.359
Zinc	2.817	1.160

PSES—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	368.200	161.900

(j) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Water of Formation.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.018	0.008
Zinc	0.064	0.026
Ammonia (as N)	8.398	3.692

(k) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.862	.400
Zinc	3.142	1.294
Ammonia (as N)	410.600	180.500

(l) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Water of Formation.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.137	.064
Zinc	.499	.205
Ammonia (as N)	65.190	28.660

(m) Subpart J—Tungsten Powder Acid Leach and Wash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.672	.312
Zinc	2.448	1.008
Ammonia (as N)	319.900	140.700

(n) Subpart J—Molybdenum Sulfide Precipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

[49 FR 8812, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 1711, Jan. 21, 1988]

§ 421.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary tungsten process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart J—Tungstic Acid Rinse.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	11.490	5.333
Zinc	41.850	17.230
Ammonia (as N)	5,469.000	2,404.000

(b) Subpart J—Acid Leach Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of tungstic acid (as W) produced	
Lead	1.003	0.466
Zinc	3.653	1.504
Ammonia (as N)	477.400	209.900

(c) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(d) Subpart J—Alkali Leach Wash Condensate.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of sodium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	5.372	2.494
Zinc	19.570	8.057
Ammonia (as N)	2,557.000	1,124.000

(e) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N)	11,790.000	5,185.000

(f) Subpart J—Ion Exchange Raffinate (Not Commingled With Other Process or Nonprocess Waters).

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of ammonium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	24.780	11.500
Zinc	90.240	37.160
Ammonia (as N)(1)	11,790.000	5,185.000

[1] The pretreatment standard for this pollutant does not apply if a) the mother liquor feed to the ion exchange process or the raffinate from the ion exchange process contains sulfates at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/l; b) this mother liquor or raffinate is treated by ammonia steam stripping; and c) such mother liquor or raffinate is not commingled with any other process or nonprocess waters prior to steam stripping for ammonia removal.

(g) Subpart J—Calcium Tungstate Precipitate Wash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of calcium tungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	20.670	9.594
Zinc	75.280	31.000
Ammonia (as N)	9,838.000	4,325.000

(h) Subpart J—Crystallization and Drying of Ammonium Paratungstate.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of ammonium paratungstate (as W) produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(i) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.773	0.359
Zinc	2.817	1.160

PSNS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	368.200	161.900

(j) Subpart J—Ammonium Paratungstate Conversion to Oxides Water of Formation.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of tungstic oxide (as W) produced	
Lead	0.018	0.008
Zinc	0.064	0.026
Ammonia (as N)	8.398	3.692

(k) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.862	.400
Zinc	3.142	1.294
Ammonia (as N)	410.600	180.500

(l) Subpart J—Reduction to Tungsten Water of Formation.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (lb/ million lbs) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.137	.064
Zinc	.499	.205
Ammonia (as N)	65.190	28.660

(m) Subpart J—Tungsten Powder Acid Leach and Wash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (parts per million) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	.672	.312
Zinc	2.448	1.008
Ammonia (as N)	319.900	140.700

(n) Subpart J—Molybdenum Sulfide Precipitation Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (parts per million) of tungsten metal produced	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

[49 FR 8812, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 1712, Jan. 21, 1988]

§ 421.107 [Reserved]

Subpart K—Primary Columbium-Tantalum Subcategory

§ 421.110 Applicability: Description of the primary columbium-tantalum subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of columbium or tantalum by primary columbium-tantalum facilities.

[49 FR 8817, Mar. 8, 1984]

§ 421.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

[49 FR 8817, Mar. 8, 1984]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Subpart K—Concentrate Digestion Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	2.612	1.244
Zinc	9.080	3.794
Ammonia (as N)	829.000	364.500
Fluoride	217.700	124.400
Total suspended solids	255.000	121.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Raffinate.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	3.888	1.851
Zinc	13.520	5.647
Ammonia (as N)	1,233.000	542.500
Fluoride	324.000	185.100
Total Suspended Solids	379.500	189.500
pH	(1)	(1)

Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	1.032	.491
Zinc	3.586	1.498
Ammonia (as N)	327.400	143.900
Fluoride	85.960	49.120
Total suspended solids	100.700	47.890
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	5.750	2.738
Zinc	19.990	8.350
Ammonia (as N)	1,825.000	802.200
Fluoride	479.100	273.800
Total suspended solids	561.300	267.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	26.680	12.700
Zinc	92.730	38.740
Ammonia (as N)	8,466.000	3,722.000
Fluoride	2,223.000	1,270.000
Total suspended solids	2,604.000	1,239.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart K—Tantalum Salt Drying.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt dried	
Lead	25.430	12.110
Zinc	88.390	36.930
Ammonia (as N)	8,070.000	3,548.000
Fluoride	2,119.000	1,211.000
Total suspended solids	2,482.000	1,181.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart K—Oxides Calcining Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium-tantalum oxide dried	
Lead	16.140	7.685
Zinc	56.100	23.440
Ammonia (as N)	5,122.000	2,252.000
Fluoride	1,345.000	768.500
Total suspended solids	1,576.000	749.200
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	69.750	33.220
Zinc	242.500	101.300
Ammonia (as N)	22,140.000	9,732.000
Fluoride	5,813.000	3,322.000
Total suspended solids	6,809.000	3,239.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	.858	.409
Zinc	2.983	1.246
Ammonia (as N)	272.400	119.700
Fluoride	71.510	40.860
Total suspended solids	83.770	39.840
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart K—Tantalum Powder Wash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum power washed	
Lead	8.582	4.087
Zinc	29.830	12.470
Ammonia (as N)	2,724.000	1,198.000
Fluoride	715.200	408.700
Total suspended solids	837.800	398.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart K—Consolidation and Casting Contact Cooling.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium or tantalum cast or consolidated	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8817, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984; 50 FR 12253, Mar. 28, 1985]

§ 421.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart K—Concentrate Digestion Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	.174	.081

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	.635	.261
Ammonia (as N)	82.910	36.450
Fluoride	21.770	12.440

(b) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Raffinate.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/Kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	2.592	1.203
Zinc	9.442	3.888
Ammonia (as N)	1,233.000	542.5000
Fluoride	324.000	185.100

(c) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	.069	.032
Zinc	.251	.103
Ammonia (as N)	32.790	14.420
Fluoride	8.610	4.920

(d) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	3.833	1.780
Zinc	13.960	5.750
Ammonia (as N)	1,825.000	802.200
Fluoride	479.100	273.800

(e) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	1.778	.826
Zinc	6.478	2.668
Ammonia (as N)	846.600	372.200
Fluoride	222.300	127.000

(f) Subpart K—Tantalum Salt Drying.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt dried	
Lead	16.950	7.871
Zinc	61.750	25.430
Ammonia (as N)	8,070.000	3,548.000
Fluoride	2,119.000	1,211.000

(g) Subpart K—Oxides Calcining Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium-tantalum oxide	
Lead	1.076	.500
Zinc	3.919	1.614
Ammonia (as N)	512.200	225.200
Fluoride	134.500	76.840

(h) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	46.500	21.590
Zinc	169.400	69.750
Ammonia (as N)	22,140.000	9,732.000
Fluoride	5,813.000	3,322.000

(i) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	.572	.266
Zinc	2.084	.858
Fluoride	71.510	40.860

(j) Subpart K—Tantalum Powder Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder washed	
Lead	5.721	2.656
Zinc	20.840	8.582
Ammonia (as N)	2,724.000	1,198.000
Fluoride	715.200	408.700

(k) Subpart K—Consolidation and Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium or tantalum cast or consolidated	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

[49 FR 8817, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 12253, Mar. 28, 1985]

§421.114 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Subpart K—Concentrate Digestion Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	.174	.081
Zinc	.635	.261
Ammonia (as N)	82.910	36.450
Fluoride	21.770	12.440
Total suspended solids	9.330	7.464
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Raffinate.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	2.592	1.203
Zinc	9.442	3.888
Ammonia (as N)	1,233.000	542.5000
Fluoride	324.000	185.100
Total Suspended Solids	138.900	111.100
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	.069	.032
Zinc	.251	.103
Ammonia (as N)	32.790	14.420
Fluoride	8.610	4.920
Total suspended solids	3.690	2.952
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	3.833	1.780
Zinc	13.960	5.750

NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	1,825.000	802.200
Fluoride	479.100	273.800
Total suspended solids	205.400	164.300
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	1.778	.826
Zinc	6.478	2.668
Ammonia (as N)	846.600	372.200
Fluoride	222.300	127.000
Total suspended solids	95.270	76.210
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart K—Tantalum Salt Drying.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt dried	
Lead	16.950	7.871
Zinc	61.750	25.430
Ammonia (as N)	8,070.000	3,548.000
Fluoride	2,119.000	1,211.000
Total suspended solids	908.200	726.500
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart K—Oxides Calcining Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium-tantalum oxide dried	
Lead	1.076	.500
Zinc	3.919	1.614
Ammonia (as N)	512.200	225.200
Fluoride	134.500	76.840
Total suspended solids	57.630	46.110
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	46.500	21.590
Zinc	169.400	69.750
Ammonia (as N)	22,140.000	9,732.000
Fluoride	5,813.000	3,322.000
Total suspended solids	2,491.000	1,993.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	.572	.266
Zinc	2.084	.858
Ammonia (as N)	272.400	119.700
Fluoride	71.510	40.860
Total suspended solids	30.650	24.520
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart K—Tantalum Powder Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder washed	
Lead	5.721	2.656
Zinc	20.840	8.582
Ammonia (as N)	2,724.000	1,198.000
Fluoride	715.200	408.700
Total suspended solids	306.500	245.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart K—Consolidation and Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium or tantalum cast or consolidated	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8817, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984; 50 FR 12253, Mar. 28, 1985]

§421.115 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary columbium-tantalum process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart K—Concentrate Digestion Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	.174	.081
Zinc	.635	.261
Ammonia (as N)	82.910	36.450
Fluoride	21.770	12.440

(b) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Raffinate.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	2.592	1.203
Zinc	9.442	3.888
Ammonia (as N)	1,233.000	542.5000

PSES—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Fluoride	324.000	185.100

(c) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	.069	.032
Zinc	.251	.103
Ammonia (as N)	32.790	14.420
Fluoride	8.610	4.920

(d) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	3.833	1.780
Zinc	13.960	5.750
Ammonia (as N)	1,825.000	802.200
Fluoride	479.100	273.800

(e) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	1.778	.826
Zinc	6.478	2.668
Ammonia (as N)	846.600	372.200
Fluoride	222.300	127.000

(f) Subpart K—Tantalum Salt Drying.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt dried	
Lead	16.950	7.871
Zinc	61.750	25.430
Ammonia (as N)	8,070.000	3,548.000
Fluoride	2,119.000	1,211.000

(g) Subpart K—Oxides Calcining Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium-tantalum oxide dried	
Lead	1.076	.500
Zinc	3.919	1.614
Ammonia (as N)	512.200	225.200
Fluoride	134.500	76.840

(h) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	46.500	21.590
Zinc	169.400	69.750
Ammonia (as N)	22,140.000	9,732.000
Fluoride	5,813.000	3,322.000

(i) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	.572	.266
Zinc	2.084	.858
Ammonia (as N)	272.400	119.700
Fluoride	71.510	40.860

(j) Subpart K—Tantalum Powder Wash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder washed	
Lead	5.721	2.656
Zinc	20.840	8.582
Ammonia (as N)	2,724.000	1,198.000
Fluoride	715.200	408.700

(k) Subpart K—Consolidation and Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium or tantalum cast or consolidated	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

[49 FR 8817, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 12253, Mar. 28, 1985]

§421.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary columbium-tantalum process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart K—Concentrate Digestion Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	.174	.081
Zinc	.635	.261
Ammonia (as N)	82.910	36.450
Fluoride	21.770	12.440

(b) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Raffinate.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	2.592	1.203
Zinc	9.442	3.888
Ammonia (as N)	1,233.000	542.5000
Fluoride	324.000	185.100

(c) Subpart K—Solvent Extraction Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	.069	.032
Zinc	.251	.103
Ammonia (as N)	32.790	14.420
Fluoride	8.610	4.920

(d) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	3.833	1.780
Zinc	13.960	5.750
Ammonia (as N)	1,825.000	802.200
Fluoride	479.100	273.800

(e) Subpart K—Precipitation and Filtration Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of concentrate digested	
Lead	1.778	.826
Zinc	6.478	2.668
Ammonia (as N)	846.600	372.200
Fluoride	222.300	127.000

(f) Subpart K—Tantalum Salt Drying.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt dried	
Lead	16.950	7.871
Zinc	61.750	25.430
Ammonia (as N)	8,070.000	3,548.000
Fluoride	2,119.000	1,211.000

(g) Subpart K—Oxides Calcining Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium-tantalum oxide dried	
Lead	1.076	.500
Zinc	3.919	1.614
Ammonia (as N)	512.200	225.200
Fluoride	134.500	76.840

(h) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	46.500	21.590
Zinc	169.400	69.750
Ammonia (as N)	22,140.000	9,732.000
Fluoride	5,813.000	3,322.000

(i) Subpart K—Reduction of Tantalum Salt to Metal Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum salt reduced	
Lead	.572	.266
Zinc	2.084	.858
Ammonia (as N)	272.400	119.700
Fluoride	71.510	40.860

(j) Subpart K—Tantalum Powder Wash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder washed	
Lead	5.721	2.656
Zinc	20.840	8.582
Ammonia (as N)	2,724.000	1,198.000
Fluoride	715.200	408.700

(k) Subpart K—Consolidation and Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of columbium or tantalum cast or consolidated	
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Fluoride	.000	.000

[49 FR 8817, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 12253, Mar. 28, 1985]

§ 421.117 [Reserved]

Subpart L—Secondary Silver Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8821, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.120 Applicability: Description of the secondary silver subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of silver from secondary silver facilities processing photographic and nonphotographic raw materials.

[49 FR 8821, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984]

§ 421.121 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Subpart L—Film Stripping.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from film stripping	
Copper	95.670	50.350
Zinc	73.510	30.720
Ammonia (as N)	6,712.000	2,951.000
Total suspended solids	2,065.000	981.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart L—Film Stripping Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of film stripping solutions	
Copper	1.843	.970
Zinc	1.416	.592
Ammonia (as N)	129.300	56.840
Total suspended solids	39.770	18.920
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	109.400	57.570
Zinc	84.050	35.120
Ammonia (as N)	7,674.000	3,374.000

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Total suspended solids	2,361.000	1,123.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	50.540	26.600
Zinc	38.836	16.226
Ammonia (as N)	3,545.000	1,559.000
Total suspended solids	1,090.600	518.700
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of photographic solutions	
Copper	23.070	12.140
Zinc	17.730	7.406
Ammonia (as N)	1,618.000	711.400
Total suspended solids	497.800	236.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart L—Electrolytic Refining.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from electrolytic refining	
Copper	1.444	.760
Zinc	1.110	.464
Ammonia (as N)	101.300	44.540
Total suspended solids	31.160	14.820
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart L—Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver roasted, smelted, or dried	
Copper	1.273	.670
Zinc	.978	.409
Ammonia (as N)	89.310	39.260
Total suspended solids	27.470	13.070
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart L—Leaching.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching	
Copper	.164	.086
Zinc	.126	.053
Ammonia (as N)	11.470	5.040
Total suspended solids	3.526	1.677
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart L—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation of Nonphotographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching or silver precipitated	
Copper	8.417	4.430
Zinc	6.468	2.703
Ammonia (as N)	590.500	259.600
Total suspended solids	181.700	86.390
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Nonphotographic Solutions.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	5.833	3.070
Zinc	4.482	1.873
Ammonia (as N)	409.300	179.900
Total suspended solids	125.900	59.870
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart L—Floor and Equipment Washdown.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver production	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8821, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart L—Film Stripping.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from film stripping	
Copper	64.450	30.720
Zinc	51.360	21.150
Ammonia (as N)	6,712.000	2,951.000

(b) Subpart L—Film Stripping Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of film stripping solutions	
Copper	1.242	.592
Zinc	.990	.408

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	129.300	56.840

(c) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	73.690	35.120
Zinc	58.720	24.180
Ammonia (as N)	7,674.000	3,374.000

(d) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	34.048	16.226
Zinc	27.132	11.172
Ammonia (as N)	3,545.000	1,559.000

(e) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of photographic solutions	
Copper	15.540	7.406
Zinc	12.380	5.099
Ammonia (as N)	1,618.000	711.400

(f) Subpart L—Electrolytic Refining.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from electrolytic refining	
Copper	.973	.464
Zinc	.775	.319
Ammonia (as N)	101.300	44.540

(g) Subpart L—Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver roasted, smelted, or dried	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(h) Subpart L—Leaching.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching	
Copper	.110	.053
Zinc	.088	.036
Ammonia (as N)	11.470	5.040

(i) Subpart L—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation of Nonphotographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching or silver precipitated	
Copper	5.671	2.703
Zinc	4.519	1.861
Ammonia (as N)	590.500	259.600

(j) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Nonphotographic Solutions.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	3.930	1.873
Zinc	3.132	1.290
Ammonia (as N)	409.300	179.900

(k) Subpart L—Floor and Equipment Washdown.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver production	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

§ 421.124 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Subpart L—Film Stripping.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from film stripping	
Copper	64.450	30.720
Zinc	51.360	21.150
Ammonia (as N)	6,712.000	2,951.000
Total suspended solids	755.300	604.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart L—Film Stripping Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of film stripping solutions	
Copper	1.242	.592
Zinc	.990	.408
Ammonia (as N)	129.300	56.840
Total suspended solids	14.550	11.640
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	73.690	35.120

NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	58.720	24.180
Ammonia (as N)	7,674.000	3,374.000
Total suspended solids	863.600	690.900
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	34.048	16.226
Zinc	27.132	11.172
Ammonia (as N)	3,545.000	1,559.000
Total suspended solids	399.000	319.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of photographic solutions	
Copper	15.540	7.406
Zinc	12.380	5.099
Ammonia (as N)	1,618.000	711.400
Total suspended solids	182.100	145.700
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart L—Electrolytic Refining.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from electrolytic refining	
Copper	.973	.464
Zinc	.775	.319
Ammonia (as N)	101.300	44.540
Total suspended solids	11.400	9.120
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart L—Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver roasted, smelted, or dried	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart L—Leaching.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching	
Copper	.110	.053
Zinc	.088	.036
Ammonia (as N)	11.470	5.040
Total suspended solids	1.290	1.032
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart L—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation of Nonphotographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching or silver precipitated	
Copper	5.671	2.703
Zinc	4.519	1.861
Ammonia (as N)	590.500	259.600
Total suspended solids	66.450	53.160
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Nonphotograhic Solutions.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	3.930	1.873
Zinc	3.132	1.290
Ammonia (as N)	409.300	179.900
Total suspended solids	46.050	36.840
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart L—Floor and Equipment Washdown.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver production	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8821, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§421.125 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary silver process wastewater introduced into a POTW must not exceed the following values.

(a) Subpart L—Film Stripping.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from film stripping	
Copper	64.450	30.720
Zinc	51.360	21.150
Ammonia (as N)	6,712.000	2,951.000

(b) Subpart L—Film Stripping Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of film stripping solutions	
Copper	1.242	.592
Zinc	.990	.408
Ammonia (as N)	129.300	56.840

(c) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	73.690	35.120
Zinc	58.720	24.180
Ammonia (as N)	7,674.000	3,374.000

(d) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	34.048	16.226
Zinc	27.132	11.172
Ammonia (as N)	3,545.000	1,559.000

(e) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of photographic solutions	
Copper	15.540	7.406
Zinc	12.380	5.099
Ammonia (as N)	1,618.000	711.400

(f) Subpart L—Electrolytic Refining.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from electrolytic refining	
Copper	.973	.464
Zinc	.775	.319
Ammonia (as N)	101.300	44.540

(g) Subpart L—Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver roasted, smelted, or dried	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(h) Subpart L—Leaching.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching	
Copper	.110	.053
Zinc	.088	.036
Ammonia (as N)	11.470	5.040

(i) Subpart L—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation of Nonphotographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching or silver precipitated	
Copper	5.671	2.703
Zinc	4.519	1.861
Ammonia (as N)	590.500	259.600

(j) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Nonphotographic Solutions.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	3.930	1.873
Zinc	3.132	1.290
Ammonia (as N)	409.300	179.900

(k) Subpart L—Floor and Equipment Washdown.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver production	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

§421.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary silver process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart L—Film Stripping.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from film stripping	
Copper	64.450	30.720
Zinc	51.360	21.150
Ammonia (as N)	6,712.000	2,951.000

(b) Subpart L—Film Stripping Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of film stripping solutions	
Copper	1.242	.592
Zinc	.990	.408
Ammonia (as N)	129.300	56.840

(c) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Film Stripping Solutions.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	73.690	35.120
Zinc	58.720	24.180
Ammonia (as N)	7,674.000	3,374.000

(d) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	34.048	16.226
Zinc	27.132	11.172
Ammonia (as N)	3,545.000	1,559.000

(e) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Photographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from precipitation and filtration of photographic solutions	
Copper	15.540	7.406
Zinc	12.380	5.099
Ammonia (as N)	1,618.000	711.400

(f) Subpart L—Electrolytic Refining.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver from electrolytic refining	
Copper	.973	.464
Zinc	.775	.319
Ammonia (as N)	101.300	44.540

(g) Subpart L—Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver roasted, smelted or dried	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(h) Subpart L—Leaching.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching	
Copper	.110	.053
Zinc	.088	.036
Ammonia (as N)	11.470	5.040

(i) Subpart L—Leaching Wet Air Pollution Control and Precipitation of Nonphotographic Solutions Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver produced from leaching or silver precipitated	
Copper	5.671	2.703
Zinc	4.519	1.861
Ammonia (as N)	590.500	259.600

(j) Subpart L—Precipitation and Filtration of Nonphotographic Solutions.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver precipitated	
Copper	3.930	1.873
Zinc	3.132	1.290
Ammonia (as N)	409.300	179.900

(k) Subpart L—Floor and Equipment Washdown.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver production	
Copper	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

[49 FR 8821, Mar. 8, 1984; 49 FR 26739, June 29, 1984]

§ 421.127 [Reserved]

Subpart M—Secondary Lead Subcategory

SOURCE: 49 FR 8826, Mar. 8, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.130 Applicability: Description of the secondary lead subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of lead by secondary lead facilities.

§ 421.131 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Subpart M—Battery Cracking

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	1.932	.862
Arsenic	1.407	.579

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Lead	.283	.135
Zinc	.983	.411
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	27.600	13.130
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart M—Blast, Reverberatory, or Rotary Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	7.491	3.341
Arsenic	5.455	2.245
Lead	1.096	.522
Zinc	3.811	1.592
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	107.000	50.900
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart M—Kettle Wet Air Pollution Control

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from refining	
Antimony	.129	.058
Arsenic	.094	.039
Lead	.019	.009
Zinc	.066	.027
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	1.845	.878
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart M—Lead Paste Desulfurization

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead processed through desulfurization	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart M—Casting Contact Cooling

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead cast	
Antimony	.634	.283
Arsenic	.462	.190
Lead	.093	.044
Zinc	.323	.135
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	9.061	4.310
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart M—Truck Wash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.060	.027
Arsenic	.044	.018
Lead	.009	.004
Zinc	.031	.013
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.861	.410
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart M—Facility Washdown

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart M—Battery Case Classification.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart M—Employee Handwash.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.077	.035
Arsenic	.056	.023
Lead	.011	.005
Zinc	.039	.016
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	1.107	.527
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart M—Employee Respirator Wash.

BPT EFFULENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.126	.056
Arsenic	.092	.038
Lead	.018	.009
Zinc	.064	.027
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	1.804	.858
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart M—Laundering of Uniforms.

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.367	.164
Arsenic	.268	.110
Lead	.054	.026
Zinc	.187	.078
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	5.248	2.496
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8826, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subpart M—Battery Cracking.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	1.299	.579
Arsenic	.936	.384
Lead	.189	.087
Zinc	.687	.283
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(b) Subpart M—Blast, Reverberatory, or Rotary Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	5.038	2.245
Arsenic	3.628	1.488
Lead	.731	.339

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	2.662	1.096
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(c) Subpart M—Kettle Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from refining	
Antimony	.087	.039
Arsenic	.063	.026
Lead	.013	.006
Zinc	.046	.019
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(d) Subpart M—Lead Paste Desulfurization.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead processed through desulfurization	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(e) Subpart M—Casting Contact Cooling.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead cast	
Antimony	.042	.019
Arsenic	.031	.013
Lead	.006	.003
Zinc	.022	.009
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(f) Subpart M—Truck Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.041	.018
Arsenic	.029	.012
Lead	.006	.003
Zinc	.021	.009
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(g) Subpart M—Facility Washdown.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(h) Subpart M—Battery Case Classification.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(i) Subpart M—Employee Handwash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.052	.023
Arsenic	.038	.015
Lead	.008	.004
Zinc	.028	.011
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(j) Subpart M—Employee Respirator Wash.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.085	.038
Arsenic	.061	.025
Lead	.012	.006
Zinc	.045	.018
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(k) Subpart M—Laundering of Uniforms.

BAT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.247	.110
Arsenic	.178	.073
Lead	.036	.017
Zinc	.131	.054
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

§ 421.134 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Subpart M—Battery Cracking.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	1.299	.579
Arsenic	.936	.384
Lead	.189	.087
Zinc	.687	.283
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	10.100	8.076
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Subpart M—Blast, Reverberatory, or Rotary Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	5.038	2.245
Arsenic	3.628	1.488
Lead	.731	.339
Zinc	2.662	1.096
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	39.150	31.320
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Subpart M—Kettle Wet Air Pollution Control.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from refining	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Subpart M—Lead Paste Desulfurization.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead processed through desulfurization	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Subpart M—Casting Contact Cooling.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead cast	
Antimony	.042	.019
Arsenic	.031	.013
Lead	.006	.003
Zinc	.022	.009
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.330	.264
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Subpart M—Truck Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.041	.018
Arsenic	.029	.012
Lead	.006	.003
Zinc	.021	.009
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.315	.252
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Subpart M—Facility Washdown.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Subpart M—Battery Case Classification.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000

NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.000	.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Subpart M—Employee Handwash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.052	.023
Arsenic	.038	.015
Lead	.008	.004
Zinc	.028	.011
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.405	.324
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Subpart M—Employee Respirator Wash.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.085	.038
Arsenic	.061	.025
Lead	.012	.006
Zinc	.045	.018
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	.660	.528
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Subpart M—Laundering of Uniforms.

NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.247	.110
Arsenic	.178	.073
Lead	.036	.017
Zinc	.131	.054
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000
Total suspended solids	1.920	1.536

NSPS—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[49 FR 8826, Mar. 8, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29795, July 24, 1984]

§ 421.135 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary lead process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart M—Battery Cracking.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	1.299	.579
Arsenic	.936	.384
Lead	.189	.087
Zinc	.687	.283
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(b) Subpart M—Blast, Reverberatory, or Rotary Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	5.038	2.245
Arsenic	3.628	1.488
Lead	.731	.339
Zinc	2.662	1.096
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(c) Subpart M—Kettle Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from refining	
Antimony	.087	.039
Arsenic	.063	.026
Lead	.013	.006
Zinc	.046	.019
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(d) Subpart M—Lead Paste Desulfurization.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead processed through desulfurization	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(e) Subpart M—Casting Contact Cooling.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead cast	
Animony	.042	.019
Arsenic	.031	.013
Lead	.006	.003
Zinc	.022	.009
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(f) Subpart M—Truck Wash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.041	.018
Arsenic	.029	.012
Lead	.006	.003
Zinc	.021	.009
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(g) Subpart M—Facility Washdown.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(h) Subpart M—Battery Case Classification.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(i) Subpart M—Employee Handwash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.052	.023
Arsenic	.038	.015
Lead	.008	.004
Zinc	.028	.011
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(j) Subpart M—Employee Respirator Wash.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.085	.038
Arsenic	.061	.025
Lead	.012	.006
Zinc	.045	.018
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(k) Subpart M—Laundering of Uniforms.

PSES

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.247	.110
Arsenic	.178	.073
Lead	.036	.017
Zinc	.131	.054
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

§421.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary lead process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Subpart M—Battery Cracking.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	1.299	.579
Arsenic	.936	.384
Lead	.189	.087
Zinc	.687	.283
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(b) Subpart M—Blast, Reverberatory, or Rotary Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	5.038	2.245
Arsenic	3.628	1.488
Lead	.731	.339
Zinc	2.662	1.096
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(c) Subpart M—Kettle Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from refining	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(d) Subpart M—Lead Paste Desulfurization.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead processed through desulfurization	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(e) Subpart M—Casting Contact Cooling.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead cast	
Antimony	.042	.019
Arsenic	.031	.013
Lead	.006	.003
Zinc	.022	.009
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(f) Subpart M—Truck Wash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.041	.018
Arsenic	.029	.012
Lead	.006	.003
Zinc	.021	.009
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(g) Subpart M—Facility Washdown.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(h) Subpart M—Battery Case Classification.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead scrap produced	
Antimony	.000	.000
Arsenic	.000	.000
Lead	.000	.000
Zinc	.000	.000
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(i) Subpart M—Employee Handwash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.052	.023
Arsenic	.038	.015
Lead	.008	.004
Zinc	.028	.011
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(j) Subpart M—Employee Respirator Wash.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.085	.038
Arsenic	.061	.025
Lead	.012	.006
Zinc	.045	.018
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

(k) Subpart M—Laundering of Uniforms.

PSNS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of lead produced from smelting	
Antimony	.247	.110
Arsenic	.178	.073
Lead	.036	.017
Zinc	.131	.054
Ammonia (as N)	.000	.000

§ 421.137 [Reserved]

Subpart N—Primary Antimony Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38345, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.140 Applicability: Description of the primary antimony subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of antimony at primary antimony facilities.

§ 421.141 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Sodium Antimonate Autoclave Wastewater.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony contained in sodium antimonate product	
Antimony	44.840	20.000
Arsenic	32.650	14.530
Mercury	3.906	1.562
Total suspended solids	640.600	304.700
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Fouled anolyte.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony metal produced by electrowinning	
Antimony	44.840	20.000
Arsenic	32.650	14.530
Mercury	3.906	1.562
Total suspended solids	640.600	304.700
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Cathode Antimony Wash Water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony metal produced by electrowinning	
Antimony	89.680	40.000
Arsenic	65.310	29.060
Mercury	7.812	3.125
Total suspended solids	1,281.000	609.300
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Sodium Antimonate Autoclave Wastewater.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony contained in sodium antimonate product	
Antimony	30.150	13.440
Arsenic	21.720	9.687
Mercury	2.344	0.937

(b) Fouled Anolyte.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg pounds per million pounds of antimony metal produced by electrowinning	
Antimony	30.150	13.440
Arsenic	21.720	9.687
Mercury	2.344	0.937

(c) Cathode Antimony Wash Water

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant of pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony metal produced by electrowinning	
Antimony	60.310	26.870
Arsenic	43.430	19.370
Mercury	4.687	1.875

§ 421.144 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Sodium Antimonate Autoclave Wastewater.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony contained in sodium antimonate product	
Antimony	30.150	13.440
Arsenic	21.720	9.687
Mercury	2.344	0.937
Total suspended solids	234.400	187.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Fouled Anolyte.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony metal produced by electrowinning	
Antimony	30.150	13.440
Arsenic	21.720	9.687
Mercury	2.344	0.937
Total suspended solids	234.400	187.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Cathode Antimony Wash Water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony metal produced by electrowinning	
Antimony	60.310	26.870
Arsenic	43.430	19.370
Mercury	4.687	1.875
Total suspended solids	468.700	375.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.145 [Reserved]

§ 421.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary antimony process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Sodium Antimonate Autoclave Wastewater.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony contained in sodium antimonate product	
Antimony	30.150	13.440
Arsenic	21.720	9.687
Mercury	2.344	0.937

(b) Fouled Anolyte.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony metal produced by electrowinning	
Antimony	30.150	13.440
Arsenic	21.720	9.687
Mercury	2.344	0.937

(c) Cathode Antimony Washwater.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ANTIMONY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of antimony metal produced by electrowinning	
Antimony	60.310	26.870
Arsenic	43.430	19.370
Mercury	4.687	1.875

§ 421.147 [Reserved]

Subpart O—Primary Beryllium Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38346, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.150 Applicability: Description of the primary beryllium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of beryllium by primary beryllium facilities processing beryllium ore concentrates or beryllium hydroxide raw materials.

§ 421.151 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Solvent Extraction Raffinate from Bertrandite Ore.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced from bertrandite ore as beryllium	
Beryllium	2,763.000	1,235.000
Chromium (total)	988.200	404.300
Copper	4,267.000	2,246.000
Cyanide (total)	651.300	269.500
Ammonia (as N)	299,400.000	131,600.000
Fluoride	78,610.000	44,700.000
Total suspended solids	92,090.000	43,800.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times

(b) Solvent Extraction Raffinate from Beryl Ore.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced from beryl ore as beryllium	
Beryllium	270.6	121.0
Chromium (total)	96.8	39.6
Copper	418.0	220.0
Cyanide (total)	63.8	26.4
Ammonia (as N)	29,330.0	12,890.0
Fluoride	7,700.0	4,378.0
Total suspended solids	9,020.0	4,290.0
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Beryllium Carbonate Filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	263.800	118.000
Chromium (total)	94.380	38.610
Copper	407.600	214.500
Cyanide (total)	62.210	25.740
Ammonia (as N)	28,590.000	12,570.000
Fluoride	7,508.000	4,269.000
Total suspended	8,795.000	4,183.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Beryllium Hydroxide Filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium hydroxide produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	167.280	74.800
Chromium (Total)	59.840	24.480
Copper	258.400	136.000
Cyanide (Total)	39.440	16.320
Ammonia (as N)	18128.800	7969.600
Fluoride	4760.000	2706.400
Total Suspended Solids	5576.000	2652.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Beryllium Oxide Calcining Furnace Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium oxide produced	
Beryllium	324.000	145.000
Chromium (total)	116.000	47.470
Copper	501.000	263.700
Cyanide (total)	76.470	31.640
Ammonia (as N)	35,150.000	15,450.000
Fluoride	9,230.000	5,248.000
Total suspended solids	10,810.000	5,142.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Beryllium hydroxide supernatant.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium hydroxide produced from scrap and residues as beryllium	
Beryllium	282.9	126.5
Chromium (total)	101.2	41.4
Copper	437.0	230.0
Cyanide (total)	66.7	27.6
Ammonia (as N)	30,660.0	13,480.0
Fluoride	160,308.0	71,201.0
Total suspended solids	9,430.0	4,485.0
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Process water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	215.00	96.14
Chromium (total)	76.91	31.46
Copper	332.10	174.80
Cyanide (total)	50.69	20.98
Ammonia (as N)	23,300.00	10,240.00
Fluoride	6,118.00	3,479.00
Total suspended solids	7,167.00	3,409.00
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Fluoride furnace scrubber.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Chip treatment wastewater.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium scrap chips treated	
Beryllium	9.533	4.263
Chromium (total)	3.410	1.395
Copper	14.730	7.750
Cyanide (total)	2.248	0.930
Ammonia (as N)	1,033.000	454.200
Fluoride	271.300	154.200
Total suspended solids	317.800	151.100
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Beryllium Pebble Plant Area Vent Wet Air Pollution Control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	1	1

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Beryl Ore Gangue Dewatering.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryl ore processed	
Beryllium	1.283	0.574
Chromium (Total)	0.459	0.188
Copper	1.982	1.043
Cyanide (Total)	0.302	0.125
Ammonia (as N)	139.032	61.120
Fluoride	36.505	20.756
Total Suspended Solids	42.763	20.339
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Bertrandite Ore Gangue Dewatering.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	3.279	1.466
Chromium (Total)	1.173	0.480
Copper	5.064	2.665
Cyanide (Total)	0.773	0.320
Ammonia (as N)	355.245	156.169
Fluoride	93.275	53.034
Total Suspended Solids	109.265	51.968
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Beryl Ore Processing.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryl ore processed	
Beryllium	8.983	4.017
Chromium (Total)	3.213	1.315
Copper	13.876	7.303
Cyanide (Total)	2.118	0.876
Ammonia (as N)	973.490	427.956
Fluoride	255.605	145.330
Total Suspended Solids	299.423	142.409
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Aluminum Iron Sludge (AIS) Area Wastewater.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total beryllium carbonate produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	575.640	257.400
Chromium (Total)	205.920	84.240
Copper	889.200	468.000
Cyanide (Total)	135.720	56.160
Ammonia (as N)	62384.400	27424.800
Fluoride	16380.000	9313.200
Total Suspended Solids	19188.000	9126.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(o) Bertrandite Ore Leaching Scrubber.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	1.859	0.831
Chromium (Total)	0.665	0.272
Copper	2.871	1.511
Cyanide (Total)	0.438	0.181
Ammonia (as N)	201.416	88.545
Fluoride	52.885	30.069
Total Suspended Solids	61.951	29.465
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(p) Bertrandite Ore Countercurrent and Decantation (CCD) Scrubber.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	0.124	0.056
Chromium (Total)	0.044	0.018
Copper	0.192	0.101
Cyanide (Total)	0.029	0.012
Ammonia (as N)	13.463	5.919
Fluoride	3.535	2.010
Total Suspended Solids	4.141	1.970
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38346, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31697, Aug. 3, 1990; 55 FR 36932, Sept. 7, 1990]

§ 421.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Solvent extraction raffinate from bertrandite ore.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced from bertrandite ore as beryllium	
Beryllium	1,842.000	831.000
Chromium (total)	831.000	336.900
Copper	2,875.000	1,370.000
Cyanide (total)	449.200	179.700
Ammonia (as N)	299,400.000	131,600.000
Fluoride	78,610.000	44,700.000

(b) Solvent extraction raffinate from beryl ore.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced from beryl ore as beryllium	
Beryllium	180.4	81.4
Chromium (total)	81.4	33.0
Copper	281.6	134.2
Cyanide (total)	44.0	17.6
Ammonia (as N)	29,330.0	12,890.0
Fluoride	7,700.0	4,378.0

(c) Beryllium carbonate filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	175.900	79.370
Chromium (total)	79.370	32.180
Copper	274.600	130.800
Cyanide (total)	42.900	17.160
Ammonia (as N)	28,590.000	12,570.000
Fluoride	7,508.000	4,269.000

(d) Beryllium Hydroxide Filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium hydroxide produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	111.520	50.320
Chromium (Total)	50.320	20.400
Copper	174.080	82.960
Cyanide (Total)	27.200	10.880
Ammonia (as N)	18128.800	7969.600
Fluoride	4760.000	2706.400

(e) Beryllium oxide calcining furnace wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium oxide produced	
Beryllium	216.20	97.57
Chromium (total)	97.57	39.56
Copper	337.50	160.90
Cyanide (total)	52.74	21.10
Ammonia (as N)	35,150.00	15,450.00
Fluoride	9,230.00	5,248.00

(f) Beryllium hydroxide supernatant.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium hydroxide produced from scrap and residues as beryllium	
Beryllium	188.6	85.1
Chromium (total)	85.1	34.5
Copper	294.4	140.3
Cyanide (total)	46.0	18.4
Ammonia (as N)	30,660.0	13,480.0
Fluoride	160,308.0	71,201.0

(g) Process water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	143.30	64.68
Chromium (total)	64.68	26.22
Copper	223.70	106.60
Cyanide (total)	34.96	13.98
Ammonia (as N)	23,300.00	10,240.00
Fluoride	6,118.00	3,479.00

(h) Fluoride furnace scrubber.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(i) Chip treatment wastewater.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium scrap chips treated	
Beryllium	6.355	2.868

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Chromium (total)	2.868	1.163
Copper	9.920	4.728
Cyanide (total)	1.550	0.620
Ammonia (as N)	1,033.000	454.200
Fluoride	271.300	154.200

(j) Beryllium pebble plant area vent wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(k) Beryl Ore Gangue Dewatering.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryl ore processed	
Beryllium	0.855	0.386
Chromium (Total)	0.386	0.156
Copper	1.335	0.636
Cyanide (Total)	0.209	0.083
Ammonia (as N)	139.032	61.120
Fluoride	36.505	20.756

(l) Bertrandite Ore Gangue Dewatering.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	2.185	0.986
Chromium (Total)	0.986	0.400
Copper	3.411	1.626
Cyanide (Total)	0.533	0.213

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	355.245	156.169
Fluoride	93.275	53.034

(m) Beryl Ore Processing.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryl ore processed	
Beryllium	5.988	2.702
Chromium (Total)	2.702	1.095
Copper	9.348	4.455
Cyanide (Total)	1.461	0.584
Ammonia (as N)	973.490	427.956
Fluoride	255.605	145.330

(n) Alumium Iron Sludge (AIS) Area Wastewater.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total beryllium carbonate produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	383.760	173.160
Chromium (Total)	173.160	70.200
Copper	599.040	285.480
Cyanide (Total)	93.600	37.440
Ammonia (as N)	62384.400	27424.800
Fluoride	16380.000	9313.200

(o) Bertrandite Ore Leaching Scrubber.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	1.239	0.559
Chromium (Total)	0.559	0.227
Copper	1.934	0.922
Cyanide (Total)	0.302	0.121
Ammonia (as N)	201.416	88.545
Fluoride	52.885	30.069

(p) Bertrandite Ore Countercurrent and Decantation (CCD) Scrubber.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	0.083	0.037
Chromium (Total)	0.037	0.015
Copper	0.129	0.062
Cyanide (Total)	0.020	0.008
Ammonia (as N)	13.463	5.919
Fluoride	3.535	2.010

[50 FR 38346, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31698, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.154 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Solvent extraction raffinate from bertrandite ore.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced from bertrandite ore as beryllium	
Beryllium	1,842.000	831.000
Chromium (total)	831.000	336.900
Copper	2,875.000	1,370.000
Cyanide (total)	449.200	179.700
Ammonia (as N)	299,400.000	131,600.000
Fluoride	78,610.000	44,700.000
Total Suspended solids	33,690.000	26,950.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Solvent extraction raffinate from beryl ore.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced from beryl ore as beryllium	
Beryllium	180.4	81.4
Chromium (total)	81.4	33.0

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Copper	281.6	134.2
Cyanide (total)	44.0	17.6
Ammonia (as N)	29,330.0	12,890.0
Fluoride	7,700.0	4,378.0
Total Suspended solids	3,300.0	2,640.0
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Beryllium carbonate filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	175.900	79.370
Chromium (total)	79.370	32.180
Copper	274.600	130.800
Cyanide (total)	42.900	17.160
Ammonia (as N)	28,590.000	12,579.000
Fluoride	7,508.000	4,269.000
Total Suspended solids	3,218.000	2,574.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Beryllium hydroxide filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium hydroxide produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	111.520	50.320
Chromium (Total)	50.320	20.400
Copper	174.080	82.960
Cyanide (Total)	27.200	10.880
Ammonia (as N)	18128.800	7969.600
Fluoride	4760.000	2706.400
Total Suspended Solids	2040.000	1632.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Beryllium oxide calcining furnace wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium oxide produced	
Beryllium	216.20	97.57
Chromium (total)	95.57	39.56
Copper	337.50	160.90
Cyanide (total)	52.74	21.10
Ammonia (as N)	35,150.00	15,450.00
Fluoride	9,230.00	5,248.00
Total suspended solids	3,956.00	3,164.00
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Beryllium hydroxide supernatant.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium hydroxide produced from scrap and residues as beryllium	
Beryllium	188.6	85.1
Chromium (total)	85.1	34.5
Copper	294.4	140.3
Cyanide (total)	46.0	18.4
Ammonia (as N)	30,660.0	13,480.0
Fluoride	160,308.0	71,201.0
Total Suspended solids	3,450.0	2,760.0
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Process water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	143.30	64.68
Chromium (total)	64.68	26.22
Copper	223.70	106.60
Cyanide (total)	34.96	13.98
Ammonia (as N)	23,300.00	10,240.00
Fluoride	6,118.00	3,479.00
Total suspended solids	2,622.00	2,098.00
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Fluoride furnace scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Chip treatment wastewater.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium scrap chips treated	
Beryllium	6.355	2.868
Chromium (total)	2.868	1.163
Copper	9.920	4.728
Cyanide (total)	1.550	0.620
Ammonia (as N)	1,033.000	454.200
Fluoride	271.300	154.200
Total suspended solids	116.300	93.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Beryllium pebble plant area vent wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Beryl Ore Gangue Dewatering.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryl ore processed	
Beryllium	0.855	0.386
Chromium (Total)	0.386	0.156
Copper	1.335	0.636
Cyanide (Total)	0.209	0.083
Ammonia (as N)	139.032	61.120
Fluoride	36.505	20.756
Total Suspended Solids	15.645	12.516
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Bertrandite Ore Gangue Dewatering.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	2.185	0.986
Chromium (Total)	0.986	0.400
Copper	3.411	1.626
Cyanide (Total)	0.533	0.213
Ammonia (as N)	355.245	156.169
Fluoride	93.275	53.034
Total Suspended Solids	39.975	31.980
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Beryl Ore Processing.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryl ore processed	
Beryllium	5.988	2.702
Chromium (Total)	2.702	1.095
Copper	9.348	4.455
Cyanide (Total)	1.461	0.584
Ammonia (as N)	973.490	427.956
Fluoride	255.605	145.330
Total Suspended Solids	109.545	87.636
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Aluminum Iron Sludge (AIS) Area Wastewater.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total beryllium carbonate produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	383.760	173.160
Chromium (Total)	173.160	70.200
Copper	599.040	285.480
Cyanide (Total)	93.600	37.440
Ammonia (as N)	62384.400	27424.800
Fluoride	16380.000	9313.200
Total Suspended Solids	7020.000	5616.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(o) Bertrandite Ore Leaching Scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	1.239	0.559
Chromium (Total)	0.559	0.227
Copper	1.934	0.922
Cyanide (Total)	0.302	0.121
Ammonia (as N)	201.416	88.545
Fluoride	52.885	30.069
Total Suspended Solids	22.665	18.132
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(p) Bertrandite Ore Countercurrent and Decantation (CCD) Scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	0.083	0.037
Chromium (Total)	0.037	0.015
Copper	0.129	0.062
Cyanide (Total)	0.020	0.008
Ammonia (as N)	13.463	5.919
Fluoride	3.535	2.010
Total Suspended Solids	1.515	1.212
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38346, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31699, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.155 [Reserved]

§ 421.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary beryllium process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Solvent extraction raffinate from bertrandite ore.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced from bertrandite ore as beryllium	
Beryllium	1,842.000	831.000
Chromium (total)	831.000	336.900
Copper	2,875.000	1,370.000
Cyanide (total)	449.200	179.700
Ammonia (as N)	299,400.000	131.600.000
Fluoride	78,610.000	44,700.000

(b) Solvent extraction raffinate from beryl ore.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced from beryl ore as beryllium	
Beryllium	180.4	81.4
Chromium (total)	81.4	33.0
Copper	281.6	134.2
Cyanide (total)	44.0	17.6
Ammonia (as N)	29.330.0	12,890.0
Fluoride	7,700.0	4,378.0

(c) Beryllium carbonate filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium carbonate produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	175.900	79.370
Chromium (total)	79.370	32.180
Copper	274.600	130.800
Cyanide (total)	42.900	17.160
Ammonia (as N)	28,590.000	12,570.000
Fluoride	7,508.000	4,269,000

(d) Beryllium Hydroxide Filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium hydroxide produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	111.510	50.320
Chromium (Total)	50.320	20.400
Copper	174.080	82.960
Cyanide (Total)	27.200	10.880
Ammonia (as N)	18128.800	7969.600
Fluoride	4760.000	2706.400

(e) Beryllium oxide calcining furnace wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium oxide produced	
Beryllium	216.20	97.57
Chromium (total)	97.57	39.56
Copper	337.50	160.90
Cyanide (total)	52.74	21.10
Ammonia (as N)	35,150.00	15,450.00
Fluoride	9,230.00	5,248.00

(f) Beryllium hydroxide supernatant

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryllium hydroxide produced from scrap and residues as beryllium	
Beryllium	188.6	85.1
Chromium (total)	85.1	34.5
Copper	294.4	140.3
Cyanide (total)	46.0	18.4
Ammonia (as N)	30,660.0	13,480.0
Fluoride	160,308.0	71,201.0

(g) Process water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg pounds per million pounds of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	143.30	64.68
Chromium (total)	64.68	26.22
Copper	223.70	106.60
Cyanide (total)	34.96	13.98
Ammonia (as N)	23,300.00	10,240.00
Fluoride	6,118.00	3,479.00

(h) Fluoride furnace scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg pounds per million pounds of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(i) Chip treatment wastewater.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg pounds per million pounds of beryllium scrap chips treated	
Beryllium	6.355	2.868

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Chromium (total)	2.868	1.163
Copper	9.920	4.728
Cyanide (total)	1.550	0.620
Ammonia (as N)	1,033.000	454.200
Fluoride	271.300	154.200

(j) Beryllium pebble plant area vent wet air pollution control

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg pounds per million pounds of beryllium pebbles produced	
Beryllium	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(k) Beryl Ore Gangue Dewatering.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryl ore processed	
Beryllium	0.855	0.386
Chromium (Total)	0.386	0.156
Copper	1.335	0.636
Cyanide (Total)	0.209	0.083
Ammonia (as N)	139.032	61.120
Fluoride	36.505	20.756

(l) Bertrandite Ore Gangue Dewatering.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	2.185	0.986
Chromium (Total)	0.986	0.400
Copper	3.411	1.626
Cyanide (Total)	0.533	0.213

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	355.245	156.169
Fluoride	93.275	53.034

(m) Beryl Ore Processing.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of beryl ore processed	
Beryllium	5.988	2.702
Chromium (Total)	2.702	1.095
Copper	9.348	4.455
Cyanide (Total)	1.461	0.584
Ammonia (as N)	973.490	427.956
Fluoride	255.605	145.330

(n) Aluminum Iron Sludge (AIS) Area Wastewater.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERRYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total beryllium carbonate produced as beryllium	
Beryllium	383.760	173.160
Chromium (Total)	173.160	70.200
Copper	599.040	285.480
Cyanide (Total)	93.600	37.440
Ammonia (as N)	62384.400	27424.800
Fluoride	16380.000	9313.200

(o) Bertrandite Ore Leaching Scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	1.239	0.559
Chromium (Total)	0.559	0.227
Copper	1.934	0.922
Cyanide (Total)	0.302	0.121
Ammonia (as N)	201.416	88.545
Fluoride	52.885	30.069

(p) Bertrandite Ore Countercurrent and Decantation (CCD) Scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY BERYLLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg of bertrandite ore processed	
Beryllium	0.083	0.037
Chromium (Total)	0.037	0.015
Copper	0.129	0.062
Cyanide (Total)	0.020	0.008
Ammonia (as N)	13.463	5.919
Fluoride	3.535	2.010

[50 FR 38346, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31700, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.157 [Reserved]

Subpart P—Primary and Secondary Germanium and Gallium Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38350, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.180 Applicability: Description of the primary and secondary germanium and gallium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of germanium or gallium from primary and secondary germanium and gallium facilities.

§ 421.181 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Still liquor.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	131.700	58.590
Lead	26.460	12.600
Zinc	91.980	38.430
Fluoride	2,205.000	1,254.000
Total suspended solids	2,583.000	1,229.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Chlorinator wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	27.530	12.250
Lead	5.531	2.634
Zinc	19.230	8.034
Fluoride	461.000	262.100
Total suspended solids	540.000	256.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Germanium hydrolysis filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	39.440	17.550
Lead	7.925	3.774
Zinc	27.550	11.510
Fluoride	660.500	375.500
Total suspended solids	773.700	368.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Acid wash and rinse water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium washed	
Arsenic	325.500	144.800
Lead	65.400	31.140
Zinc	227.400	94.990
Fluoride	5,450.000	3,099.000
Total suspended solids	6,385.000	3,037.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Gallium hydrolysis filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	70.450	31.350
Lead	14.160	6.742
Zinc	49.220	20.560
Fluoride	1,180.000	670.800
Total suspended solids	1,382.000	657.300
pH	(1)	1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Solvent extraction raffinate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium produced by solvent extraction	
Arsenic	39.330	17.500
Lead	7.904	3.764
Zinc	27.480	11.480
Fluoride	658.700	374.500
Total suspended solids	771.600	367.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Still liquor.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	131.700	58.590
Lead	26.460	12.600
Zinc	91.980	38.430
Fluoride	2,205.000	1,254.000

(b) Chlorinator wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	27.530	12.250
Lead	5.531	2.634
Zinc	19.230	8.034
Fluoride	461.000	262.100

(c) Germanium hydrolysis filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	39.440	17.550
Lead	7.925	3.774

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	27.550	11.510
Fluoride	660.500	375.500

(d) Acid wash and rinse water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium washed	
Arsenic	325.50	144.80
Lead	65.40	31.14
Zinc	227.40	94.99
Fluoride	5,450.00	3,099.00

(e) Gallium hydrolysis filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	70.450	31.350
Lead	14.160	6.742
Zinc	49.220	20.560
Fluoride	1,180.000	670.800

(f) Solvent extraction raffinate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium produced by solvent extraction	
Arsenic	39.330	17.500
Lead	7.904	3.764
Zinc	27.480	11.480
Fluoride	658.700	374.500

§ 421.184 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Still liquor.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	131.70	58.59
Lead	26.46	12.60
Zinc	91.98	38.43
Fluoride	2,205.00	1,254.00
Total suspended solids	2,583.00	1,229.00
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Chlorinator wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	27.530	12.250
Lead	5.531	2.634
Zinc	19.230	8.034
Fluoride	461.000	262.100
Total suspended solids	540.000	256.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Germanium hydrolysis filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for 1 one day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg pounds per million pounds) of germanium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	39.440	17.550
Lead	7.925	3.774
Zinc	27.550	11.510
Fluoride	660.500	375.500
Total suspended solids	773.700	368.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Acid wash and rinse water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium washed	
Arsenic	325.50	144.80
Lead	65.40	31.14
Zinc	227.40	94.99
Fluoride	5,450.00	3,099.00
Total suspended solids	6,385.00	3,037.00
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Gallium hydrolysis filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	70.450	31.350
Lead	14.160	6.742
Zinc	49.220	20.560
Fluoride	1,180.000	670.800
Total suspended solids	1,382.000	657.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Solvent extraction raffinate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium produced by solvent extraction	
Arsenic	39.330	17.500
Lead	7.904	3.764
Zinc	27.480	11.480
Fluoride	658.700	374.500
Total suspended solids	771.600	367.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.185 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary and secondary germanium and gallium process wastewater introduced into a POTW must not exceed the following values:

(a) Still liquor.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	131.70	58.59
Lead	26.46	12.60
Zinc	91.98	38.43
Fluoride	2,205.00	1,254.00

(b) Chlorinator wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	27.530	12.250
Lead	5.531	2.634
Zinc	19.230	8.034
Fluoride	461.000	262.100

(c) Germanium hydrolysis filtrate.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	39.440	17.550
Lead	7.925	3.774
Zinc	27.550	11.510
Fluoride	660.500	375.500

(d) Acid wash and rinse water.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of germanium washed	
Arsenic	325.50	144.80
Lead	65.40	31.14
Zinc	227.40	94.99
Fluoride	5,450.00	3,099.00

(e) Gallium hydrolysis filtrate.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	70.450	31.350
Lead	14.160	6.742
Zinc	49.220	20.560
Fluoride	1,180.000	670.800

(f) Solvent extraction raffinate.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium produced by solvent extraction	
Arsenic	39.330	17.500
Lead	7.904	3.764
Zinc	27.480	11.480
Fluoride	658.700	374.500

§ 421.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary and secondary germanium and gallium process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Still Liquor.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	131.70	58.59
Lead	26.46	12.60
Zinc	91.98	38.43
Fluoride	2,205.00	1,254.00

(b) Chlorinator Wet Air Pollution Control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds of germanium chlorinated	
Arsenic	27.530	12.250
Lead	5.531	2.634
Zinc	19.230	8.034
Fluoride	461.000	262.100

(c) Germanium Hydrolysis Filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds of germanium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	39.440	17.550
Lead	7.925	3.774
Zinc	27.550	11.510
Fluoride	660.500	375.500

(d) Acid Wash and Rinse Water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds of germanium washed	
Arsenic	325.50	144.80
Lead	65.40	31.14
Zinc	227.40	94.99
Fluoride	5,450.00	3,099.00

(e) Gallium Hydrolysis Filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium hydrolyzed	
Arsenic	70.450	31.350
Lead	14.160	6.742
Zinc	49.220	20.560
Fluoride	1,180.000	670.800

(f) Solvent Extraction Raffinate.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GERMANIUM AND GALLIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of gallium produced by solvent extraction	
Arsenic	39.330	17.500
Lead	7.904	3.764
Zinc	27.480	11.480
Fluoride	658.700	374.500

§ 421.187 [Reserved]

Subpart Q—Secondary Indium Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38353, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.190 Applicability: Description of the secondary indium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of indium at secondary indium facilities processing spent electrolyte solutions and scrap indium metal raw materials.

§ 421.191 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§§ 421.192–421.193 [Reserved]

§ 421.194 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Displacement Supernatant.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY INDIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of indium metal produced	
Cadmium	2.105	0.929
Lead	2.600	1.238
Zinc	9.037	3.776
Indium	2.724	1.114
Total suspended solids	253.800	120.700
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Spent Electrolyte.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY INDIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode indium produced	
Cadmium	12.170	5.370
Lead	15.040	7.160
Zinc	52.270	21.840
Indium	15.750	6.444
Total suspended solids	1,468.000	698.100
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.195 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary indium process wastewater introduced into a POTW must not exceed the following values:

(a) Displacement Supernatant.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY INDIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of indium metal produced	
Cadmium	2.105	0.929
Lead	2.600	1.238
Zinc	9.037	3.776
Indium	2.724	1.114

(b) Spent Electrolyte.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY INDIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode indium produced	
Cadmium	12.170	5.370
Lead	15.040	7.160
Zinc	52.270	21.840
Indium	15.750	6.444

§ 421.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary indium process wastewater introduced into a POTW should not exceed the following values:

(a) Displacement Supernatant.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY INDIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of indium metal produced	
Cadimum	2.105	0.929
Lead	2.600	1.238
Zinc	9.037	3.776
Indium	2.724	1.114

(b) Spent Electrolyte.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY INDIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode indium produced	
Cadmium	12.170	5.370
Lead	15.040	7.160
Zinc	52.270	21.840
Indium	15.750	6.444

§ 421.197 [Reserved]

Subpart R—Secondary Mercury Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38354, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.200 Applicability: Description of the secondary mercury subcategory.

The provision of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of mercury from secondary mercury facilities processing recycled mercuric oxide batteries and other mercury containing scrap raw materials.

§ 421.201 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§§ 421.202–421.203 [Reserved]

§ 421.204 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Spent battery electrolyte.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury produced from batteries	
Lead	0.030	0.014
Mercury	0.016	0.006
Total suspended solids	1.590	1.272
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Acid wash and rinse water.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury washed and rinsed	
Lead	0.00056	0.00026
Mercury	0.00030	0.00012

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MERCURY SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Total suspended solids	0.03000	0.02400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Furnace wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury processed through furnace	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Mercury	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.205 [Reserved]

§ 421.206 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary mercury process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Spent battery electrolyte.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury produced from batteries	
Lead	0.030	0.014
Mercury	0.016	0.006

(b) Acid wash and rinse water.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury washed and rinsed	
Lead	0.00056	0.00026
Mercury	0.00030	0.00012

(c) Furnance wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds of mercury processed through furnace	
Lead	0.000	0.000
Mercury	0.000	0.000

§ 421.207 [Reserved]

Subpart S—Primary Molybdenum and Rhenium Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38355, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.210 Applicability: Description of the primary molybdenum and rhenium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of molybdenum and rhenium facilities.

§ 421.211 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitation representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Molybdenum sulfide leachate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide leached	
Arsenic	0.968	0.431
Lead	0.195	0.093
Nickle	0.889	0.588
Selenium	0.570	0.255
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	61.720	27.130
Fluoride	16.210	9.214
Total suspended solids	18.980	9.029
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Roaster SO_2 scrubber.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant of pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide roasted	
Arsenic	3.509	1.561
Lead	0.705	0.336
Nickel	3.224	2.133
Selenium	2.065	0.924
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	223.800	98.390
Fluoride	58.770	33.410
Total suspended solids	68.840	32.740
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Molybdic oxide leachate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum contained in molybdic oxide leached	
Arsenic	24.210	10.770
Lead	4.865	2.317
Nickel	22.240	14.710
Selenium	14.250	6.371
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	1,544.000	678.800
Fluoride	405.400	230.500
Total suspended solids	474.900	225.900
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Hydrogen reduction furnace scrubber.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum metal powder produced	
Arsenic	47.860	21.300
Lead	9.617	4.580
Nickel	43.970	29.080
Selenium	28.170	12.600
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	3,052.000	1,342.000
Fluoride	801.400	455.700
Total suspended solids	938.800	446.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Depleted rhenium scrubbing solution.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide roasted	
Arsenic	1.497	0.666
Lead	0.301	0.143
Nickel	1.375	0.909
Selenium	0.881	0.394
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	95.440	41.960
Fluoride	25.060	14.250
Total suspended solids	29.360	13.960
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38355, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31701, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.213 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Molybdenum sulfide leachate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide leached	
Arsenic	0.644	0.287
Lead	0.130	0.060
Nickel	0.255	0.171
Selenium	0.380	0.171
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	61.720	27.130
Fluoride	16.210	9.214

(b) Roaster SO_2 scrubber.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide roasted	
Arsenic	2.334	1.041
Lead	0.470	0.218
Nickel	0.924	0.621
Selenium	1.377	0.621
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	223.800	98.390
Fluoride	58.770	33.410

(c) Molybdic oxide leachate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of molybdenum contained in molybdic oxide leached	
Arsenic	16.100	7.182
Lead	3.244	1.506
Nickel	6.371	4.286
Selenium	9.499	4.286
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	1,544.000	678.800
Fluoride	405.400	230.500

(d) Hydrogen reduction furnace scrubber.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of molybdenum metal powder produced	
Arsenic	3.183	1.420
Lead	0.641	0.298
Nickel	1.260	0.847
Selenium	1.878	0.847
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	305.300	134.200
Fluoride	80.150	45.570

(e) Depleted rhenium scrubbing solution.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per/million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide roasted	
Arsenic	0.995	0.444
Lead	0.201	0.093
Nickel	0.394	0.265
Selenium	0.587	0.265
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	95.440	41.960
Fluoride	25.060	14.250

[50 FR 38355, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31701, 31702, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.214 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Molybdenum sulfide leachate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide leached	
Arsenic	0.644	0.287
Lead	0.130	0.060
Nickel	0.255	0.171
Selenium	0.380	0.171
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	61.720	27.130
Fluoride	16.210	9.214
Total suspended solids	6.945	5.556
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Roaster SO_2 scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide roasted	
Arsenic	2.334	1.041
Lead	0.470	0.218
Nickel	0.924	0.621
Selenium	1.377	0.621
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	223.800	98.390
Fluoride	58.770	33.410
Total suspended solids	25.190	20.150
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Molybdic oxide leachate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum contained in molybdic oxide leached	
Arsenic	16.100	7.182
Lead	3.244	1.506
Nickel	6.371	4.286
Selenium	9.499	4.286
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	1,544.000	678.800
Fluoride	405.400	230.500
Total suspended solids	173.800	139.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Hydrogen reduction furnace scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum metal powder produced	
Arsenic	3.183	1.420
Lead	0.641	0.298
Nickel	1.260	0.847
Selenium	1.878	0.847
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	305.300	134.200
Fluoride	80.150	45.570
Total suspended solids	34.350	27.480
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Depleted rhenium scrubbing solution.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide roasted	
Arsenic	0.995	0.444
Lead	0.201	0.093
Nickel	0.394	0.265
Selenium	0.587	0.265
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	95.440	41.960
Fluoride	25.060	14.250
Total suspended solids	10.740	8.592
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38355, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31702, Aug. 3, 1990]

§421.215 [Reserved]

§421.216 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary molybdenum and rhenium process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Molybdenum sulfide leachate.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide leached	
Arsenic	0.644	0.287
Lead	0.130	0.060
Nickel	0.255	0.171
Selenium	0.380	0.171
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	61.720	27.130
Fluoride	16.210	9.214

(b) Roaster SO_2 scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide roasted	
Arsenic	2.334	1.041
Lead	0.470	0.218
Nickel	0.924	0.621
Selenium	1.377	0.621
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	223.800	98.390
Fluoride	58.770	33.410

(c) Molybdic oxide leachate.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum contained in molybdic oxide leached	
Arsenic	16.100	7.182
Lead	3.244	1.506
Nickel	6.371	4.286
Selenium	9.499	4.286
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	1,544.000	678.800
Fluoride	405.400	230.500

(d) Hydrogen reduction furnace scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum metal powder produced	
Arsenic	3.183	1.420
Lead	0.641	0.298
Nickel	1.260	0.847
Selenium	1.878	0.847
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	305.300	134.200
Fluoride	80.150	45.570

(e) Depleted rhenium scrubbing solution.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY MOLYBDENUM AND RHENIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum sulfide roasted	
Arsenic	0.995	0.444
Lead	0.201	0.093
Nickel	0.394	0.265
Selenium	0.587	0.265
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved].
Ammonia (as N)	95.440	41.960
Fluoride	25.060	14.250

[50 FR 38355, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31702, 31703, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.217 [Reserved]

Subpart T—Secondary Molybdenum and Vanadium Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38357, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.220 Applicability: Description of the secondary molybdenum and vanadium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of molybdenum or vanadium by secondary molybdenum and vanadium facilities.

§ 421.221 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Leach tailings.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of technical grade molybdenum plus vanadium plus pure grade molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	40.778	18.145
Chromium	8.585	3.512
Lead	8.195	3.902
Nickel	37.460	24.779
Iron	23.410	11.902
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	8078.000	3551.000
Total Suspended Solids	799.950	380.460
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Molybdenum filtrate solvent extraction raffinate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of technical grade molybdenum plus vanadium plus pure grade molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	121.720	54.162
Chromium	25.625	10.483
Lead	24.460	11.648
Nickel	111.819	73.964
Iron	69.887	35.526
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	24114.000	10600.000
Total Suspended Solids	2387.800	1135.660
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Vanadium decomposition wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of vanadium produced by decomposition	
Arsenic	0.000	0.000
Chromium	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Molybdenum	0.000	0.000

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Molybdenum drying wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	0.000	0.000
Chromium	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Molybdenum	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Pure Grade Molybdenum.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	48.655	21.650
Chromium	10.243	4.190
Lead	9.778	4.656
Nickel	44.698	29.566
Iron	27.936	14.201
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	9638.000	4237.000
Total Suspended Solids	954.480	453.960
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38357, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31703, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.223 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Leach Tailings.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of technical grade molybdenum plus vanadium plus pure grade molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	27.120	12.097
Chromium	7.219	2.927
Lead	5.463	2.536
Nickel	10.731	7.219
Iron	23.413	11.902
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	8078.000	3551.000

(b) Molybdenum filtrate solvent extraction raffinate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of technical grade molybdenum plus vanadium plus pure grade molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	80.952	36.108
Chronium	21.548	8.736
Lead	16.306	7.571
Nickel	32.031	21.548
Iron	69.887	35.526
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	24114.000	10600.000

(c) Vanadium decomposition wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of vanadium produced by decomposition	
Arsenic	0.000	0.000
Chromium	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Molybdenum	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(d) Molybdenum drying wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	0.000	0.000
Chromium	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Molybdenum	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(e) Pure Grade Molybdenum.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	32.359	14.434
Chromium	8.614	3.492
Lead	6.518	3.026
Nickel	12.804	8.614
Iron	27.936	14.201
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	9638.000	4237.000

[50 FR 38357, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31703, 31704, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.224 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Leach tailings.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of technical grade molybdenum plus vanadium plus pure grade molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	27.120	12.097
Chromium	7.219	2.927
Lead	5.463	2.536
Nickel	10.731	7.219
Iron	23.413	11.902
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	8078.000	3551.000
Total Suspended Solids	292.665	234.132
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Molybdenum filtrate solvent extraction raffinate.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of technical grade molybdenum plus vanadium plus pure grade molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	80.952	36.108
Chromium	21.548	8.736
Lead	16.306	7.571
Nickel	32.031	21.548
Iron	69.887	35.526
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	24114.000	10600.000
Total Suspended Solids	873.585	698.868
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Vanadium decomposition wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum and vanadium produced	
Arsenic	0.000	0.000
Chromium	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Molybdenum	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Molybdenum drying wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum and vanadium produced	
Arsenic	0.000	0.000
Chromium	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Molybdenum	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Pure Grade Molybdenum.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	32.359	14.434
Chromium	8.614	3.492
Lead	6.518	3.026
Nickel	12.804	8.614
Iron	27.936	14.201
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	9638.000	4237.000
Total Suspended Solids	349.200	279.360
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38357, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31704, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.225 [Reserved]

§ 421.226 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary molybdenum and vanadium process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Leach tailings.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of technical grade molybdenum plus vanadium plus pure grade molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	27.120	12.097
Chromium	7.219	2.927
Lead	5.463	2.536
Nickel	10.731	7.219
Iron	23.413	11.902
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	8078.000	3551.000

(b) Molybdenum filtrate solvent extraction raffinate.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of technical grade molybdenum plus vanadium plus pure grade molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	80.952	36.108
Chromium	21.548	8.736
Lead	16.306	7.571
Nickel	32.031	21.548
Iron	69.887	35.526
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	24114.000	10600.000

(c) Vanadium decomposition wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANDADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) vanadium produced by decomposition	
Arsenic	0.000	0.000

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Chromium	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Molybdenum	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(d) Molybdenum drying wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	0.000	0.000
Chromium	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Iron	0.000	0.000
Molybdenum	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(e) Pure Grade Molybdenum.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure molybdenum produced	
Arsenic	32.359	14.434
Chromium	8.614	3.492
Lead	6.518	3.026
Nickel	12.804	8.614
Iron	27.936	14.201
Molybdenum	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
Ammonia (as N)	9638.000	4237.000

[50 FR 38357, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31704, 31705 Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.227 [Reserved]

Subpart U—Primary Nickel and Cobalt Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38359, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.230 Applicability: Description of the primary nickel and cobalt subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of nickel or cobalt by primary nickel and cobalt facilities processing ore concentrate raw materials.

§ 421.231 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Raw Material dust control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper, nickel, and cobalt in the crushed raw material	
Copper	0.146	0.077
Nickel	0.148	0.098
Ammonia (as N)	10.260	4.512
Cobalt	0.016	0.007
Total suspended solids	3.157	1.502
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Nickel wash water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of nickel powder washed	
Copper	0.064	0.034

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Nickel	0.065	0.043
Ammonia (as N)	4.515	1.985
Cobalt	0.007	0.003
Total suspended solids	1.389	0.660
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Nickel reduction decant.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of nickel produced	
Copper	24.120	12.700
Nickel	24.370	16.120
Ammonia (as N)	1,692.000	743.900
Cobalt	2.666	1.143
Total suspended solids	520.500	247.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Cobalt reduction decant.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	40.660	21.400
Nickel	41.080	27.180
Ammonia (as N)	2,852.000	1,254.000
Cobalt	4.494	1.926
Total suspended solids	877.300	417.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.233 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Raw material dust control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper, nickel, and cobalt in the crushed raw material	
Copper	0.099	0.047
Nickel	0.042	0.028
Ammonia (as N)	10.260	4.512
Cobalt	0.011	0.005

(b) Nickel wash water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of nickel powder washed	
Copper	0.043	0.021
Nickel	0.019	0.013
Ammonia (as N)	4.515	1.985
Cobalt	0.005	0.002

(c) Nickel reduction decant.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of nickel produced	
Copper	16.250	7.744
Nickel	6.982	4.697
Ammonia (as N)	1,692.000	743.900
Cobalt	1.777	0.889

(d) Cobalt reduction decant.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	27.390	13.050
Nickel	11.770	7.917
Ammonia (as N)	2,852.000	1,254.000
Cobalt	2.996	1.498

[50 FR 38359, Sept. 20, 1985; 50 FR 41144, Oct. 9, 1985]

§ 421.234 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Raw Material Dust Control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper, nickel, and cobalt in the crushed raw material	
Copper	0.099	0.047
Nickel	0.042	0.028
Ammonia (as N)	10.260	4.512
Cobalt	0.011	0.005
Total suspended solids	1.155	0.924
pH	[1]	[1]

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Nickel wash water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of nickel powder washed	
Copper	0.043	0.021
Nickel	0.019	0.013
Ammonia (as N)	4.515	1.985
Cobalt	0.005	0.002
Total suspended solids	0.508	0.406
pH	[1]	[1]

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Nickel reduction decant.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of nickel produced	
Copper	16.250	7.744
Nickel	6.982	4.697
Ammonia (as N)	1,692.000	743.900
Cobalt	1.777	0.889
Total suspended solids	190.400	152.300
pH	[1]	[1]

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Cobalt reduction decant.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	27.390	13.050
Nickel	11.770	7.917
Ammonia (as N)	2,852.000	1,254.000
Cobalt	2.996	1.498
Total suspended solids	321.000	256.800
pH	[1]	[1]

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.235 [Reserved]

§ 421.236 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with a 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary nickel and cobalt process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Raw material dust control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of copper, nickel, and cobalt in the crushed raw material	
Copper	0.099	0.047
Nickel	0.042	0.028
Ammonia (as N)	10.260	4.512
Cobalt	0.011	0.005

(b) Nickel wash water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of nickel powder washed	
Copper	0.043	0.021
Nickel	0.019	0.013
Ammonia (as N)	4.515	1.985
Cobalt	0.005	0.002

(c) Nickel reduction decant.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) nickel produced	
Copper	16.250	7.744
Nickel	6.982	4.697
Ammonia (as N)	1,692.000	743.900
Cobalt	1.777	0.889

(d) Cobalt reduction decant.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY NICKEL AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	27.390	13.050
Nickel	11.770	7.917
Ammonia (as N)	2,852.000	1,254.000
Cobalt	2.996	1.498

§ 421.237 [Reserved]

Subpart V—Secondary Nickel Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38360, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.240 Applicability: Description of the secondary nickel subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of nickel by secondary nickel facilities processing slag, spent acids, or scrap metal raw materials.

§ 421.241 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§§ 421.242–421.243 [Reserved]

§ 421.244 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Slag reclaim tailings.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of slag input to reclaim process	
Chromium (total)	5.653	2.313
Copper	24.410	12.850
Nickel	24.670	16.320
Total suspended solids	526.800	250.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Acid reclaim leaching filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of acid reclaim nickel produced	
Chromium (total)	2.198	0.899
Copper	9.491	4.995
Nickel	9.590	6.344
Total suspended solids	204.800	97.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Acid reclaim leaching belt filter backwash.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of acid reclaim nickel produced	
Chromium (total)	0.528	0.216
Copper	2.278	1.199
Nickel	2.302	1.523
Total suspended solids	49.160	23.380
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.245 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary nickel process

wastewater introduced into a POTW must not exceed the following values:

(a) Slag reclaim tailings.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of slag input to reclaim process	
Chromium (total)	5.653	2.313
Copper	24.410	12.850
Nickel	24.670	16.320

(b) Acid reclaim leaching filtrate.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of acid reclaim nickel produced	
Chromium (total)	2.198	0.899
Copper	9.491	4.995
Nickel	9.590	6.344

(c) Acid reclaim leaching belt filter backwash

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of acid reclaim nickel produced	
Chromium (total)	0.528	0.216
Copper	2.278	1.199
Nickel	2.302	1.523

§ 421.246 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary nickel process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Slag reclaim tailings.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of slag input to reclaim process	
Chromium (total)	5.653	2.313
Copper	24.410	12.850
Nickel	24.670	16.320

(b) Acid reclaim leaching filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of acid reclaim nickel produced	
Chromium (total)	2.198	0.899
Copper	9.491	4.995
Nickel	9.590	6.344

(c) Acid reclaim leaching belt filter backwash.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY NICKEL SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of acid reclaim nickel produced	
Chromium (total)	0.528	0.216
Copper	2.278	1.199
Nickel	2.302	1.523

§ 421.247 [Reserved]

Subpart W—Primary Precious Metals and Mercury Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38361, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.250 Applicability: Description of the primary precious metals and mercury subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of gold, silver, or mercury by primary precious metals and mercury facilities.

§ 421.251 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Smelter wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold and silver smelted	
Lead	0.546	0.260
Mercury	0.325	0.130
Silver	0.533	0.221
Zinc	1.898	0.793
Gold	0.130	.....
Oil and grease	26.000	15.600
Total suspended solids	53.300	25.350
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Silver chloride reduction spent solution.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant of pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver reduced in solution	
Lead	0.168	0.080
Mercury	0.100	0.040
Silver	0.164	0.068
Zinc	0.584	0.244
Gold	0.040	.....
Oil and grease	8.000	4.800
Total suspended solids	16.400	7.800
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Electrolytic cells wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold refined electrolytically	
Lead	83.160	39.600
Mercury	49.500	19.800
Silver	81.180	33.660
Zinc	289.100	120.800
Gold	19.800	.....
Oil and grease	3,960.000	2,376.000
Total suspended solids	8,118.000	3,861.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Electrolyte preparation wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver in electrolyte produced	
Lead	0.021	0.010
Mercury	0.013	0.005
Silver	0.021	0.009
Zinc	0.073	0.031
Gold	0.005	.....
Oil and Grease	1.000	0.600
Total suspended solids	2.050	0.975
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Calciner wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	78.200	37.240
Mercury	46.550	18.620
Silver	76.340	31.650
Zinc	271.900	113.600
Gold	18.600	.....
Oil and Grease	3,724.000	2,234.000
Total suspended solids	7,634.000	3,631.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Calcine quench water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	7.392	3.520
Mercury	4.400	1.760
Silver	7.216	2.992
Zinc	25.700	10.740
Gold	1.760	.....
Oil and Grease	352.000	211.200
Total suspended solids	721.600	343.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Calciner stack gas contact cooling water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	1.743	0.830
Mercury	1.038	0.415
Silver	1.702	0.706
Zinc	6.059	2.532
Gold	0.415	.....
Oil and Grease	83.000	49.800
Total suspended solids	170.200	80.930
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Condenser blowdown.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	5.796	2.760
Mercury	3.450	1.380
Silver	5.658	2.346
Zinc	20.150	8.418
Gold	1.380	.....
Oil and Grease	276.000	165.600
Total suspended solids	565.800	269.100
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Mercury cleaning bath water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	0.588	0.280
Mercury	0.350	0.140
Silver	0.574	0.238
Zinc	2.044	0.854
Gold	0.140	.....
Oil and Grease	28.000	16.800
Total suspended solids	57.400	27.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.253 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Smelter wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold and silver smelted	
Lead	0.364	0.169
Mercury	0.195	0.078
Silver	0.377	0.156
Zinc	1.326	0.546
Gold	0.130	.....

(b) Silver chloride reduction spent solution.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver reduced in solution	
Lead	0.112	0.052
Mercury	0.060	0.024
Silver	0.116	0.048
Zinc	0.408	0.168

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Gold	0.040	

(c) Electrolytic cells wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold refined electrolytically	
Lead	5.544	2.574
Mercury	2.970	1.188
Silver	5.742	2.376
Zinc	20.200	8.316
Gold	1.980	

(d) Electrolyte preparation wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver in electrolyte produced	
Lead	0.014	0.007
Mercury	0.008	0.003
Silver	0.015	0.006
Zinc	0.051	0.021
Gold	0.005	

(e) Calciner Wet Air Pollution Control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	6.160	2.860
Mercury	3.300	1.320
Silver	6.380	2.640
Zinc	22.440	9.240
Gold	2.200	

(f) Calcine quench water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	4.928	2.288
Mercury	2.640	1.056
Silver	5.104	2.112
Zinc	17.950	7.392
Gold	1.760	

(g) Calciner stack gas contact cooling water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	1.162	0.540
Mercury	0.623	0.249
Silver	1.204	0.498
Zinc	4.233	1.743
Gold	0.415	

(h) Condenser blowdown.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	3.864	1.794
Mercury	2.070	0.828
Silver	4.002	1.656
Zinc	14.080	5.796
Gold	1.380	

(i) Mercury cleaning bath water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	0.392	0.182
Mercury	0.210	0.084
Silver	0.406	0.168
Zinc	1.428	0.588

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Gold	0.140	.....

§ 421.254 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Smelter wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold and silver smelted	
Lead	0.364	0.169
Mercury	0.195	0.078
Silver	0.377	0.156
Zinc	1.326	0.546
Gold	0.130	.....
Oil and Grease	13.000	13.000
Total suspended solids	19.500	15.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Silver chloride reduction spent solution.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver reduced in solution	
Lead	0.112	0.052
Mercury	0.060	0.024
Silver	0.116	0.048
Zinc	0.408	0.168
Gold	0.040	.....
Oil and Grease	4.000	4.000
Total suspended solids	6.000	4.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Electrolytic cells wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold refined electrolytically	
Lead	5.544	2.574
Mercury	2.970	1.188
Silver	5.742	2.376
Zinc	20.200	8.316
Gold	1.980	.....
Oil and Grease	198.000	198.000
Total suspended solids	297.000	237.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Electrolyte preparation wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver in electrolyte produced	
Lead	0.014	0.007
Mercury	0.008	0.003
Silver	0.015	0.006
Zinc	0.051	0.021
Gold	0.005	.....
Oil and Grease	0.500	0.500
Total suspended solids	0.750	0.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Calciner wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	6.160	2.860
Mercury	3.300	1.320
Silver	6.380	2.640
Zinc	22.440	9.240
Gold	2.200	.....
Oil and Grease	220.000	220.000
Total suspended solids	330.000	264.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Calcine quench water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	4.928	2.288
Mercury	2.640	1.056
Silver	5.104	2.112
Zinc	17.950	7.392
Gold	1.760	.....
Oil and Grease	176.000	176.000
Total suspended solids	264.000	211.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Calciner stack gas contract cooling water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) or mercury condensed	
Lead	1.162	0.540
Mercury	0.623	0.249
Silver	1.204	0.498
Zinc	4.233	1.743
Gold	0.415	.....
Oil and Grease	41.500	41.500
Total suspended solids	62.250	49.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Condenser blowdown.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	3.864	1.794
Mercury	2.070	0.828
Silver	4.002	1.656
Zinc	14.080	5.796
Gold	1.380	.....
Oil and Grease	138.000	138.000
Total suspended solids	207.000	165.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Mercury cleaning bath water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of Mercury condensed	
Lead	0.392	0.182
Mercury	0.210	0.084
Silver	0.406	0.168
Zinc	1.428	0.588
Gold	0.140	.....
Oil and Grease	14.000	14.000
Total suspended solids	21.000	16.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38361, Sept. 20, 1985; 50 FR 41144, Oct. 9, 1985]

§ 421.255 [Reserved]

§ 421.256 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary precious metals and mercury process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Smelter wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold and silver smelted	
Lead	0.364	0.169
Mercury	0.195	0.078
Silver	0.377	0.156
Zinc	1.326	0.546
Gold	0.130	.....

(b) Silver chloride reduction spent solution.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver reduced in solution	
Lead	0.112	0.052
Mercury	0.060	0.024
Silver	0.116	0.048
Zinc	0.408	0.168
Gold	0.040	.....

(c) Electrolytic cells wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold refined electrolytically	
Lead	5.544	2.574
Mercury	2.970	1.188
Silver	5.742	2.376
Zinc	20.200	8.316
Gold	1.980	.....

(d) Electrolyte preparation wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of silver in electrolyte produced	
Lead	0.014	0.007
Mercury	0.008	0.003
Silver	0.015	0.006
Zinc	0.051	0.021
Gold	0.005	.....

(e) Calciner wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	6.160	2.860
Mercury	3.300	1.320
Silver	6.380	2.640
Zinc	22.440	9.240
Gold	2.200	.....

(f) Calcine quench water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	4.928	2.288
Mercury	2.640	1.056
Silver	5.104	2.112
Zinc	17.950	7.392
Gold	1.760	.....

(g) Calciner stack gas contact cooling water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	1.162	0.540
Mercury	0.623	0.249
Silver	1.204	0.498
Zinc	4.233	1,743
Gold	0.415	.....

(h) Condenser blowdown.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	3.864	1.794
Mercury	2.070	0.828
Silver	4.002	1.656
Zinc	14.080	5.656
Gold	1.380	.....

(i) Mercury cleaning bath water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mercury condensed	
Lead	0.392	0.182
Mercury	0.210	0.084
Silver	0.406	0.168

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY PRECIOUS METALS AND MERCURY SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	1.428	0.588
Gold	0.140	.....

§ 421.257 [Reserved]

Subpart X—Secondary Precious Metals Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38365, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.260 Applicability: Description of the secondary precious metals subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of precious metals at secondary precious metals facilities.

§ 421.261 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *precious metals* shall mean gold, platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and ruthenium.

(c) The term *Combined Metals*, shall mean the total of gold, platinum and palladium.

[50 FR 38365, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31705, Aug. 3, 1990]

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Furnace wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, incinerated or smelted	
Copper	136.400	71.800
Cyanide (total)	20.820	8.616
Zinc	104.800	43.800
Ammonia (as N)	9,571.000	4,207.000
Combined metals	21.54	.....
Total suspended solids	2,944.000	1,400.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Raw material granulation.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metal in the granulated raw material	
Copper	12.050	6.340
Cyanide (total)	1.839	0.761
Zinc	9.256	3.867
Ammonia (as N)	845.100	371.500
Combined metals	1.902	.....
Total suspended solids	259.900	123.600
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Spent plating solutions.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/liter of spent plating solution used as a raw material	
Copper	1.900	1.000
Cyanide (total)	0.290	0.120
Zinc	1.460	0.610
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Total suspended solids	41.000	19.500
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Spent cyanide stripping solutions.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by cyanide stripping	
Copper	7.030	3.700
Cyanide (total)	1.073	0.444
Zinc	5.402	2.257
Ammonia (as N)	493.200	216.800
Combined metals	1.110	.....
Total suspended solids	151.700	72.150
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Refinery wet air pollution control.[2]

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	39.900	21.000
Cyanide (total)	6.090	2.520
Zinc	30.660	12.810
Ammonia (as N)	2,799.000	1,231.000
Combined metals	6.300	.....
Total suspended solids	861.000	409.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at alltimes.

(f) Gold solvent extraction raffinate and wash water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by solvent extraction	
Copper	1.197	0.630
Cyanide (total)	0.183	0.076
Zinc	0.920	0.384
Ammonia (as N)	83.980	36.920
Combined metals	0.189	.....
Total suspended solids	25.830	12.290
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Gold spent electrolyte.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by electrolysis	
Copper	0.017	0.009
Cyanide (total)	0.003	0.001
Zinc	0.103	0.005
Ammonia (as N)	1.160	0.510
Combined metals	0.003	.....
Total suspended solids	0.357	0.170
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Gold precipitation and filtration.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold precipitated	
Copper	8.360	4.400
Cyanide (total)	1.276	0.528
Zinc	6.424	2.684
Ammonia (as N)	586.500	257.800
Combined metals	1.320	.....
Total suspended solids	180.400	85.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Platinum precipitation and filtration.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of platinum precipitated	
Copper	9.880	5.200
Cyanide (total)	1.508	0.624
Zinc	7.592	3.172
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Total suspended solids	213.200	101.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Palladium precipitation and filtration.

[2] This allowance applies to either acid or alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers. If both acid and alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers are present in a particular facility the same allowance applies to each.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of palladium precipitated	
Copper	11.400	6.000
Cyanide (total)	1.740	0.720
Zinc	8.760	3.660
Ammonia (as N)	799.800	351.600
Combined metals	1.800	.....
Total suspended solids	246.000	117.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Other platinum group metals precipitation and filtration.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of other platinum group metals precipitated	
Copper	9.880	5.200
Cyanide (total)	1.508	0.624
Zinc	7.592	3.172
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Total suspended solids	213.200	101.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Spent solution from PGC salt production.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold contained in PGC product	
Copper	1.710	0.900
Cyanide (total)	0.261	0.108
Zinc	1.314	0.549
Ammonia (as N)	120.000	52.740
Combined metals	0.270	.....
Total suspended solids	36.900	17.550
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Equipment and floor wash.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Combined metals	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Preliminary treatment.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of total precious metals produced through this operation	
Copper	95.000	50.000
Cyanide (Total)	14.500	6.000
Zinc	73.000	30.500
Ammonia (as N)	6665.000	2930.000
Combined Metals	15.000	.....
Total Suspended Solids	2050.000	975.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38365, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31705, 31706, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.263 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Furnace wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, incinerated or smelted	
Copper	5.760	2.745
Cyanide (total)	0.900	0.360
Zinc	4.590	1.890
Combined metals	1.350	.....
Ammonia (as N)	599.900	263.700

(b) Raw material granulation.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals in the granulated raw material	
Copper	0.819	0.390
Cyanide (total)	0.128	0.051
Zinc	0.653	0.269
Combined metals	0.192	.....
Palladium	0.064	.....
Platinum	0.064	.....
Ammonia (as N)	85.310	37.500

(c) Spent plating solutions.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/liter of spent plating solution used as a raw material	
Copper	1.280	0.610
Cyanide (total)	0.200	0.080
Zinc	1.020	0.420
Gold.		
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600

(d) Spent cyanide stripping solutions.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by cyanide stripping	
Copper	4.736	2.257
Cyanide (total)	0.740	0.296
Zinc	3.774	1.554

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Combined metals	1.110	.....
Ammonia (as N)	493.200	216.800

(e) Refinery wet air pollution control[2].

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	1.280	0.610
Cyanide (total)	0.200	0.080
Zinc	1.020	0.420
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600

(f) Gold solvent extraction raffinate and wash water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by solvent extraction	
Copper	0.806	0.384
Cyanide (total)	0.126	0.050
Zinc	0.643	0.265
Combined metals	0.189	.....
Ammonia (as N)	83.980	36.920

(g) Gold spent electrolyte.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by electrolysis	
Copper	0.0111	0.0053
Cyanide (total)	0.0017	0.0007
Zinc	0.0089	0.0037
Combined metals	0.0030	.....

[2]This allowance applies to either acid or alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers. If both acid and alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers are present in a particular facility the same allowance applies to each.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Ammonia (as N)	1.1600	0.5100

(h) Gold precipitation and filtration.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold precipitated	
Copper	5.632	2.684
Cyanide (total)	0.880	0.352
Zinc	4.488	1.848
Combined metals	1.320	.....
Ammonia (as N)	586.500	257.800

(i) Platinum precipitation and filtration.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of platinum precipitated	
Copper	6.656	3.172
Cyanide (total)	1.040	0.416
Zinc	5.304	2.184
Combined metals	0.560	.....
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700

(j) Palladium precipitation and filtration.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of palladium precipitated	
Copper	7.680	3.660
Cyanide (total)	1.200	.480
Zinc	6.120	2.520
Combined metals	1.800	.....
Ammonia (as N)	799.800	351.600

(k) Other platinum group metals precipitation and filtration.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of other platinum group metals precipitated	
Copper	6.656	3.172
Cyanide (total)	1.040	0.416
Zinc	5.304	2.184
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700

(l) Spent solutions from PGC salt production.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold contained in PGC product	
Copper	1.152	0.549
Cyanide (total)	0.180	0.072
Zinc	0.918	0.378
Combined metals	0.270	.....
Ammonia (as N)	120.000	52.740

(m) Equipment and floor wash.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Combined metals	0.000	.....
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(n) Preliminary treatment.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	Mg/troy ounce of total precious metals produced through this operation	
Copper	64.000	30.500
Cyanide (Total)	10.000	4.000
Zinc	51.000	21.000
Combined metals	15.000	.....
Ammonia (as N)	6665.000	2930.000

[50 FR 38365, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31706, Aug. 3, 1990; 55 FR 36932, Sept. 7, 1990]

§ 421.264 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Furnace wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, incinerated or smelted	
Copper	5.760	2.745
Cyanide (total)	0.900	0.360
Zinc	4.590	1.890
Combined metals	1.350	.....
Ammonia (as N)	599.900	263.700
Total suspended solids	67.500	54.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Raw material granulation.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals in the granulated raw material	
Copper	0.819	0.390
Cyanide (total)	0.128	0.051
Zinc	0.653	0.269
Combined metals	0.192	.....
Ammonia (as N)	85.310	37.500
Total suspended solids	9.600	7.680
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Spent plating solutions.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/liter of spent plating solution used as a raw material	
Copper	1.280	0.610
Cyanide (total)	0.200	0.080
Zinc	1.020	0.420
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600
Total suspended solids	15.000	12.000

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Spent cyanide stripping solutions.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by cyanide stripping	
Copper	4.736	2.257
Cyanide (total)	0.740	0.296
Zinc	3.774	1.554
Combined metals	1.11	.....
Ammonia (as N)	493.200	216.800
Total suspended solids	55.500	44.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Refinery wet air pollution control[2].

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	1.280	0.610
Cyanide (total)	0.200	0.080
Zinc	1.020	0.420
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600
Total suspended solids	15.000	12.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Gold solvent extraction raffinate and wash water.

[2] This allowance applies to either acid or alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers. If both acid and alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers are present in a particular facility the same allowance applies to each.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by solvent extraction	
Copper	0.806	0.384
Cyanide (total)	0.126	0.050
Zinc	0.643	0.265
Combined metals	0.189	.....
Ammonia (as N)	83.980	36.920
Total suspended solids	9.450	7.560
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Gold spent electrolyte.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by electrolysis	
Copper	0.011	0.005
Cyanide (total)	0.002	0.001
Combined metals	0.003	.....
Zinc	0.009	0.004
Ammonia (as N)	1.160	0.510
Total suspended solids	0.131	0.104
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Gold precipitation and filtration.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold precipitated	
Copper	5.632	2.684
Cyanide (total)	0.880	0.352
Zinc	4.488	1.848
Combined metals	1.320	.....
Ammonia (as N)	586.500	257.800
Total suspended solids	66.00	52.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Platinum precipitation and filtration.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of platinum precipitated	
Copper	6.656	3.172
Cyanide (total)	1.040	0.416
Zinc	5.304	2.184
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700
Total suspended solids	78.000	62.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Palladium precipitation and filtration.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of palladium precipitated	
Copper	7.680	3.660
Cyanide (total)	1.200	0.480
Zinc	6.1200	2.520
Combined metals	1.800	.....
Ammonia (as N)	799.800	351.600
Total suspended solids	90.000	72.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.00 at all times.

(k) Other platinum group metals precipitation and filtration.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of other platinum group metals precipitated	
Copper	6.656	3.172
Cyanide (total)	1.040	0.416
Zinc	5.304	2.184
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700
Total suspended solids	78.000	62.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Spent solution from PGC salt production.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold contained in PGC product	
Copper	1.152	0.549
Cyanide (total)	0.180	0.072
Zinc	0.918	0.378
Combined metals	0.270	.....
Ammonia (as N)	120.000	52.740
Total suspended solids	13.500	10.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Equipment and floor wash.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Combined metals	0.000	.....
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Preliminary treatment.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of total precious metals produced through this operation	
Copper	64.000	30.500
Cyanide (Total)	10.000	4.000
Zinc	51.000	21.000
Combined metals	15.000	.....
Ammonia (as N)	6665.000	2930.000
Total Suspended Solids	750.000	600.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38365, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31708, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.265 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary precious metals process wastewater introduced into a POTW must not exceed the following values:

(a) Furnace wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, incinerated or smelted	
Copper	5.760	2.745
Cyanide (total)	0.900	0.360
Zinc	4.590	1.890
Combined metals	1.350	.....
Ammonia (as N)	599.900	263.700

(b) Raw material granulation.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals in the granulated raw material	
Copper	0.819	0.390
Cyanide (total)	0.128	0.051
Zinc	0.653	0.269
Combined metals	0.192	.....
Ammonia (as N)	85.310	37.500

(c) Spent plating solutions.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/liter of spent plating solution used as a raw material	
Copper	1.280	0.610
Cyanide (total)	0.200	0.080
Zinc	1.020	0.420
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600

(d) Spent Cyanide stripping solutions.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by cyanide stripping	
Copper	4.736	2.257
Cyanide (total)	0.740	0.296
Zinc	3.774	1.554
Combined metals	1.110	.....
Ammonia (as N)	493.200	216.800

(e) Refinery wet air pollution control.[1]

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	1.280	0.610
Cyanide (total)	0.200	0.080
Zinc	1.020	0.420
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600

(f) Gold solvent extraction raffinate and wash water.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by solvent extraction	
Copper	0.806	0.384
Cyanide (total)	0.126	0.050
Zinc	0.643	0.265
Combined metals	0.189	.....
Ammonia (as N)	83.980	36.920

(g) Gold spent electrolyte.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by electrolysis	
Copper	0.011	0.005
Cyanide (total)	0.002	0.001
Zinc	0.009	0.004
Combined metals	0.003	.....
Ammonia (as N)	1.160	0.510

(h) Gold precipitation and filtration.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold precipitated	
Copper	5.632	2.684
Cyanide (total)	0.880	0.352
Zinc	4.488	1.848
Combined metals	1.320	.....
Ammonia (as N)	586.500	257.800

(i) Platinum precipitation and filtration.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of platinum precipitated	
Copper	6.656	3.172
Cyanide (total)	1.040	0.416
Zinc	5.304	2.184
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700

(j) Palladium precipitation and filtration.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of palladium precipitated	
Copper	7.680	3.660
Cyanide (total)	1.200	0.480
Zinc	6.120	2.520
Combined metals	1.800	.....
Ammonia (as N)	799.800	351.600

[1] This allowance applies to either acid or alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers. If both acid and alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers are present in a particular facility the same allowance applies to each.

(k) Other platinum group metals precipitation and filtration.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of other platinum group metals precipitated	
Copper	6.656	3.172
Cyanide (total)	1.040	0.416
Zinc	5.304	2.184
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700

(l) Spent solution from PGC salt production.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold contained in PGC product	
Copper	1.152	0.549
Cyanide (total)	0.180	0.072
Zinc	0.918	0.378
Combined metals	0.270	.....
Ammonia (as N)	120.000	52.740

(m) Equipment and floor wash.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Combined metals	0.000	.....
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(n) Preliminary Treatment.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	Mg/troy ounce of total precious metals produced through this operation	
Copper	64.000	30.500
Cyanide (Total)	10.000	4.000

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	51.000	21.000
Combined Metals	15.000	.....
Ammonia (as N)	6665.000	2930.000

[50 FR 38365, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31710, 31711, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.266 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary precious metals process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Furnace wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, incinerated or smelted	
Copper	5.760	2.745
Cyanide (total)	0.900	0.360
Zinc	4.590	1.890
Combined metals	1.350	.....
Ammonia (as N)	599.900	263.700

(b) Raw material granulation.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, in the granulated raw material	
Copper	0.819	0.390
Cyanide (total)	0.128	0.051
Zinc	0.653	0.269
Combined metals	0.192	.....
Ammonia	85.310	37.500

(c) Spent plating solutions.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/liter of spent plating solution used as a raw materail	
Copper	1.280	0.610
Cyanide (total)	0.200	0.080
Zinc	1.020	0.420
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600

(d) Spent cyanide stripping solutions.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by cyanide stripping	
Copper	4.736	2.257
Cyanide (total)	0.740	0.296
Zinc	3.774	1.554
Combined metals	1.110	.....
Ammonia (as N)	493.200	216.800

(e) Refinery Wet Air Pollution Control.[1]

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	1.280	0.610
Cyanide (total)	0.200	0.080
Zinc	1.020	0.420
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	133.300	58.600

(f) Gold solvent extraction raffinate and wash water.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by solvent extraction	
Copper	0.806	0.384
Cyanide (total)	0.126	0.050
Zinc	0.643	0.265
Combined metals	0.189	.....
Ammonia (as N)	83.980	36.920

(g) Gold spent electrolyte.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold produced by electrolysis	
Copper	0.011	0.005
Cyanide (total)	0.002	0.001
Zinc	0.009	0.004
Combined metals	0.300	.....
Ammonia (as N)	1.160	0.510

(h) Gold precipitation and filtration.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold precipitated	
Copper	5.632	2.684
Cyanide (total)	0.880	0.352
Zinc	4.488	1.848
Combined metals	1.320	.....
Ammonia (as N)	586.500	257.800

(i) Platinum precipitation and filtration.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of platinum precipitated	
Copper	6.656	3.172
Cyanide (total)	1.040	0.416
Zinc	5.304	2.184
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700

[1] This allowance applies to either acid or alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers. If both acid and alkaline wet air pollution control scrubbers are present in a particular facility the same allowance applies to each.

(j) Palladium precipitation and filtration.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of platinum precipitated	
Copper	7.680	3.660
Cyanide (Total)	1.200	0.480
Zinc	6.120	2.520
Combined Metals	1.800	.....
Ammonia (as N)	799.800	351.600

(k) Other platinum group metals precipitation and filtration.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of other platinum group metals precipitated	
Copper	6.656	3.172
Cyanide (total)	1.040	0.416
Zinc	5.304	2.184
Combined metals	1.560	.....
Ammonia (as N)	693.200	304.700

(l) Spent solution from PGC salt production.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of gold contained in PGC product	
Copper	1.152	0.549
Cyanide (total)	0.180	0.072
Zinc	0.918	0.378
Combined metals	0.270	.....
Ammonia (as N)	120.000	52.740

(m) Equipment and floor wash.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/troy ounce of precious metals, including silver, produced in refinery	
Copper	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	0.000	0.000
Combined metals	0.000	.....
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(n) Preliminary treatment.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY PRECIOUS METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly averge
	mg/troy ounce of total precious metals produced through this operation	
Copper	64.000	30.500
Cyanide (Total)	10.000	4.000
Zinc	51.000	21.000
Combined Metals	15.000	.....
Ammonia (as N)	6665.000	2930.000

[50 FR 38365, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31711, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.267 [Reserved]

Subpart Y—Primary Rare Earth Metals Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38371, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.270 Applicability: Description of the primary rare earth metals subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of rare earth metals and mischmetal by primary rare earth metals facilities processing rare earth metal oxides, chlorides, and fluorides.

§ 421.271 Specialized definitions.

In addition to what is provided below:

(a) The general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *rare earth metals* refers to the elements scandium, yttrium, and lanthanum to lutetium, inclusive.

(c) The term *mischmetal* refers to a rare earth metal alloy comprised of the natural mixture of rare earths to about 94–99 percent. The balance of tha alloy

includes traces of other elements and one to two percent iron.

§§421.272–421.273 [Reserved]

§421.274 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Dryer Vent Water Quench and Scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mischmetal produced from wet rare earth chlorides	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.042	0.042
Chromium (total)	1.544	0.626
Lead	1.168	0.542
Nickel	2.295	1.544
Total suspended solids	62.600	50.080
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Dryer vent caustic wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mischmetal produced from wet rare earth chlorides	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.007	0.007
Chromium (total)	0.272	0.110
Lead	0.206	0.095
Nickel	0.404	0.272
Total suspended solids	11.010	8.808
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Electrolytic cell water quench and scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.094	0.094

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Chromium (total)	3.474	1.409
Lead	2.629	1.221
Nickel	5.165	3.474
Total suspended solids	140.900	112.700
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Electrolytic cell caustic wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Sodium hypochlorite filter backwash.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.004	0.004
Chromium (total)	0.134	0.054
Lead	0.101	0.047
Nickel	0.199	0.134
Total suspended solids	5.430	4.334
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§421.275 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary rare earth metals process wastewater introduced into a

POTW must not exceed the following values:

(a) Dryer vent water quench scrubber.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mischmetal produced from wet rare earth chlorides	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.042	0.042
Chromium (total)	1.544	0.626
Lead	1.168	0.542
Nickel	2.295	1.544

(b) Dryer vent caustic wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mischmetal produced from wet rare earth chlorides	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.007	0.007
Chromium (total)	0.272	0.110
Lead	0.206	0.095
Nickel	0.404	0.272

(c) Electrolytic cell water quench and scrubber.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.094	0.094
Chromium (total)	3.474	1.409
Lead	2.629	1.221
Nickel	5.165	3.474

(d) Electrolytic cell caustic wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000

(e) Sodium hypochlorite filter backwash.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.004	0.004
Chromium (total)	0.134	0.054
Lead	0.101	0.047
Nickel	0.199	0.134

§ 421.276 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary rare earth metals process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Dryer vent water quench and scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mischmetal produced from wet rare earth chlorides	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.042	0.042
Chromium (total)	1.544	0.626
Lead	1.168	0.542
Nickel	2.295	1.544

(b) Dryer vent caustic wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of mischmetal produced from wet rare earth chlorides	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.007	0.007
Chromium (total)	0.272	0.110
Lead	0.206	0.095
Nickel	0.404	0.272

(c) Electrolytic cell water quench and scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.094	0.094
Chromium (total)	3.474	1.409
Lead	2.629	1.221
Nickel	5.165	3.474

(d) Electrolytic cell caustic wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.000	0.000
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000

(e) Sodium hypochlorite filter backwash.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of total mischmetal produced	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.004	0.004

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY RARE EARTH METALS SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Chromium (total)	0.134	0.054
Lead	0.101	0.047
Nickel	0.199	0.134

§ 421.277 [Reserved]

Subpart Z—Secondary Tantalum Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38374, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.280 Applicability: Description of the secondary tantalum subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of tantalum at secondary tantalum facilities.

§ 421.281 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Tantalum alloy leach and rinse.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced	
Copper	438.100	230.600
Lead	96.850	46.120
Nickel	442.800	292.900
Zinc	336.700	140.700
Tantalum	103.800	.....

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Total suspended solids	9,455.000	4,497.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Capacitor leach and rinse.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced from leaching	
Copper	38.380	20.200
Lead	8.484	4.040
Nickel	38.780	25.650
Zinc	29.490	12.320
Tantalum	9.090	.....
Total suspended solids	828.200	393.900
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Tantalum sludge leach and rinse.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of equivalent pure tantalum powder produced	
Copper	390.100	205.300
Lead	86.230	41.060
Nickel	394.200	260.700
Zinc	299.700	125.200
Tantalum	92.390	.....
Total suspended solids	8,417.000	4,003.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Tantalum powder acid wash and rinse.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced	
Copper	0.665	0.350
Lead	0.147	0.070
Nickel	0.672	0.445

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Zinc	0.511	0.214
Tantalum	0.158	.....
Total suspended solids	14.350	6.825
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Leaching wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of equivalent pure tantalum powder produced	
Copper	9.272	4.880
Lead	2.050	0.976
Nickel	9.370	6.198
Zinc	7.125	2.977
Tantalum	2.196	.....
Total suspended solids	200.100	95.160
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.283 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Tantalum alloy leach and rinse.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced	
Copper	295.200	140.700
Lead	64.570	29.980
Nickel	126.800	85.320
Zinc	235.200	96.850
Tantalum	103.800	.....

(b) Capacitor leach and rinse.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced from leaching	
Copper	25.860	12.320
Lead	5.656	2.626
Nickel	11.110	7.474
Zinc	20.600	8.484
Tantalum	9.090	.....

(c) Tantalum sludge leach and rinse.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of equivalent pure tantalum powder produced	
Copper	262.800	125.200
Lead	57.480	26.690
Nickel	112.900	75.960
Zinc	209.400	86.230
Tantalum	92.390	.....

(d) Tantalum powder acid wash and rinse.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced	
Copper	0.448	0.214
Lead	0.098	0.046
Nickel	0.193	0.130
Zinc	0.357	0.147
Tantalum	0.158	.....

(e) Leaching wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of equivalent pure tantalum powder produced	
Copper	6.246	2.977
Lead	1.366	0.634
Nickel	2.684	1.806
Zinc	4.978	2.050
Tantalum	2.196	.....

§ 421.284 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Tantalum alloy leach and rinse.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced	
Copper	295.200	140.700
Lead	64.570	29.980
Nickel	126.800	85.320
Zinc	235.200	96.850
Tantalum	103.800	.....
Total suspended solids	3,459.000	2,767.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Capacitor leach and rinse.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced from leaching	
Copper	25.860	12.320
Lead	5.656	2.626
Nickel	11.110	7.474
Zinc	20.600	8.484
Tantalum	9.090	.....
Total suspended solids	303.000	242.400
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Tantalum sludge leach and rinse.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of equivalent pure tantalum powder produced	
Copper	262.800	125.200
Lead	57.480	26.690
Nickel	112.900	75.960
Zinc	209.400	86.230
Tantalum	92.390	.....
Total suspended solids	3,080.000	2,464.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Tantalum powder acid wash and rinse.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced	
Copper	0.448	0.214
Lead	0.098	0.046
Nickel	0.193	0.130
Zinc	0.357	0.147
Tantalum	0.158	.....
Total suspended solids	5.250	4.200
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Leaching wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of equivalent pure tantalum powder produced	
Copper	6.246	2.977
Lead	1.366	0.634
Nickel	2.684	1.806
Zinc	4.978	2.050
Tantalum	2.196	.....
Total suspended solids	73.200	58.560
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.285 [Reserved]

§ 421.286 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary tantalum process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Tantalum alloy leach and rinse.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced	
Copper	295.200	140.700
Lead	64.570	29.980
Nickel	126.800	85.320
Zinc	235.200	96.850
Tantalum	103.800	.....

(b) Capacitor leach and rinse.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced from leaching	
Copper	25.860	12.320
Lead	5.656	2.626
Nickel	11.110	7.474
Zinc	20.600	8.484
Tantalum	9.090	.....

(c) Tantalum sludge leach and rinse.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of equivalent pure tantalum powder produced	
Copper	262.800	125.200
Lead	57.480	26.690

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Nickel	112.900	75.960
Zinc	209.400	86.230
Tantalum	92.390	.....

(d) Tantalum powder acid wash and rinse.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tantalum powder produced	
Copper	0.448	0.214
Lead	0.098	0.046
Nickel	0.193	0.130
Zinc	0.357	0.147
Tantalum	0.158	.....

(e) Leaching wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TANTALUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of equivalent pure tantalum powder produced	
Copper	6.246	2.977
Lead	1.366	0.634
Nickel	2.684	1.806
Zinc	4.978	2.050
Tantalum	2.196	.....

§ 421.287 [Reserved]

Subpart AA—Secondary Tin Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38376, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.290 Applicability: Description of the secondary tin subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of tin at secondary tin facilities utilizing either pyrometallurgical or hydrometallurgical processes to recover tin from secondary materials.

§ 421.291 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Tin smelter SO_2 scrubber.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of crude tapped tin metal produced	
Arsenic	19.220	8.554
Lead	3.863	1.840
Iron	11.040	5.611
Tin	3.495	2.024
Total suspended solids	377.100	179.400
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Dealuminizing rinse.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of dealuminized scrap produced	
Lead	0.015	0.007
Cyanide (total)	0.010	0.004
Fluoride	1.225	0.700
Tin	0.013	0.008
Total suspended solids	1.435	0.683
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Tin mud acid neutralization filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Minimum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of neutralized, dewatered tin mud produced	
Lead	2.120	1.009
Cyanide (total)	1.464	0.606
Fluoride	176.600	100.400
Tin	1.918	1.110
Total suspended solids	206.900	98.420
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Tin hydroxide wash.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Minimum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin hydroxide washed	
Lead	5.020	2.391
Cyanide (total)	3.466	1.434
Fluoride	418.400	237.900
Tin	4.542	2.630
Total suspended solids	490.100	233.100
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Spent electrowinning solution from new scrap.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Minimum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode tin produced	
Lead	7.056	3.360
Cyanide (total)	4.872	2.016
Fluoride	588.000	334.300
Tin	6.384	3.696
Total suspended solids	688.800	327.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Spent electrowinning solution from municipal solid waste.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Minimum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of MSW scrap used as raw material	
Lead	0.050	0.024
Cyanide (total)	0.035	0.014
Fluoride	4.165	2.368
Tin	0.045	0.026
Total suspended solids	4.879	2.321
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Tin hydroxide supernatant from scrap.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from scrap	
Lead	23.370	11.130
Cyanide (total)	16.140	6.677
Fluoride	1,947.000	1,107.000
Tin	21.140	12.240
Total suspended solids	2,281.000	1,085.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Tin hydroxide supernatant from plating solutions and sludges.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from plating solutions and sludges	
Lead	48.30	23.00
Cyanide (total)	33.35	13.80
Fluoride	4,025.00	2,289.00
Tin	43.70	25.30
Total suspended solids	4,715.00	2,243.00
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Tin hydroxide filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal produced	
Lead	10.520	5.009
Cyanide (total)	7.263	3.005
Fluoride	876.500	498.400
Tin	9.517	5.510
Total suspended solids	1,027.000	488.400
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.293 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Tin smelter SO_2 scrubber.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of crude tapped tin produced	
Arsenic	12.790	5.703
Lead	2.575	1.196
Iron	11.040	5.611
Tin	3.495	2.024

(b) Dealuminizing rinse.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of dealuminized scrap produced	
Lead	0.010	0.005
Cyanide (total)	0.007	0.003
Fluoride	1.225	0.697
Tin	0.013	0.008

(c) Tin mud acid neutralization filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of neutralized dewatered tin mud produced	
Lead	1.413	0.656
Cyanide (total)	1.009	0.404
Fluoride	176.600	100.400
Tin	1.918	1.110

(d) Tin hydroxide wash.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin hydroxide washed	
Lead	3.347	1.554
Cyanide (total)	2.391	0.956
Fluoride	418.400	237.900
Tin	4.542	2.630

(e) Spent electrowinning solution from new scrap.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode tin produced	
Lead	4.704	2.184
Cyanide (total)	3.360	1.344
Fluoride	588.000	334.300
Tin	6.384	3.696

(f) Spent electrowinning solution from municipal solid waste.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of MSW scrap used as raw material	
Lead	0.033	0.015
Cyanide (total)	0.024	0.010

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Fluoride	4.165	2.368
Tin	0.045	0.026

(g) Tin hydroxide supernatant from scrap.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from scrap	
Lead	15.580	7.233
Cyanide (total)	11.130	4.451
Fluoride	1,947.000	1,107.000
Tin	21.140	21.240

(h) Tin hydroxide supernatant from plating solutions and sludges.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from plating solutions and sludges	
Lead	32.20	14.95
Cyanide (total)	23.00	9.20
Fluoride	4,025.00	2,289.00
Tin	43.70	25.30

(i) Tin hydroxide filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal produced	
Lead	7.012	3.256
Cyanide (total)	5.009	2.004
Fluoride	876.500	498.400
Tin	9.517	5.510

§ 421.294 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Tin smelter SO_2 scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of crude tapped tin produced	
Arsenic	12.790	5.703
Lead	2.575	1.196
Iron	11.040	5.611
Tin	3.495	2.024
Total suspended solids	138.000	110.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Dealuminizing rinse.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of dealuminized scrap produced	
Lead	0.010	0.005
Cyanide (total)	0.007	0.003
Fluoride	1.225	0.697
Tin	0.013	0.008
Total suspended solids	0.525	0.420
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Tin mud acid neutralization filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of neutralized dewatered tin mud produced	
Lead	1.413	0.656
Cyanide (total)	1.009	0.404
Fluoride	176.600	100.400
Tin	1.918	1.110
Total suspended solids	75.710	60.560
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Tin hydroxide wash.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin hydroxide washed	
Lead	3.347	1.554
Cyanide (total)	2.391	0.956
Fluoride	418.400	237.900
Tin	4.542	2.630
Total suspended solids	179.300	143.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Spent electrowinning solution from new scrap.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode tin produced	
Lead	4.704	2.184
Cyanide (total)	3.360	1.344
Fluoride	588.000	334.300
Tin	6.384	3.696
Total suspended solids	252.000	201.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Spent electrowinning solution from municipal solid waste.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of MSW scrap used as raw material	
Lead	0.033	0.015
Cyanide (total)	0.024	0.010
Fluoride	4.165	2.368
Tin	0.045	0.026
Total suspended solids	1.785	1.428
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Tin hydroxide supernatant from scrap.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from scrap	
Lead	15.580	7.233
Cyanide (total)	11.130	4.451

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Fluoride	1,947.000	1,107.000
Tin	21.140	12.240
Total suspended solids	834.600	667.700
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Tin hydroxide supernatant from plating solutions and sludges.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from plating solutions and sludges	
Lead	32.20	14.95
Cyanide (total)	23.00	9.20
Fluoride	4,025.00	2,289.00
Tin	43.70	25.30
Total suspended solids	1,725.00	1,380.00
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Tin hydroxide filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal produced	
Lead	7.012	3.256
Cyanide (total)	5.009	2.004
Fluoride	876.500	498.400
Tin	9.517	5.510
Total suspended solids	375.700	300.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.295 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary tin process wastewater introduced into a POTW must not exceed the following values:

(a) Tin smelter SO_2 scrubber.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of crude tapped tin produced	
Arsenic	12.790	5.703
Lead	2.575	1.196
Iron	11.040	5.611
Tin	3.495	2.024

(b) Dealuminizing rinse.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of dealuminized scrap produced	
Lead	0.010	0.005
Cyanide (total)	0.007	0.003
Fluoride	1.225	0.697
Tin	0.013	0.008

(c) Tin mud acid neutralization filtrate.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of neutralized dewatered tin mud produced	
Lead	1.413	0.656
Cyanide (total)	1.009	0.404
Fluoride	176.600	100.400
Tin	1.918	1.110

(d) Tin hydroxide wash.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin hydroxide washed	
Lead	3.347	1.554
Cyanide (total)	2.391	0.956
Fluoride	418.400	237.900
Tin	4.542	2.630

(e) Spent electrowinning solution from new scrap.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode tin produced	
Lead	4.704	2.184
Cyanide (total)	3.360	1.344
Fluoride	588.000	334.300
Tin	6.384	3.696

(f) Spent electrowinning solution from municipal solid waste.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of MSW scrap used as raw material	
Lead	0.033	0.015
Cyanide (total)	0.024	0.010
Fluoride	4.165	2.368
Tin	0.045	0.026

(g) Tin hydroxide supernatant from scrap.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from scrap	
Lead	15.580	7.233
Cyanide (total)	11.130	4.451
Fluoride	1,947.000	1,107.000
Tin	21.140	12.240

(h) Tin hydroxide supernatant from plating solutions and sludges.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from plating solutions and sludges	
Lead	32.20	14.95
Cyanide (total)	23.00	9.20
Fluoride	4,025.00	2,289.00
Tin	43.70	25.30

(i) Tin hydroxide filtrate.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal produced	
Lead	7.012	3.256
Cyanide (total)	5.009	2.004
Fluoride	876.500	498.400
Tin	9.517	5.510

§ 421.296 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary tin process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Tin smelter SO_2 scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of crude tapped tin produced	
Arsenic	12.790	5.703
Lead	2.575	1.196
Iron	11.040	5.611
Tin	3.495	2.024

(b) Dealuminizing rinse.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of dealuminized scrap produced	
Lead	0.010	0.005
Cyanide (total)	0.007	0.003
Fluoride	1.225	0.697
Tin	0.013	0.008

(c) Tin mud acid neutralization filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million of pounds) of neutralized dewatered tin mud produced	
Lead	1.413	0.656
Cyanide (total)	1.009	0.404
Fluoride	176.600	100.400
Tin	1.918	1.110

(d) Tin hydroxide wash.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin hydroxide washed	
Lead	3.347	1.554
Cyanide (total)	2.391	0.956
Fluoride	418.400	237.900
Tin	4.542	2.630

(e) Spent electrowinning solution from new scrap.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cathode tin produced	
Lead	4.704	2.184
Cyanide (total)	3.360	1.344
Fluoride	588.000	334.300
Tin	6.384	3.696

(f) Spent electrowinning solution from municipal solid waste.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of MSW scrap used as raw material	
Lead	0.033	0.015
Cyanide (total)	0.024	0.010
Fluoride	4.165	2.368
Tin	0.045	0.026

(g) Tin hydroxide supernatant from scrap.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from scrap	
Lead	15.580	7.233
Cyanide (total)	11.130	4.451
Fluoride	1,947.000	1,107.000
Tin	21.140	12.240

(h) Tin hydroxide supernatant from plating solutions and ludges.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal recovered from plating solutions and sludges	
Lead	32.20	14.95
Cyanide (total)	23.00	9.20
Fluoride	4,025.00	2,289.00
Tin	43.70	25.30

(i) Tin hydroxide filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TIN SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tin metal produced	
Lead	7.012	3.256
Cyanide (total)	5.009	2.004
Fluoride	876.500	498.400
Tin	9.517	5.510

§ 421.297 [Reserved]

Subpart AB—Primary and Secondary Titanium Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38380, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.300 Applicability: Description of the primary and secondary titanium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of titanium at primary and secondary titanium facilities. Facilities which only practice vacuum distillation for sponge purification and which do not practice electrolytic recovery of magnesium are exempt from regulations. All other primary and secondary titanium facilities are covered by these regulations.

§ 421.301 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.412	0.168
Lead	0.393	0.187
Nickel	1.797	1.189
Titanium	0.880	0.384
Oil and grease	18.720	11.230
Total suspended solids	38.380	18.250
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Chlorination area-vent wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.412	0.168
Chromium (total)	0.458	0.187
Lead	0.437	0.208
Nickel	1.997	1.321
Titanium	0.978	0.426
Oil and grease	20.800	12.480
Total suspended solids	42.640	20.280

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) $TiCl_4$ handling wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ handled	
Chromium (total)	0.082	0.034
Lead	0.079	0.037
Nickel	0.359	0.237
Titanium	0.176	0.077
Oil and grease	3.740	2.244
Total suspended solids	7.667	3.647
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Reduction area wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	18.170	7.435
Lead	17.350	8.261
Nickel	79.300	52.450
Titanium	38.820	16.930
Oil and grease	826.100	495.600
Total suspended solids	1,693.000	805.400
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Melt cell wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	9.352	3.826
Lead	8.927	4.251
Nickel	40.810	26.990
Titanium	19.980	8.714

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Oil and grease	425.100	255.000
Total suspended solids	871.400	414.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Chlorine liquefaction wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	130.900	53.560
Lead	125.000	59.510
Nickel	571.300	377.900
Titanium	279.700	122.000
Oil and grease	5,951.000	3,571.000
Total suspended solids	12,200.000	5,702.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Sodium reduction container reconditioning wash water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.564	0.231
Lead	0.538	0.256
Nickel	2.461	1.628
Titanium	1.205	0.526
Oil and grease	25.640	15.380
Total suspended solids	52.560	25.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Chip crushing wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	10.090	4.126

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Lead	9.627	4.584
Nickel	44.010	29.110
Titanium	21.550	9.398
Oil and grease	458.400	275.100
Total suspended solids	939.800	447.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Acid leachate and rinse water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	5.210	2.131
Lead	4.973	2.368
Nickel	22.730	15.040
Titanium	11.130	4.854
Oil and grease	236.800	142.100
Total suspended solids	485.400	230.900
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Sponge crushing and screening wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	2.847	1.165
Lead	2.717	1.294
Nickel	12.420	8.217
Titanium	6.082	2.653
Oil and grease	129.400	77.640
Total suspended solids	265.300	126.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Acid pickle and wash water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium pickled	
Chromium (total)	0.027	0.011
Lead	0.026	0.012

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Nickel	0.117	0.077
Titanium	0.057	0.025
Oil and grease	1.220	0.732
Total suspended solids	2.501	1.190
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Scrap milling wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap milled	
Chromium (total)	0.995	0.407
Lead	0.950	0.452
Nickel	4.341	2.871
Titanium	2.125	0.927
Oil and grease	45.220	27.130
Total suspended solids	92.700	44.090
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Scrap detergent wash water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap washed	
Chromium (total)	7.948	3.252
Lead	7.587	3.613
Nickel	34.680	22.940
Titanium	16.980	7.406
Oil and grease	361.300	216.800
Total suspended solids	740.600	352.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Casting crucible wash water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	0.210	0.086
Lead	0.200	0.095
Nickel	0.916	0.606
Titanium	0.448	0.196
Oil and grease	9.540	5.724

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Total suspended solids	19.560	9.302
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(o) Casting contact cooling water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	321.100	131.400
Lead	306.500	145.900
Nickel	1,401.000	926.800
Titanium	685.900	299.200
Oil and grease	14,590.000	8,757.000
Total suspended solids	29,920.000	14,230.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.303 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.346	0.140
Lead	0.262	0.122
Nickel	0.515	0.346
Titanium	0.496	0.215

(b) Chlorination area-vent wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.385	0.156
Lead	0.291	0.135
Nickel	0.572	0.385
Titanium	0.551	0.239

(c) $TiCl_4$ handling wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ handled	
Chromium (total)	0.069	0.028
Lead	0.052	0.024
Nickel	0.103	0.069
Titanium	0.099	0.043

(d) Reduction area wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	1.528	0.620
Lead	1.156	0.537
Nickel	2.272	1.528
Titanium	2.189	0.950

(e) Melt cell wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.787	0.319
Lead	0.595	0.276
Nickel	1.169	0.787
Titanium	1.127	0.489

(f) Chlorine liquefaction wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	11.010	4.463
Lead	8.332	3.868
Nickel	16.370	11.010
Titanium	15.770	6.844

(g) Sodium reduction container reconditioning wash water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.474	0.192
Lead	0.359	0.167
Nickel	0.705	0.474
Titanium	0.679	0.295

(h) Chip crushing wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.848	0.344
Lead	0.642	0.298
Nickel	1.261	0.848
Titanium	1.215	0.527

(i) Acid leachate and rinse water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	4.381	1.776
Lead	3.315	1.539
Nickel	6.512	4.381
Titanium	6.275	2.723

(j) Sponge crushing and screening wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.239	0.097
Lead	0.181	0.084
Nickel	0.356	0.239
Titanium	0.343	0.149

(k) Acid pickle and wash water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium pickled	
Chromium (total)	0.023	0.009
Lead	0.017	0.008
Nickel	0.034	0.023
Titanium	0.032	0.014

(l) Scrap milling wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap milled	
Chromium (total)	0.084	0.034
Lead	0.064	0.030
Nickel	0.125	0.084
Titanium	0.120	0.052

(m) Scrap detergent wash water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap washed	
Chromium (total)	6.684	2.710
Lead	5.058	2.348
Nickel	9.935	6.684
Titanium	9.574	4.155

(n) Casting crucible wash water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	0.176	0.072
Lead	0.134	0.062
Nickel	0.262	0.176
Titanium	0.253	0.110

(o) Casting contact cooling water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	27.000	10.950
Lead	20.430	9.486
Nickel	40.140	27.000
Titanium	38.68	16.78

§ 421.304 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

NSPS LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.346	0.140
Lead	0.262	0.122
Nickel	0.515	0.346
Titanium	0.496	0.215
Oil and grease	9.360	9.360
Total suspended solids	14.040	11.230
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Chlorination area-vent wet air pollution control.

NSPS LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.385	0.156
Lead	0.291	0.135
Nickel	0.572	0.385
Titanium	0.551	0.239
Oil and grease	10.400	10.400
Total suspended solids	15.600	12.480
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) $TiCl_4$ handling wet air pollution control.

NSPS LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ handled	
Chromium (total)	0.069	0.028
Lead	0.052	0.024
Nickel	0.103	0.069
Titanium	0.099	0.043
Oil and grease	1.870	1.870
Total suspended solids	2.805	2.244
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Reduction area wet air pollution control.

NSPS LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	1.528	0.620
Lead	1.156	0.537
Nickel	2.272	1.528
Titanium	2.189	0.950
Oil and grease	41.300	41.300
Total suspended solids	61.950	49.560
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Melt cell wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.787	0.319
Lead	0.595	0.276
Nickel	1.169	0.787
Titanium	1.127	0.489
Oil and grease	21.260	21.260
Total suspended solids	31.890	25.510
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Chlorine liquefaction wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Titanium	0.000	0.000
Oil and grease	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Sodium reduction container reconditioning wash.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.474	0.192
Lead	0.359	0.167
Nickel	0.705	0.474
Titanium	0.679	0.295
Oil and grease	12.820	12.820
Total suspended solids	19.230	15.380
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Chip crushing wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Titanium	0.000	0.000
Oil and grease	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Acid leachate and rinse water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pound per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	4.381	1.776
Lead	3.315	1.539
Nickel	6.512	4.381
Titanium	6.275	2.723
Oil and grease	118.400	118.400
Total suspended solids	177.600	142.100
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Sponge crushing and screening wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Titanium	0.000	0.000
Oil and grease	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Acid pickle and wash water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium pickled	
Chromium (total)	0.023	0.009
Lead	0.017	0.008
Nickel	0.034	0.023
Titanium	0.032	0.014
Oil and grease	0.610	0.610
Total suspended solids	0.915	0.732
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Scrap milling wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap milled	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Titanium	0.000	0.000
Oil and grease	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Scrap detergent wash water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap washed	
Chromium (total)	6.684	2.710
Lead	5.058	2.348
Nickel	9.935	6.684
Titanium	9.574	4.155
Oil and grease	180.600	180.600
Total suspended solids	271.000	216.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Casting crucible wash water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	0.176	0.072
Lead	0.134	0.062
Nickel	0.262	0.176
Titanium	0.253	0.110
Oil and grease	4.770	4.770
Total suspended solids	7.155	5.724
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(o) Casting contact cooling water.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	27.000	10.950
Lead	20.430	9.486
Nickel	40.140	27.000
Titanium	38.680	16.780
Oil and grease	729.700	729.700
Total suspended solids	1,095.000	875.700
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.305 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. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary and secondary titanium process wastewater introduced into a POTW must not exceed the following values:

(a) Chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.346	0.140
Lead	0.262	0.122
Nickel	0.515	0.346

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Titanium	0.496	0.215

(b) Chlorination Area-vent wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.385	0.156
Lead	0.291	0.135
Nickel	0.572	0.385
Titanium	0.551	0.239

(c) $TiCl_4$ handling wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ handled	
Chromium (total)	0.069	0.028
Lead	0.052	0.024
Nickel	0.103	0.069
Titanium	0.099	0.043

(d) Reduction area wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	1.528	0.620
Lead	1.156	0.537
Nickel	2.272	1.528
Titanium	2.189	0.950

(e) Melt cell wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.787	0.319
Lead	0.595	0.276
Nickel	1.169	0.787
Titanium	1.127	0.489

(f) Chlorine liquefaction wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	11.010	4.463
Lead	8.332	3.868
Nickel	16.370	11.010
Titanium	15.770	6.844

(g) Sodium reduction container reconditioning wash water.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.474	0.192
Lead	0.359	0.167
Nickel	0.705	0.474
Titanium	0.679	0.295

(h) Chip crushing wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.848	0.344
Lead	0.642	0.298
Nickel	1.261	0.848
Titanium	1.215	0.527

(i) Acid leachate and rinse water.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	4.381	1.776
Lead	3.315	1.539
Nickel	6.512	4.381
Titanium	6.275	2.723

(j) Sponge crushing and screening wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.239	0.097
Lead	0.181	0.084
Nickel	0.356	0.239
Titanium	0.343	0.149

(k) Acid pickle and wash water.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium pickled	
Chromium (total)	0.023	0.009
Lead	0.017	0.008
Nickel	0.034	0.023
Titanium	0.032	0.014

(l) Scrap milling wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap milled	
Chromium (total)	0.084	0.034
Lead	0.064	0.030
Nickel	0.125	0.084
Titanium	0.120	0.052

(m) Scrap detergent wash water.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap washed	
Chromium (total)	6.684	2.710
Lead	5.058	2.348
Nickel	9.935	6.684
Titanium	9.574	4.155

(n) Casting crucible wash water.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	0.176	0.072
Lead	0.134	0.062
Nickel	0.262	0.176
Titanium	0.253	0.110

(o) Casting contact cooling water.

PSES FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	27.000	10.950
Lead	20.430	9.486
Nickel	40.140	27.000
Titanium	38.680	16.780

§ 421.306 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary and secondary titanium process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.346	0.140
Lead	0.262	0.122
Nickel	0.515	0.346
Titanium	0.496	0.215

(b) Chlorination area-vent wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ produced	
Chromium (total)	0.385	0.156
Lead	0.291	0.135
Nickel	0.572	0.385
Titanium	0.551	0.239

(c) $TiCl_4$ handling wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of $TiCl_4$ handled	
Chromium (total)	0.069	0.028
Lead	0.052	0.024
Nickel	0.103	0.069
Titanium	0.099	0.043

(d) Reduction area wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	1.528	0.620
Lead	1.156	0.537
Nickel	2.272	1.528
Titanium	2.189	0.950

(e) Melt cell wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.787	0.319
Lead	0.595	0.276
Nickel	1.169	0.787
Titanium	1.127	0.489

(f) Chlorine liquefaction wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Titanium	0.000	0.000

(g) Sodium reduction container reconditioning wash water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.474	0.192
Lead	0.359	0.167
Nickel	0.705	0.474
Titanium	0.679	0.295

(h) Chip crushing wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Titanium	0.000	0.000

(i) Acid leachate and rinse water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	4.381	1.776
Lead	3.315	1.539
Nickel	6.512	4.381
Titanium	6.275	2.723

(j) Sponge crushing and screening wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Titanium	0.000	0.000

(k) Acid pickle and wash water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium pickled	
Chromium (total)	0.023	0.009
Lead	0.017	0.008
Nickel	0.034	0.023
Titanium	0.032	0.014

(l) Scrap milling wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap milled	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Titanium	0.000	0.000

(m) Scrap detergent wash water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of scrap washed	
Chromium (total)	6.684	2.710
Lead	5.058	2.348
Nickel	9.935	6.684
Titanium	9.574	4.155

(n) Casting crucible wash water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	0.176	0.072
Lead	0.134	0.062
Nickel	0.262	0.176
Titanium	0.253	0.110

(o) Casting contact cooling water.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TITANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of titanium cast	
Chromium (total)	27.000	10.950
Lead	20.430	9.486
Nickel	40.140	27.000
Titanium	38.680	16.780

§421.307 [Reserved]

Subpart AC—Secondary Tungsten and Cobalt Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38386, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§421.310 Applicability: Description of the secondary tungsten and cobalt subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of tungsten or cobalt at secondary tungsten and cobalt facilities processing tungsten or tungsten carbide scrap raw materials.

§ 421.311 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Tungsten detergent wash and rinse.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten scrap washed	
Copper	0.371	0.195
Nickel	0.374	0.248
Ammonia (as N)	25.990	11.430
Cobalt	0.768	0.337
Tungsten	1.357	0.542
Oil and grease	3.900	2.340
Total suspended solids	7.995	3.803
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Tungsten leaching acid.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	4.885	2.571
Nickel	4.937	3.265
Ammonia (as N)	342.700	150.700
Cobalt	10.130	4.448
Tungsten	17.890	7.147
Oil and grease	51.420	30.850
Total suspended solids	105.400	50.140
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Tungsten post-leaching wash and rinse.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	9.772	5.143
Nickel	9.875	6.532
Ammonia (as N)	685.600	301.400
Cobalt	20.263	8.897
Tungsten	35.800	14.300
Oil and grease	102.900	61.720
Total suspended solids	210.900	100.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Synthetic scheelite filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of synthetic scheelite produced	
Copper	31.660	16.660
Nickel	31.990	21.160
Ammonia (as N)	2,221.000	976.300
Cobalt	65.644	28.824
Tungsten	116.000	46.320
Oil and grease	333.200	200.000
Total suspended solids	683.100	324.900
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Tungsten carbide leaching wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide scrap leached	
Copper	3.327	1.751
Nickel	3.362	2.224
Ammonia (as N)	233.400	102.600
Cobalt	6.899	3.029
Tungsten	12.190	4.868
Oil and grease	35.020	21.010
Total suspended solids	71.790	34.150
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Tungsten carbide wash water.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide produced	
Copper	15.830	8.333
Nickel	16.000	10.580
Ammonia (as N)	1,111.000	488.300
Cobalt	32.832	14.416
Tungsten	58.000	23.170
Oil and grease	166.700	100.000
Total suspended solids	341.700	162.500
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Cobalt sludge leaching wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced from cobalt sludge	
Copper	67.990	35.780
Nickel	68.700	45.440
Ammonia (as N)	4,770.000	2,097.000
Cobalt	140.977	61.901
Tungsten	249.000	99.470
Oil and grease	715.600	429.400
Total suspended solids	1,467.000	697.700
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Crystallization decant.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	79.140	41.650
Nickel	79.970	52.900
Ammonia (as N)	5,552.000	2,441.000
Cobalt	164.101	72.055
Tungsten	289.900	115.800
Oil and grease	833.000	499.800
Total suspended solids	1,708.000	812.200
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Acid wash decant.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	36.220	19.060
Nickel	36.600	24.210
Ammonia (as N)	2,541.000	1,117.000
Cobalt	75.104	32.977
Tungsten	132.700	52.990
Oil and grease	381.300	228.800
Total suspended solids	781.600	371.700
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Cobalt hydroxide filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	107.600	56.650
Nickel	108.800	71.940
Ammonia (as N)	7,551.000	3,320.000
Cobalt	223.189	97.999
Tungsten	394.300	157.500
Oil and grease	1,133.000	679.800
Total suspended solids	2,323.000	1,105.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Cobalt hydroxide filter cake wash.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	207.200	109.100
Nickel	209.400	138.500
Ammonia (as N)	14,530.000	6,389.000
Cobalt	429.598	188.631
Tungsten	758.900	303.100
Oil and grease	2,181.000	1,309.000
Total suspended solids	4,471.000	2,126.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38386, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31713, 31714, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.313 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Tungsten detergent wash and rinse.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten scrap washed	
Copper	0.250	0.119
Nickel	0.107	0.072
Ammonia (as N)	25.990	11.430
Cobalt	0.538	0.236
Tungsten	0.679	0.302

(b) Tungsten leaching acid.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	3.291	1.569
Nickel	1.414	0.951
Ammonia (as N)	342.700	150.700
Cobalt	7.096	3.111
Tungsten	8.947	3.985

(c) Tungsten post-leaching wash and rinse.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	6.583	3.137
Nickel	2.829	1.903
Ammonia (as N)	685.600	301.400

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Cobalt	14.194	6.223
Tungsten	17.900	7.972

(d) Synthetic scheelite filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of synthetic scheelite produced	
Copper	21.330	10.170
Nickel	9.164	6.165
Ammonia (as N)	2,221.000	976.300
Cobalt	45.984	20.160
Tungsten	57.980	25.820

(e) Tungsten carbide leaching wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide scrap leached	
Copper	2.241	1.068
Nickel	0.963	0.648
Ammonia (as N)	233.400	102.600
Cobalt	4.833	2.119
Tungsten	6.093	2.714

(f) Tungsten carbide wash water.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide produced	
Copper	10.670	5.083
Nickel	4.583	3.083
Ammonia (as N)	1,111.000	488.300
Cobalt	22.999	10.083
Tungsten	29.000	12.920

(g) Cobalt sludge leaching wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced from cobalt sludge	
Copper	45.80	21.83
Nickel	19.68	13.24
Ammonia (as N)	4,770.00	2,097.00
Cobalt	98.756	43.295
Tungsten	124.50	55.46

(h) Crystallization decant.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	53,310	25.410
Nickel	22.910	15.410
Ammonia (as N)	5,552.000	2,441.000
Cobalt	114.954	50.397
Tungsten	144.900	64.560

(i) Acid wash decant.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	24.400	11.630
Nickel	10.490	7.053
Ammonia (as N)	2,541.000	1,117.000
Cobalt	52.611	23.065
Tungsten	66.340	29.550

(j) Cobalt hydroxide filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	72.510	34.560
Nickel	31.160	20.960
Ammonia (as N)	7,551.000	3,320.000
Cobalt	156.346	68.543
Tungsten	197.100	87.800

(k) Cobalt hydroxide filter cake wash.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	139.600	66.510
Nickel	59.970	40.340
Ammonia (as N)	14,530.000	6,389.000
Cobalt	300.094	131.932
Tungsten	379.400	169.000

[50 FR 38386, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31714, 31715, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.314 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Tungsten detergent wash and rinse.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten scrap washed	
Copper	0.250	0.119
Nickel	0.107	0.072
Ammonia (as N)	25.990	11.430
Cobalt	0.538	0.236
Tungsten	0.679	0.302
Oil and grease	1.950	1.950
Total suspended solids	2.925	2.340
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Tungsten leaching acid.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	3.291	1.569
Nickel	1.414	0.951
Ammonia (as N)	342.700	150.700
Cobalt	7.096	3.111
Tungsten	8.947	3.985
Oil and grease	25.710	25.710
Total suspended solids	38.570	30.850
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Tungsten post-leaching wash and rinse.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	6.583	3.137
Nickel	2.829	1.903
Ammonia (as N)	685.600	301.400
Tungsten	17.900	7.972
Cobalt	14.194	6.223
Oil and grease	51.430	51.430
Total suspended solids	77.150	61.720
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Synthetic scheelite filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of synthetic scheelite produced	
Copper	21.330	10.170
Nickel	9.164	6.165
Ammonia (as N)	2,221.000	976.300
Cobalt	45.984	20.160
Tungsten	57.980	25.820
Oil and grease	166.600	166.600
Total suspended solids	249.900	199.900
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Tungsten carbide leaching wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide scrap leached	
Copper	2.241	1.068
Nickel	0.963	0.648
Ammonia (as N)	233.400	102.600
Cobalt	4.833	2.119
Tungsten	6.093	2.714
Oil and grease	17.510	17.510
Total suspended solids	26.270	21.010
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Tungsten carbide wash water.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide produced	
Copper	10.670	5.083
Nickel	4.583	3.083
Ammonia (as N)	1,111.000	488.300
Cobalt	22.999	10.083
Tungsten	29.000	12.920
Oil and grease	83.330	83.330
Total suspended solids	125.000	100.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Cobalt sludge leaching wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced from cobalt sludge	
Copper	45.80	21.83
Nickel	19.68	13.24
Ammonia (as N)	4,770.00	2,097.00
Cobalt	98.756	43.295
Tungsten	124.50	55.46
Oil and grease	357.80	357.80
Total suspended solids	536.70	429.40
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Crystallization decant.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	53.310	25.410
Nickel	22.910	15.410
Ammonia (as N)	5,552.000	2,441.000
Cobalt	114.954	50.397
Tungsten	144.900	64.560
Oil and grease	416.500	416.500
Total suspended solids	624.800	499.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Acid wash decant.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	24.400	11.630
Nickel	10.490	7.053
Ammonia (as N)	2,541.000	1,117.000
Cobalt	52.611	23.065
Tungsten	66.340	29.550
Oil and grease	190.600	190.600
Total suspended solids	285.900	228.700
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Cobalt hydroxide filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	72.510	34.560
Nickel	31.160	20.960
Ammonia (as N)	7,551.000	3,320.000
Cobalt	156.346	68.543
Tungsten	197.100	87.800
Oil and grease	566.500	566.500
Total suspended solids	849.700	679.800
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Cobalt hydroxide filter cake wash.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	139.600	66.510
Nickel	59.970	40.340
Ammonia (as N)	14,530.000	6,389.000
Cobalt	300.094	131.932
Tungsten	379.400	169.000
Oil and grease	1,090.000	1,090.000
Total suspended solids	1,636,000	1,308.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[50 FR 38386, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31715, 31716, Aug. 3, 1990]

§421.315 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces polutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary tungsten and cobalt process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Tungsten detergent wash and rinse.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten scrap washed	
Copper	0.250	0.119
Nickel	0.107	0.072
Ammonia (as N)	25.990	11.430
Cobalt	0.538	0.236
Tungsten	0.679	0.302

(b) Tungsten leaching acid.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	3.291	1.569
Nickel	1.414	0.951
Ammonia (as N)	342.700	150.700
Cobalt	7.096	3.111
Tungsten	8.947	3.985

(c) Tungsten post-leaching wash and rinse.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	6.583	3.137
Nickel	2.829	1.903
Ammonia (as N)	685.600	301.400
Cobalt	14.194	6.223
Tungsten	17.900	7.972

(d) Synthetic scheelite filtrate.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of synthetic scheelite produced	
Copper	21.330	10.170
Nickel	9.164	6.165
Ammonia (as N)	2,221.000	976.300
Cobalt	45.984	20.160
Tungsten	57.980	25.820

(e) Tungsten carbide leaching wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide scrap	
Copper	2.241	1.068
Nickel	0.963	0.648
Ammonia (as N)	233.400	102.600
Cobalt	4.833	2.119
Tungsten	6.093	2.714

(f) Tungsten carbide wash water.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide produced	
Copper	10.670	5.083
Nickel	4.583	3.083
Ammonia (as N)	1,111.000	488.300
Cobalt	22.999	10.083
Tungsten	29.000	12.920

(g) Cobalt sludge leaching wet air pollution control.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced from cobalt sludge	
Copper	45.800	21.830
Nickel	19.680	13.240
Ammonia (as N)	4,770.000	2,097.000
Cobalt	98.756	43.295

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Tungsten	124.500	55.460

(h) Crystallization decant.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	53.310	25.410
Nickel	22.910	15.410
Ammonia (as N)	5,552.000	2,441.000
Cobalt	114.954	50.397
Tungsten	144.9	64.56

(i) Acid wash decant.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	24.400	11.630
Nickel	10.490	7.053
Ammonia (as N)	2,541.000	1,117.000
Cobalt	52.611	23.065
Tungsten	66.34	29.55

(j) Cobalt hydroxide filtrate.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	72.510	34.560
Nickel	31.160	20.960
Ammonia (as N)	7,551.000	3,320.000
Cobalt	156.346	68.543
Tungsten	197.1	87.8

(k) Cobalt hydroxide filter cake wash.

PSES FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	139.600	66.510
Nickel	59.970	40.340
Ammonia (as N)	14,530.000	6,389.000
Cobalt	300.094	131.932
Tungsten	379.400	169.000

[50 FR 38386, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31717, 31718, Aug. 3, 1990]

§421.316 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary tungsten and cobalt process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Tungsten detergent wash and rinse.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten scrap washed	
Copper	0.250	0.119
Nickel	0.107	0.072
Ammonia (as N)	25.990	11.430
Cobalt	0.538	0.236
Tungsten	0.679	0.302

(b) Tungsten leaching acid.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	3.291	1.569
Nickel	1.414	0.951
Ammonia (as N)	342.700	150.700
Cobalt	7.096	3.111

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Tungsten	8.947	3.985

(c) Tungsten post-leaching wash and rinse.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten produced	
Copper	6.583	3.137
Nickel	2.829	1.903
Ammonia (as N)	685.600	301.400
Cobalt	14.194	6.223
Tungsten	17.900	7.792

(d) Synthetic scheelite filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of synthetic scheelite produced	
Copper	21.330	10.170
Nickel	9.164	6.165
Ammonia (as N)	2,221.000	976.300
Cobalt	45.984	20.160
Tungsten	57.980	25.820

(e) Tungsten carbide leaching wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide scrap leached	
Copper	2.241	1.068
Nickel	0.963	0.648
Ammonia (as N)	233.400	102.600
Cobalt	4.833	2.119
Tungsten	6.093	2.714

(f) Tungsten carbide wash water.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of tungsten carbide produced	
Copper	10.670	5.083
Nickel	4.583	3.083
Ammonia (as N)	1,111.000	488.300
Cobalt	22.999	10.083
Tungsten	29.000	12.920

(g) Cobalt sludge leaching wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced from cobalt sludge	
Copper	45.800	21.830
Nickel	19.680	13.240
Ammonia (as N)	4,770.000	2,097.000
Cobalt	98.756	43.295
Tungsten	124.500	55.460

(h) Crystallization decant.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	53.310	25.410
Nickel	22.910	15.410
Ammonia (as N)	5,552,000	2,441.000
Cobalt	114.954	50.397
Tungsten	144.900	64.560

(i) Acid wash decant.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	24.400	11.630
Nickel	10.490	7.053
Ammonia (as N)	2,541.000	1,117.000
Cobalt	52.611	23.065
Tungsten	66.340	29.550

(j) Cobalt hydroxide filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	72.510	34.560
Nickel	31.160	20.960
Ammonia (as N)	7,551.000	3,320.000
Cobalt	156.346	68.543
Tungsten	197.100	87.800

(k) Cobalt hydroxide filter cake wash.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY TUNGSTEN AND COBALT SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of cobalt produced	
Copper	139.600	66.510
Nickel	59.970	40.430
Ammonia (as N)	14,530.000	6,389.000
Cobalt	300.094	131.932
Tungsten	379.400	169.000

[50 FR 38386, Sept. 20, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 31718, 31719, Aug. 3, 1990]

§ 421.317 [Reserved]

Subpart AD—Secondary Uranium Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38392, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.320 Applicability: Description of the secondary uranium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of uranium (including depleted uranium) by secondary uranium facilities.

§ 421.321 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practiacable technology currently available:

(a) Refinery sump filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium	32.270	13.200
Copper	139.300	73.340
Nickel	140.800	93.140
Fluoride	2,567.000	1,459.000
Total suspended solids	3,007.000	1,430.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Slag leach reslurry.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	2.009	0.822
Copper	8.675	4.566
Nickel	8.767	5.799
Fluoride	159.800	90.860
Total suspended solids	187.200	89.040
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Solvent extraction raffinate filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	2.802	1.146
Copper	12.100	6.369
Nickel	12.230	8.089
Fluoride	222.900	126.700
Total suspended solids	261.100	124.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Digestion wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Evaporation and denitration wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium trioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Hydrofluorination alkaline scrubber.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium tetrafluoride produced	
Chromium (total)	0.009	0.004
Copper	0.038	0.020
Nickel	0.038	0.025
Fluoride	0.700	0.398
Total suspended solids	0.820	0.390
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Hydrofluorination water scrubber.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium tetrafluoride produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Magnesium reduction and casting floor wash.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium produced by magnesium reduction	
Chromium (total)	0.013	0.005
Copper	0.057	0.030
Nickel	0.058	0.038
Fluoride	1.054	0.599
Total suspended solids	1.234	0.587
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Laundry wastewater.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium produced by magnesium reduction	
Chromium (total)	0.084	0.035
Copper	0.365	0.192
Nickel	0.369	0.244
Fluoride	6.720	3.821
Total suspended solids	7.872	3.744
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.323 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Refinery sump filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	27.14	11.00
Copper	93.88	44.74
Nickel	40.34	27.14
Fluoride	2,567.00	1,459.00

(b) Slag leach reslurry.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	1.689	0.685
Copper	5.844	2.785
Nickel	2.511	1.689
Fluoride	159.800	90.860

(c) Solvent extraction raffinate filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	2.357	0.955
Copper	8.152	3.885
Nickel	3.503	2.357
Fluoride	222.900	126.700

(d) Digestion wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(e) Evaporation and denitration wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium trioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(f) Hydrofluorination alkaline scrubber.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium tetrafluoride produced	
Chromium (total)	0.007	0.003
Copper	0.026	0.012

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Nickel	0.011	0.007
Fluoride	0.700	0.398

(g) Hydrofluorination water scrubber.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium tetrafluoride produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(h) Magnesium reduction and casting floor wash.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium produced by magnesium reduction	
Chromium (total)	0.011	0.005
Copper	0.039	0.018
Nickel	0.017	0.011
Fluoride	1.054	0.599

(i) Laundry wastewater.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium produced by magnesium reduction	
Chromium (total)	0.036	0.014
Copper	0.123	0.059
Nickel	0.053	0.036
Fluoride	3.360	1.910

§ 421.324 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Refinery sump filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	27.14	11.00
Copper	93.88	44.74
Nickel	40.34	27.14
Fluoride	2,567.00	1,459.00
Total suspended solids	1,100.00	880.10
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Slag leach reslurry.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	1.689	0.685
Copper	5.844	2.785
Nickel	2.511	1.689
Fluoride	159.800	90.860
Total suspended solids	68.490	54.790
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Solvent extraction raffinate filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	2.357	0.955
Copper	8.152	3.885
Nickel	3.503	2.357
Fluoride	222.900	126.700
Total suspended solids	95.540	76.430
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) Digestion wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Evaporation and denitration wet air pollution control

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium trioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Hydrofluorination alkaline scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium tetrafluoride produced	
Chromium (total)	0.007	0.003
Copper	0.026	0.012
Nickel	0.011	0.007
Fluoride	0.700	0.398
Total suspended solids	0.300	0.240
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Hydrofluorination water scrubber.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium tetrafluoride produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Magnesium reduction and casting floor wash.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium produced by magnesium reduction	
Chromium (total)	0.011	0.005
Copper	0.039	0.018
Nickel	0.017	0.011
Fluoride	1.054	0.599
Total suspended solids	0.452	0.361
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Laundry wastewater.

NSPS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium produced by magnesium reduction	
Chromium (total)	0.036	0.014
Copper	0.123	0.059
Nickel	0.053	0.036
Fluoride	3.360	1.910
Total suspended solids	1.440	1.152
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.325 [Reserved]

§ 421.326 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in secondary uranium process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Refinery sump filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	27.14	11.00
Copper	93.88	44.74
Nickel	40.34	27.14
Fluoride	2,567.00	1,459.00

(b) Slag leach reslurry.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	1.689	0.685
Copper	5.844	2.785
Nickel	2.511	1.689
Fluoride	159.800	90.860

(c) Solvent extraction raffinate filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	2.357	0.955
Copper	8.152	3.885
Nickel	3.503	2.357
Fluoride	222.900	126.700

(d) Digestion wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium processed in the refinery	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(e) Evaporation and denitration wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium trioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(f) Hydrofluorination alkaline scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium tetrafluoride produced	
Chromium (total)	0.007	0.003
Copper	0.026	0.012
Nickel	0.011	0.007
Fluoride	0.700	0.398

(g) Hydrofluorination water scrubber.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium tetrafluoride produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Copper	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Fluoride	0.000	0.000

(h) Magnesium reduction and casting floor wash.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium trioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.011	0.005
Copper	0.039	0.018
Nickel	0.017	0.011
Fluoride	1.054	0.599

(i) Laundry wastewater.

PSNS FOR THE SECONDARY URANIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of uranium produced by magnesium reduction	
Chromium (total)	0.036	0.014
Copper	0.123	0.059
Nickel	0.053	0.036
Fluoride	3.360	1.910

§ 421.327 [Reserved]

Subpart AE—Primary Zirconium and Hafnium Subcategory

SOURCE: 50 FR 38395, Sept. 20, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 421.330 Applicability: Description of the primary zirconium and hafnium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of zirconium or hafnium at primary zirconium and hafnium facilities. There are two levels of BPT, BAT, NSPS, PSES and PSNS provisions for this subpart. Facilities which only produce zirconium or zirconium/nickel alloys by magnesium reduction of zirconium dioxide are exempt from regulations. All other facilities are subject to these regulations.

§ 421.331 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations, and

methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable technology currently available:

(a) Sand drying wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.250	0.102
Cyanide (total)	0.165	0.068
Lead	0.239	0.114
Nickel	1.091	0.721
Ammonia (as N)	75.710	33.280
Total suspended solids	23.290	11.080
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Sand chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zironium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	19.130	7.825
Cyanide (total)	12.610	5.216
Lead	18.260	8.694
Nickel	83.460	55.210
Ammonia (as N)	5,795.000	2,547.000
Total suspended solids	1,782.000	847.700
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Sand chlorination area-vent wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.751	1.534
Cyanide (total)	2.472	1.023
Lead	3.580	1.705
Nickel	16.370	10.830
Ammonia (as N)	1,136.000	449.500
Total suspended solids	349.500	166.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) $SiCl_4$ purification wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.299	1.350
Cyanide (total)	2.174	0.900
Lead	3.149	1.500
Nickel	14.400	9.522
Ammonia (as N)	999.500	439.400
Total suspended solids	307.400	146.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Feed makeup wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	2.501	1.023
Cyanide (total)	1.648	0.682
Lead	2.387	1.137
Nickel	10.910	7.217
Ammonia (as N)	757.500	333.000
Total suspended solids	233.000	110.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Iron extraction (MIBK) steam stripper bottoms.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.987	0.404
Cyanide (total)	0.651	0.269
Lead	0.942	0.449
Nickel	4.308	2.850
Ammonia (as N)	299.100	131.500
Total suspended solids	92.000	43.760
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Zirconium filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	17.070	6.982
Cyanide (total)	11.250	4.655
Lead	16.290	7.758
Nickel	74.480	49.260
Ammonia (as N)	5,171.000	2,273.000
Total suspended solids	1,590.000	756.400
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Hafnium filtrate.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Calcining caustic wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.959	1.619
Cyanide (total)	2.609	1.080
Lead	3.779	1.799
Nickel	17.270	11.430
Ammonia (as N)	1,199.000	527.200
Total suspended solids	368.900	175.400
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Pure chlorination wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	16.860	6.897
Cyanide (total)	11.110	4.598
Lead	16.090	7.663
Nickel	73.570	48.660
Ammonia (as N)	5,108.000	2,245.000
Total suspended solids	1,571.000	747.200
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Reduction area-vent wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	1.622	0.663
Cyanide (total)	1.069	0.442
Lead	1.548	0.737
Nickel	7.077	4.681
Ammonia (as N)	491.300	216.000
Total suspended solids	151.100	71.880
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Magnesium recovery off-gas wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	9.123	3.732
Cyanide (total)	6.013	2.488
Lead	8.708	4.147
Nickel	39.810	26.330
Ammonia (as N)	2,764.000	1,215.000
Total suspended solids	850.100	404.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Magnesium recovery area-vent wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	5.068	2.073
Cyanide (total)	3.340	1.382
Lead	4.838	2.304
Nickel	22.110	14.630
Ammonia (as N)	1,535.000	675.000
Total suspended solids	472.200	224.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0. .

(n) Zirconium chip crushing wet air pollution control.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(o) Acid leachate from zirconium metal production.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure zirconium produced	
Chromium (total)	12.970	5.304
Cyanide (total-	8.545	3.536
Lead	12.380	5.893
Nickel	56.570	37.420
Ammonia (as N)	3,928.000	1,727.000
Total suspended solids	1,208.000	574.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(p) Acid leachate from zirconium alloy production.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium contained in alloys produced	
Chromium (total)	6.939	2.839
Cyanide (total)	4.574	1.893
Lead	6.624	3.154
Nickel	30.280	20.030
Ammonia (as N)	2,102.000	924.200
Total suspended solids	646.600	307.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(q) Leaching rinse water from zirconium metal production.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium produced	
Chromium (total)	25.930	10.610
Cyanide (total)	17.090	7.072
Lead	24.750	11.790
Nickel	113.200	74.840
Ammonia (as N)	7,856.000	3,453.000
Total suspended solids	2,416.000	1,149.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0.

(r) Leaching rinse water from zirconium alloy production.

BPT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium in alloys produced	
Chromium (total)	0.347	0.142
Cyanide (total)	0.229	0.095
Lead	0.331	0.158
Nickel	1.515	1.002
Ammonia (as N)	105.200	46.240
Total suspended solids	32.350	15.390
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.333 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Sand drying wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.210	0.085
Cyanide (total)	0.114	0.045
Lead	0.159	0.074
Nickel	0.312	0.210
Ammonia (as N)	75.710	33.280

(b) Sand chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	16.080	6.521
Cyanide (total)	8.694	3.478
Lead	12.170	5.651
Nickel	23.910	16.080
Ammonia (as N)	5,795.000	2,547.000

(c) Sand chlorination area-vent wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.154	1.279
Cyanide (total)	1.705	0.682
Lead	2.387	1.108
Nickel	4.688	3.154
Ammonia (as N)	1,136.000	499.500

(d) $SiCl_4$ purification wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	2.774	1.125
Cyanide (total)	1.500	0.600
Lead	2.099	0.975
Nickel	4.124	2.774
Ammonia (as N)	999.500	439.400

(e) Feed makeup wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	2.103	0.852
Cyanide (total)	1.137	0.455
Lead	1.591	0.739
Nickel	3.126	2.103
Ammonia (as N)	757.500	333.000

(f) Iron extraction (MIBK) steam stripper bottoms.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.830	0.337
Cyanide (total)	0.449	0.180
Lead	0.628	0.292
Nickel	1.234	0.830
Ammonia (as N)	299.100	131.500

(g) Zirconium filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	14.350	5.819
Cyanide (total)	7.758	3.103
Lead	10.860	5.043
Nickel	21.330	14.350
Ammonia (as N)	5,171.000	2,273.00

(h) Hafnium filtrate.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(i) Calcining caustic wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.329	1.350
Cyanide (total)	1.799	0.720
Lead	2.519	1.170
Nickel	4.948	3.329
Ammonia (as N)	1,199.000	527.200

(j) Pure chlorination wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	14.180	5.748
Cyanide (total)	7.663	3.065
Lead	10.730	4.981
Nickel	21.070	14.180
Ammonia (as N)	5,108.000	2,245.000

(k) Reduction area-vent wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	1.364	0.553
Cyanide (total)	0.737	0.295
Lead	1.032	0.479
Nickel	2.027	1.364
Ammonia (as N)	491.300	216.000

(l) Magnesium recovery off-gas wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	7.671	3.110
Cyanide (total)	4.147	1.659
Lead	5.805	2.695
Nickel	11.400	7.671
Ammonia (as N)	2,764.000	1,215.000

(m) Magnesium recovery area-vent wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	4.262	1.728
Cyanide (total)	2.304	0.921
Lead	3.225	1.497
Nickel	6.335	4.262
Ammonia (as N)	1,535.000	675.000

(n) Zirconium chip crushing wet air pollution control.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(o) Acid leachate from zirconium metal production.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure zirconium produced	
Chromium (total)	10.900	4.420
Cyanide (total)	5.893	2.357
Lead	8.250	3.831
Nickel	16.210	10.900
Ammonia (as N)	3,928.000	1,674.000

(p) Acid leachate from zirconium alloy production.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium contained in alloys produced	
Chromium (total)	5.835	2.366
Cyanide (total)	3.154	1.262
Lead	4.416	2.050
Nickel	8.674	5.835
Ammonia (as N)	2,102.000	895.000

(q) Leaching rinse water from zirconium metal production.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure zirconium produced	
Chromium (total)	21.810	8.840
Cyanide (total)	11.790	4.715
Lead	16.500	7.661
Nickel	32.410	21.810
Ammonia (as N)	7,856.000	3,453.000

(r) Leaching rinse water from zirconium alloy production.

BAT LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium contained in alloys produced	
Chromium (total)	0.292	0.118
Cyanide (total)	0.158	0.063
Lead	0.221	0.103
Nickel	0.434	0.292
Ammonia (as N)	105.200	46.240

§ 421.334 Standards of performance for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following new source performance standards:

(a) Sand drying wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.210	0.085
Cyanide (total)	0.114	0.045
Lead	0.159	0.074
Nickel	0.312	0.210
Ammonia (as N)	75.710	33.280
Total suspended solids	8.520	6.816
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(b) Sand chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	16.080	6.521
Cyanide (total)	8.694	3.478
Lead	12.170	5.651
Nickel	23.910	16.080
Ammonia (as N)	5,795.000	2,547.000
Total suspended solids	652.100	521.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(c) Sand chlorination area-vent wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.154	1.279
Cyanide (total)	1.705	0.682
Lead	2.387	1.108
Nickel	4.688	3.154
Ammonia (as N)	1,136.000	499.500
Total suspended solids	127.900	102.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(d) SiC_{14} purification wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	2.774	1.125
Cyanide (total)	1.500	0.600
Lead	2.099	0.975
Nickel	4.124	2.774
Ammonia (as N)	999.500	439.400
Total suspended solids	112.500	89.980
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(e) Feed makeup wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	2.103	0.852
Cyanide (total)	1.137	0.455
Lead	1.591	0.739
Nickel	3.126	2.103
Ammonia (as N)	757.500	333.000
Total suspended solids	85.250	68.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(f) Iron extraction (MIBK) steam stripper bottoms.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.830	0.337
Cyanide (total)	0.449	0.180
Lead	0.628	0.292
Nickel	1.234	0.830
Ammonia (as N)	299.100	131.500
Total suspended solids	33.660	26.930
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(g) Zirconium filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	14.350	5.819
Cyanide (total)	7.758	3.103
Lead	10.860	5.043
Nickel	21.330	14.350
Ammonia (as N)	5,171.000	2,273.000
Total suspended solids	581.900	465.500
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(h) Hafnium filtrate.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(i) Calcining caustic wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.329	1.350
Cyanide (total)	1.799	0.720
Lead	2.519	1.170
Nickel	4.948	3.329
Ammonia (as N)	1,199.000	527.200
Total suspended solids	135.000	108.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(j) Pure chlorination wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	14.180	5.748
Cyanide (total)	7.663	3.065
Lead	10.730	4.981
Nickel	21.070	14.180
Ammonia (as N)	5,108.000	2,245.000
Total suspended solids	574.800	459.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(k) Reduction area-vent wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	1.364	0.553
Cyanide (total)	0.737	0.295
Lead	1.032	0.479
Nickel	2.027	1.364
Ammonia (as N)	491.300	216.000
Total suspended solids	55.290	44.230
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(l) Magnesium recovery off-gas wet air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	7.671	3.110
Cyanide (total)	4.147	1.659
Lead	5.805	2.695
Nickel	11.400	7.671
Ammonia (as N)	2,764.000	1,215.000
Total suspended solids	404.300	248.800
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(m) Magnesium recovery area-vent wet air pollution control.

NSPS LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	4.262	1.728
Cyanide (total)	2.304	0.921
Lead	3.225	1.497
Nickel	6.335	4.262
Ammonia (as N)	1,535.000	675.000
Total suspended solids	172.800	138.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(n) Zirconium chip crushing west air pollution control.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000
Total suspended solids	0.000	0.000
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(o) Acid leachate from zirconium metal production.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure zirconium produced	
Chromium (total)	10.900	4.420
Cyanide (total)	5.893	2.357
Lead	8.250	3.831
Nickel	16.210	10.900
Ammonia (as N)	3,928.000	1,674.000
Total suspended solids	442.000	353.600
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(p) Acid leachate from zirconium alloy production.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium contained in alloys produced	
Chromium (total)	5.835	2.366
Cyanide (total)	3.154	1.262
Lead	4.416	2.050
Nickel	8.674	5.835
Ammonia (as N)	2,102.000	895.800
Total suspended solids	236.600	189.300
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(q) Leaching rinse water from zirconium metal production.

NSPS LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure zirconium produced	
Chromium (total)	21.810	8.840
Cyanide (total)	11.790	4.715
Lead	16.500	7.661
Nickel	32.410	21.810
Ammonia (as N)	7,856.000	3,453.000
Total suspended solids	884.000	707.200
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

(r) Leaching rinse water from zirconium alloy production.

NSPS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium contained in alloys produced	
Chromium (total)	0.292	0.118
Cyanide (total)	0.158	0.063
Lead	0.221	0.103
Nickel	0.434	0.292
Ammonia (as N)	105.200	46.240
Total suspended solids	11.840	9.468
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

§ 421.335 [Reserved]

§ 421.336 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new 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 new sources. The mass of wastewater pollutants in primary zirconium and hafnium process wastewater introduced into a POTW shall not exceed the following values:

(a) Sand drying wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.210	0.085
Cyanide (total)	0.114	0.045
Lead	0.159	0.074
Nickel	0.312	0.210
Ammonia (as N)	75.710	33.280

(b) Sand chlorination off-gas wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	16.080	6.521
Cyanide (total)	8.690	3.478
Lead	12.170	5.651
Nickel	23.910	16.080
Ammonia (as N)	5,795.000	2,547.000

(c) Sand chlorination area vent wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.154	1.279
Cyanide (total)	1.705	0.682
Lead	2.387	1.108
Nickel	4.688	3.154
Ammonia (as N)	1,136.000	499.500

(d) $SiCl_4$ purification wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	2.774	1.125
Cyanide (total)	1.500	0.600
Lead	2.099	0.975
Nickel	4.124	2.774
Ammonia (as N)	999.500	439.400

(e) Feed makeup wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	2.103	0.852
Cyanide (total)	1.137	0.455
Lead	1.591	0.739
Nickel	3.126	2.103
Ammonia (as N)	757.500	333.000

(f) Iron extraction (MIBK) steam stripper bottoms.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.830	0.337
Cyanide (total)	0.449	0.180
Lead	0.628	0.292
Nickel	1.234	0.830
Ammonia (as N)	299.100	131.500

(g) Zirconium filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	14.350	5.819
Cyanide (total)	7.758	3.103
Lead	10.860	5.043
Nickel	21.340	14.350
Ammonia (as N)	5,171.000	2,273.000

(h) Hafnium filtrate.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(i) Calcining caustic wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium dioxide and hafnium dioxide produced	
Chromium (total)	3.329	1.350
Cyanide (total)	1.799	0.720
Lead	2.519	1.170
Nickel	4.948	3.329
Ammonia (as N)	1,199.000	527.200

(j) Pure chlorination wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	14.180	5.748
Cyanide (total)	7.663	3.065
Lead	10.730	4.981
Nickel	21.007	14.180
Ammonia (as N)	5,108.000	2,245,000

(k) Reduction area-vent wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of Zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	1.364	0.553
Cyanide (total)	0.737	0.295
Lead	1.032	0.479
Nickel	2.027	1.364
Ammonia (as N)	491.300	216.000

(l) Magnesium recovery off-gas wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	7.671	3.110
Cyanide (total)	4.147	1.659
Lead	5.805	2.695
Nickel	11.400	7.671
Ammonia (as N)	2,764.000	1,215.000

(m) Magnesium recovery area-vent wet air pollution control.

PSNS LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	4.262	1.728
Cyanide (total)	2.304	0.921
Lead	3.225	1.497
Nickel	6.335	4.262
Ammonia (as N)	1,535,000	675.00

(n) Zirconium chip crushing wet air pollution control.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium and hafnium produced	
Chromium (total)	0.000	0.000
Cyanide (total)	0.000	0.000
Lead	0.000	0.000
Nickel	0.000	0.000
Ammonia (as N)	0.000	0.000

(o) Acid leachate from zirconium metal production.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure zirconium produced	
Chromium (total)	10.900	4.420
Cyanide (total)	5.893	2.357
Lead	8.250	3.831
Nickel	16.210	10.900
Ammonia (as N)	3,928.000	1,674.00

(p) Acid leachate from zirconium alloy production.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium contained in alloys produced	
Chromium (total)	5.835	2.366
Cyanide (total)	3.154	1.262
Lead	4.416	2.050
Nickel	8.674	5.835
Ammonia (as N)	2,102.000	895.800

(q) Leaching rinse water from zirconium metal production.

PSNS LIMITATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of pure zirconium produced	
Chromium (total)	21.810	8.840
Cyanide (total)	11.790	4.715
Lead	16.500	7.661
Nickel	32.410	21.810
Ammonia (as N)	7,856.000	3,453.000

(r) Leaching rinse water from zirconium alloy production.

PSNS FOR THE PRIMARY ZIRCONIUM AND HAFNIUM SUBCATEGORY

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for monthly average
	mg/kg (pounds per million pounds) of zirconium contained in alloys produced	
Chromium (total)	0.292	0.118
Cyanide (total)	0.158	0.063
Lead	0.221	0.103
Nickel	0.434	0.292
Ammonia (as N)	105.200	46.240

§ 421.337 [Reserved]

PART 422—PHOSPHATE MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Phosphorus Production Subcategory

Sec.

422.10 Applicability; description of the phosphorus production subcategory.

Subpart B—Phosphorus Consuming Subcategory

422.20 Applicability; description of the phosphorus consuming subcategory.

Subpart C—Phosphate Subcategory

422.30 Applicability; description of the phosphate subcategory.

Subpart D—Defluorinated Phosphate Rock Subcategory

422.40 Applicability; description of the defluorinated phosphate rock subcategory.
422.41 Specialized definitions.
422.42 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
422.43 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
422.44 [Reserved]
422.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
422.46 [Reserved]
422.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart E—Defluorinated Phosphoric Acid Subcategory

422.50 Applicability; description of the defluorinated phosphoric acid subcategory.
422.51 Specialized definitions.
422.52 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
422.53 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
422.54 [Reserved]
422.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
422.56 [Reserved]
422.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart F—Sodium Phosphates Subcategory

422.60 Applicability; description of the sodium phosphates subcategory.
422.61 Specialized definitions.
422.62 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
422.63 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
422.64 [Reserved]
422.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
422.66 [Reserved]
422.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c), and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 39 FR 6582, Feb. 20, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Phosphorus Production Subcategory

§ 422.10 Applicability; description of the phosphorus production subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of pollutants resulting from the production of phosphorus and ferrophosphorus by smelting of phosphate ore.

Subpart B—Phosphorus Consuming Subcategory

§ 422.20 Applicability; description of the phosphorus consuming subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of pollutants resulting from the manufacture of phosphoric acid, phosphorus pentoxide, phosphorus pentasulfide, phosphorus trichloride, and phosphorus oxychloride directly from elemental phosphorus. The production of phosphorus trichloride and phosphorus oxychloride creates waste water pollutants not completely amenable to the procedures utilized for best practicable control technology currently available. The standards set for phosphorus trichloride manufacture and phosphorus oxychloride manufacture, accordingly, must differ from the rest of the subcategory at this level of treatment.

Subpart C—Phosphate Subcategory

§ 422.30 Applicability; description of the phosphate subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges of pollutants resulting from the manufacture of sodium tripolyphosphate, animal feed grade, calcium phosphate and human food grade calcium phosphate from phosphoric acid. The production of human food grade calcium phosphate creates waste water pollutants not completely amenable to the procedures utilized for best practicable control technology currently available. The standards set for human food grade calcium phosphates accordingly must differ from the rest of the subcategory at this level of treatment.

Subpart D—Defluorinated Phosphate Rock Subcategory

SOURCE: 41 FR 25975, June 23, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 422.40 Applicability; description of the defluorinated phosphate rock subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the defluorination of phosphate rock by application of high temperature treatment along with wet process phosphoric acid, silica and other reagents.

§ 422.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process waste water* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process waste water'' does not include contaminated nonprocess waste water, as defined below.

(c) The term *contaminated non-process waste water* shall mean any water including precipitation runoff, which during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of: (1) Precipitation runoff, (2) accidental spills, (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment and which are repaired or the discharge of pollutants therefrom contained or terminated within the shortest reasonable time which shall not exceed 24 hours after discovery or when discovery should reasonably have been made, whichever is earliest, and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment, and from equipment washings for the purpose of safe entry, inspection and maintenance; *Provided*, That all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, eliminate and control to the maximum extent feasible such contact and provided further that all reasonable measures

have been taken that will mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

(d) The term *ten-year 24-hour rainfall event* shall mean the maximum precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years as defined by the National Weather Service in technical paper no. 40, ''Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States,'' May 1961, and subsequent amendments or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

(e) The term *25-year 24-hour rainfall event* shall mean the maximum precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years as defined by the National Weather Service in technical paper no. 40, ''Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States,'' May, 1961, and subsequent amendments or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

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

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, 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: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process waste water pollutants from a cooling water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level in the pond to rise into the surge capacity. Process waste water must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process waste water pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25
TSS	150	50
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

The total suspended solid limitation set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process wastewater from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this paragraph.

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated nonprocess wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

§ 422.43 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the

quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process waste water pollutants from a cooling water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level in the pond to rise into the surge capacity. Process waste water must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process waste water pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride	75	25

[40 FR 25975, June 23, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 50742, Aug. 29, 1979]

§ 422.44 [Reserved]

§ 422.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of standards of performance for new sources: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process wastewater pollutants from a cooling water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level in the pond to rise into the surge capacity. Process waste water must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process wastewater pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25
TSS	150	50
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

The total suspended solid limitation set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process wastewater from a

calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this paragraph.

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

§ 422.46 [Reserved]

§ 422.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process waste water pollutants from a cooling water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level in the pond to rise into the surge capacity. Process waste water must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid-point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process waste water pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	150	50
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

The total suspended solid limitation set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process waste water from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this paragraph.

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process waste water shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

[44 FR 50743, Aug. 29, 1979]

Subpart E—Defluorinated Phosphoric Acid Subcategory

SOURCE: 41 FR 25977, June 23, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 422.50 Applicability; description of the defluorinated phosphoric acid subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the defluorination of phosphoric acid.

Wet process phosphoric acid is dehydrated by application of heat and other processing acids such as vacuum and air stripping. The acid is concentrated up to 70–73% P_2O_5 in the defluorination process.

§ 422.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *process waste water* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term ''process waste water'' does not include contaminated non-process waste water, as defined below.

(c) The term *contaminated nonprocess waste water* shall mean any water including precipitation runoff, which during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product by means of:

(1) Precipitation runoff, (2) accidental spills, (3) accidental leaks caused by the failure of process equipment and which are repaired or the discharge of pollutants therefrom contained or terminated within the shortest reasonable time which shall not exceed 24 hours after discovery or when discovery should reasonably have been made, whichever is earliest, and (4) discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment, and from equipment washings for the purpose of safe entry, inspection and maintenance; provided that all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, eliminate and control to the maximum extent feasible such contact and provided further that all reasonable measures have been taken that will mitigate the effects of such contact once it has occurred.

(d) The term *ten-year 24-hour rainfall event* shall mean the maximum precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years as defined by the National Weather Service in technical paper no. 40, ''Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States,'' May 1961, and subsequent amendments or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

(e) The term *25-year 24-hour rainfall event* shall mean the maximum precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years as defined by the National Weather Service in technical paper no. 40, ''Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States,'' May 1961, and subsequent amendments or equivalent regional or State rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

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

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, 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: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process waste water pollutants from a cooling water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level in the pond to rise into the surge capacity. Process waste water must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process wastewater pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25
TSS	150	50
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

The total suspended solid limitation set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process wastewater from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this paragraph.

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

§ 422.53 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process waste water pollutants from a cooling water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level in the pond to rise into the surge capacity. Process waste water must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process waste water pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25

[41 FR 25977, June 23, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 50743, Aug. 29, 1979]

§ 422.54 [Reserved]

§ 422.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of standards of performance for new sources: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process waste water pollutants from a cooling water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level in the pond to rise into the surge capacity. Process waste water must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process wastewater pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25
TSS	150	50
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

The total suspended solid limitation set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process wastewater from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this paragraph.

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process wastewater shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	105	35
Fluoride (as F)	75	25
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

§ 422.56 [Reserved]

§ 422.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(b) Process waste water pollutants from a cooling water recirculation system designed, constructed and operated to maintain a surge capacity equal to the runoff from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event may be discharged, after treatment to the standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, whenever chronic or catastrophic precipitation events cause the water level in the pond to rise into the surge capacity. Process waste water must be treated and discharged whenever the water level equals or exceeds the mid-point of the surge capacity.

(c) The concentration of pollutants discharged in process waste water pursuant to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this section shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	150	50
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

The total suspended solid limitation set forth in this paragraph shall be waived for process waste water from a calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facility, operated separately or in combination with a water recirculation system, which is chemically treated and then clarified or settled to meet the other pollutant limitations set forth in this paragraph.

(d) The concentration of pollutants discharged in contaminated non-process waste water shall not exceed the values listed in the following table:

[Milligrams per liter]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

[44 FR 50743, Aug. 27, 1979]

Subpart F—Sodium Phosphates Subcategory

SOURCE: 41 FR 25979, June 23, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 422.60 Applicability; description of the sodium phosphates subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of purified sodium phosphates from wet process phosphoric acid.

§ 422.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, 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:

[Metric units (kg/kkg of product); English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	0.50	0.25
Total phosphorus (as P)	.80	.40
Fluoride (as F)	.30	.15
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

§ 422.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

[Metric units (kg/kkg of product); English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Total phosphorus (as P)	0.56	0.28
Fluoride (as F)	.21	.11

[44 FR 50744, Aug. 29, 1979]

§ 422.64 [Reserved]

§ 422.65 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this

section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the standards of performance for new sources:

[Metric units (kg/kkg of product); English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	0.35	0.18
Total phosphorus (as P)	.56	.28
Fluoride (as F)	.21	.11
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

§ 422.66 [Reserved]

§ 422.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, the following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology:

[Metric units (kg/kkg of product); English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)]

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	0.35	0.18
pH	(1)	(1)

1 Within the range 6.0 to 9.5.

[51 FR 25000, July 9, 1986]

PART 423—STEAM ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Sec.

423.10 Applicability.
423.11 Specialized definitions.
423.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
423.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
423.14 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
423.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).
423.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
423.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).
APPENDIX A TO PART 423—126 PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

AUTHORITY: Secs. 101; 301; 304(b), (c), (e), and (g); 306; 307; 308 and 501, Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1251; 1311; 1314(b), (c), (e), and (g); 1316; 1317; 1318 and 1361).

SOURCE: 47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 423.10 Applicability.

The provisions of this part apply to discharges resulting from the operation of a generating unit by an establishment whose generation of electricity is the predominant source of revenue or principal reason for operation, and whose generation of electricity results primarily from a process utilizing fossil-type fuel (coal, oil, or gas), fuel derived from fossil fuel (e.g., petroleum coke, synthesis gas), or nuclear fuel in conjunction with a thermal cycle employing the steam water system as the thermodynamic medium. This part applies to discharges associated with both the combustion turbine and steam turbine portions of a combined cycle generating unit.

[80 FR 67893, Nov. 3, 2015]

§ 423.11 Specialized definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) The term *total residual chlorine* (or total residual oxidants for intake water with bromides) means the value obtained using any of the ''chlorine—total residual'' methods in Table IB in 40 CFR 136.3(a), or other methods approved by the permitting authority.

(b) The term *low volume waste sources* means, taken collectively as if from one source, wastewater from all sources except those for which specific limitations or standards are otherwise established in this part. Low volume waste sources include, but are not limited to, the following: Wastewaters from ion exchange water treatment systems, water treatment evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, boiler blowdown, floor drains, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes, recirculating house service water systems, and wet scrubber air pollution control systems whose primary purpose is particulate removal. Sanitary wastes, air conditioning wastes, and wastewater from carbon capture or sequestration systems are not included in this definition.

(c) The term *chemical metal cleaning waste* means any wastewater resulting from the cleaning of any metal process equipment with chemical compounds, including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning.

(d) The term *metal cleaning waste* means any wastewater resulting from cleaning [with or without chemical cleaning compounds] any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning, boiler fireside cleaning, and air preheater cleaning.

(e) The term *fly ash* means the ash that is carried out of the furnace by a gas stream and collected by a capture device such as a mechanical precipitator, electrostatic precipitator, or fabric filter. Economizer ash is included in this definition when it is collected with fly ash. Ash is not included in this definition when it is collected in wet scrubber air pollution control systems whose primary purpose is particulate removal.

(f) The term *bottom ash* means the ash, including boiler slag, which settles in the furnace or is dislodged from furnace walls. Economizer ash is included in this definition when it is collected with bottom ash.

(g) The term *once through cooling water* means water passed through the main cooling condensers in one or two passes for the purpose of removing waste heat.

(h) The term *recirculated cooling water* means water which is passed through the main condensers for the purpose of removing waste heat, passed through a cooling device for the purpose of removing such heat from the water and then passed again, except for blowdown, through the main condenser.

(i) The term *10 year, 24/hour rainfall event* means a rainfall event with a probable recurrence interval of once in ten years as defined by the National Weather Service in Technical Paper No. 40. *Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States*, May 1961 or equivalent regional rainfall probability information developed therefrom.

(j) The term *blowdown* means the minimum discharge of recirculating water for the purpose of discharging materials contained in the water, the further buildup of which would cause concentration in amounts exceeding limits established by best engineering practices.

(k) The term *average concentration* as it relates to chlorine discharge means the average of analyses made over a single period of chlorine release which does not exceed two hours.

(l) The term *free available chlorine* means the value obtained using any of the ''chlorine—free available'' methods in Table IB in 40 CFR 136.3(a) where the method has the capability of measuring free available chlorine, or other methods approved by the permitting authority.

(m) The term *coal pile runoff* means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

(n) The term flue gas desulfurization (FGD) wastewater means any wastewater generated specifically from the wet flue gas desulfurization scrubber system that comes into contact with the flue gas or the FGD solids, including but not limited to, the blowdown from the FGD scrubber system, overflow or underflow from the solids separation process, FGD solids wash water, and the filtrate from the solids dewatering process. Wastewater generated from cleaning the FGD scrubber, cleaning FGD solids separation equipment, cleaning FGD solids dewatering equipment, FGD paste equipment cleaning water, treated FGD wastewater permeate or distillate used as boiler makeup water, or water that is collected in floor drains in the

FGD process area is not considered FGD wastewater.

(o) The term flue gas mercury control wastewater means any wastewater generated from an air pollution control system installed or operated for the purpose of removing mercury from flue gas. This includes fly ash collection systems when the particulate control system follows sorbent injection or other controls to remove mercury from flue gas. FGD wastewater generated at plants using oxidizing agents to remove mercury in the FGD system and not in a separate FGMC system is not included in this definition.

(p) The term transport water means any wastewater that is used to convey fly ash, bottom ash, or economizer ash from the ash collection or storage equipment, or boiler, and has direct contact with the ash. Transport water does not include low volume, short duration discharges of wastewater from minor leaks (e.g., leaks from valve packing, pipe flanges, or piping), minor maintenance events (e.g., replacement of valves or pipe sections), FGD paste equipment cleaning water, or bottom ash purge water

(q) The term gasification wastewater means any wastewater generated at an integrated gasification combined cycle operation from the gasifier or the syngas cleaning, combustion, and cooling processes. Gasification wastewater includes, but is not limited to the following: Sour/grey water; CO_2/steam stripper wastewater; sulfur recovery unit blowdown, and wastewater resulting from slag handling or fly ash handling, particulate removal, halogen removal, or trace organic removal. Air separation unit blowdown, noncontact cooling water, and runoff from fuel and/or byproduct piles are not considered gasification wastewater. Wastewater that is collected intermittently in floor drains in the gasification process area from leaks, spills, and cleaning occurring during normal operation of the gasification operation is not considered gasification wastewater.

(r) The term combustion residual leachate means leachate from landfills or surface impoundments containing combustion residuals. Leachate is composed of liquid, including any suspended or dissolved constituents in the liquid, that has percolated through waste or other materials emplaced in a landfill, or that passes through the surface impoundment's containment structure (e.g., bottom, dikes, berms). Combustion residual leachate includes seepage and/or leakage from a combustion residual landfill or impoundment unit. Combustion residual leachate includes wastewater from landfills and surface impoundments located on non-adjoining property when under the operational control of the permitted facility.

(s) The term oil-fired unit means a generating unit that uses oil as the primary or secondary fuel source and does not use a gasification process or any coal or petroleum coke as a fuel source. This definition does not include units that use oil only for start up or flame-stabilization purposes.

(t) The phrase ''as soon as possible'' means November 1, 2018 (except for purposes of § 423.13(g)(1)(i) and (k)(1)(i), in which case it means October 13, 2021), unless the permitting authority establishes a later date, after receiving site-relevant information from the discharger, which reflects a consideration of the following factors:

(1) Time to expeditiously plan (including to raise capital), design, procure, and install equipment to comply with the requirements of this part.

(2) Changes being made or planned at the plant in response to:

(i) New source performance standards for greenhouse gases from new fossil fuel-fired electric generating units, under sections 111, 301, 302, and 307(d)(1)(C) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7411, 7601, 7602, 7607(d)(1)(C);

(ii) Emission guidelines for greenhouse gases from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units, under sections 111, 301, 302, and 307(d) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7411, 7601, 7602, 7607(d); or

(iii) Regulations that address the disposal of coal combustion residuals as solid waste, under sections 1006(b), 1008(a), 2002(a), 3001, 4004, and 4005(a) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1970, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste

Amendments of 1984, 42 U.S.C. 6906(b), 6907(a), 6912(a), 6944, and 6945(a).

(3) For FGD wastewater requirements only, an initial commissioning period for the treatment system to optimize the installed equipment.

(4) Other factors as appropriate.

(u) The term ''FGD paste'' means any combination of FGD wastewater treated with fly ash, lime, Portland cement, and/or other pozzolanic material prior to being landfilled, and which is engineered to form a solid through pozzolanic reactions.

(v) The term ''FGD paste equipment cleaning water'' means any wastewater generated from the cleaning of pugmills, piping, or other equipment used to make, process, or transport FGD paste from its point of generation to a landfill.

(w) The term ''permanent cessation of coal combustion'' means the owner or operator certifies under § 423.19(f) that an electric generating unit will cease combustion of coal no later than December 31, 2028.

(x) The term ''high FGD flow'' means the maximum daily volume of FGD wastewater that could be discharged by a facility is above 4 million gallons per day after accounting for that facility's ability to recycle the wastewater to the maximum limits for the FGD system materials of construction.

(y) The term ''capacity utilization rating'' means the total MWh production of an electric generating unit over a calendar year divided by the product of the number of hours in that year times the nameplate capacity.

(z) The term ''low utilization electric generating unit'' means any electric generating unit for which the facility owner certifies, and annually recertifies, under § 423.19(e) that the two-year average annual capacity utilization rating is less than 10 percent.

(aa) The term ''primary active wetted bottom ash system volume'' means the maximum volumetric capacity of bottom ash transport water in all non-redundant piping (including recirculation piping) and primary bottom ash collection and recirculation loop tanks (e.g., bins, troughs, clarifiers, and hoppers) of a wet bottom ash system, excluding the volumes of surface impoundments, secondary bottom ash system equipment (e.g., installed spares, redundancies, and maintenance tanks), and non-bottom ash transport systems that may direct process water to the bottom ash.

(bb) The term ''tank'' means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of wastewater which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

(cc) The term ''bottom ash purge water'' means any water being discharged subject to § 423.13(k)(2)(i) or 423.16(g)(2)(i).

(dd) The term ''30-day rolling average'' means the series of averages using the measured values of the preceding 30 days for each average in the series.

[47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, as amended at 77 FR 29834, May 18, 2012; 80 FR 67893, Nov. 3, 2015; 82 FR 43500, Sept. 18, 2017; 85 FR 64716, Oct. 13, 2020]

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

(a) 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, utilization of facilities, raw materials, manufacturing processes, nonwater quality environmental impacts, control and 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. The phrase ''other such factors'' appearing above may include significant cost differentials. In no event may a discharger's impact on receiving water quality be considered as a factor under this paragraph.

(b) Any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(1) The pH of all discharges, except once through cooling water, shall be within the range of 6.0–9.0.

(2) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

(3) The quantity of pollutants discharged from low volume waste sources shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of low volume waste sources times the concentration lised in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(4) The quantity of pollutants discharged in fly ash and bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of fly ash and bottom ash transport water times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(5) The quantity of pollutants discharged in metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of metal cleaning wastes times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0
Copper, total	1.0	1.0
Iron, total	1.0	1.0

(6) The quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water sources times the concentation listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(7) The quantity of pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of cooling tower blowdown sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(8) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level or chlorination.

(9) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b)(10) of this section, the following effluent limitations shall apply to the point source discharges of coal pile runoff:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations
	Maximum concentration for any time (mg/l)
TSS	50

(10) Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff which is associated with a 10 year, 24 hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the limitations in paragraph (b)(9) of this section.

(11) The quantity of pollutants discharged in FGD wastewater, flue gas mercury control wastewater, combustion residual leachate, gasification wastewater, or bottom ash purge water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of the applicable wastewater times the concentration listed in the table 7:

TABLE 7 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(11)

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/L)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/L)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(12) At the permitting authority's discretion, the quantity of pollutant allowed to be discharged may be expressed as a concentration limitation instead of the mass-based limitations specified in paragraphs (b)(3) through (b)(7), and (b)(11), of this section. Concentration limitations shall be those concentrations specified in this section.

(13) In the event that wastestreams from various sources are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property controlled in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(12) of this section attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitations for that waste source.

(The information collection requirements contained in paragraph (a) were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2000–0194)

[47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 31404, July 8, 1983; 80 FR 67894, Nov. 3, 2015; 85 FR 64716, Oct. 13, 2020]

§ 423.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this part must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

(b)(1) For any plant with a total rated electric generating capacity of 25 or more megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water from each discharge point shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water from each discharge point times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT Effluent Limitations
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)
Total residual chlorine	0.20

(2) Total residual chlorine may not be discharged from any single generating unit for more than two hours per day unless the discharger demonstrates

to the permitting authority that discharge for more than two hours is required for macroinvertebrate control. Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

(c)(1) For any plant with a total rated generating capacity of less than 25 megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(2) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(d)(1) The quantity of pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of cooling tower blowdown times the concentration listed below:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day – (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed = (mg/l)
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	[1]	[1]
Chromium, total	0.2	0.2
Zinc, total	1.0	1.0

[1] No detectable amount.

(2) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or State, if the State has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(3) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring specified in 40 CFR 122.11(b) compliance with the limitations for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (d)(1) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(e) The quantity of pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of chemical metal cleaning wastes times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed – (mg/l)
Copper, total	1.0	1.0
Iron, total	1.0	1.0

(f) [Reserved—Nonchemical Metal Cleaning Wastes].

(g)(1)(i) *FGD wastewater*. Except for those discharges to which paragraph (g)(2) or (g)(3) of this section applies, the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the table 1 following this paragraph (g)(1)(i). Dischargers must meet the effluent limitations for FGD wastewater in this paragraph by a date determined by the permitting authority that is as soon as possible beginning October 13, 2021, but no later than December 31, 2025. These

effluent limitations apply to the discharge of FGD wastewater generated on and after the date determined by the permitting authority for meeting the effluent limitations, as specified in this paragraph.

TABLE 5 TO PARAGRAPH (g)(1)(i)

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	18	8
Mercury, total (ng/L)	103	34
Selenium, total (ug/L)	70	29
Nitrate/nitrite as N (mg/L)	4	3

(ii) For FGD wastewater generated before the date determined by the permitting authority, as specified in paragraph (g)(1)(i), the quantity of pollutants discharged in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed for TSS in § 423.12(b)(11).

(2)(i) For any electric generating unit with a total nameplate capacity of less than or equal to 50 megawatts, that is an oil-fired unit, or for which the owner has submitted a certification pursuant to § 423.19(f), the quantity of pollutants discharged in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed for TSS in § 423.12(b)(11).

(ii) For FGD wastewater discharges from a high FGD flow facility, the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the table following this paragraph (g)(2)(ii). Dischargers must meet the effluent limitations for FGD wastewater in this paragraph by a date determined by the permitting authority that is as soon as possible beginning October 13, 2021, but no later than December 31, 2023. These effluent limitations apply to the discharge of FGD wastewater generated on and after the date determined by the permitting authority for meeting the effluent limitations, as specified in this paragraph.

TABLE 6 TO PARAGRAPH (g)(2)(ii)

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	11	8
Mercury, total (ng/L)	788	356

(iii) For FGD wastewater discharges from a low utilization electric generating unit, the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the table following paragraph (g)(2)(ii). Dischargers must meet the effluent limitations for FGD wastewater in this paragraph by a date determined by the permitting authority that is as soon as possible beginning October 13, 2021, but no later than December 31, 2023. These effluent limitations apply to the discharge of FGD wastewater generated on and after the date determined by the permitting authority for meeting the effluent limitations, as specified in this paragraph.

(3)(i) For dischargers who voluntarily choose to meet the effluent limitations for FGD wastewater in this paragraph, the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the table following this paragraph (g)(3)(i). Dischargers who choose to meet the effluent limitations for FGD wastewater in this paragraph must meet such limitations by December 31, 2028. These effluent limitations apply to the discharge of FGD wastewater generated on and after December 31, 2028.

TABLE 7 OF PARAGRAPH (g)(3)(i)

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	5	NA
Mercury, total (ng/L)	23	10
Selenium, total (ug/L)	10	NA
Nitrate/Nitrite (mg/L)	2.0	1.2
Bromide (mg/L)	0.2	NA

TABLE 7 OF PARAGRAPH (g)(3)(i)—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
TDS (mg/L)	306	149

(ii) For discharges of FGD wastewater generated before December 31, 2023, the quantity of pollutants discharged in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed for TSS in § 423.12(b)(11).

(h)(1)(i) *Fly ash transport water*. Except for those discharges to which paragraph (h)(2) of this section applies, or when the fly ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, there shall be no discharge of pollutants in fly ash transport water. Dischargers must meet the discharge limitation in this paragraph by a date determined by the permitting authority that is as soon as possible beginning November 1, 2018, but no later than December 31, 2023. This limitation applies to the discharge of fly ash transport water generated on and after the date determined by the permitting authority for meeting the discharge limitation, as specified in this paragraph. Whenever fly ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant (except when it is used in the FGD scrubber), the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge limitation in this paragraph. When the fly ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, the quantity of pollutants in fly ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of fly ash transport water times the concentration listed in the table in paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this section.

(ii) For discharges of fly ash transport water generated before the date determined by the permitting authority, as specified in paragraph (h)(1)(i) of this section, the quantity of pollutants discharged in fly ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of fly ash transport water times the concentration listed for TSS in § 423.12(b)(4).

(2) For any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of less than or equal to 50 megawatts or that is an oil-fired unit, the quantity of pollutants discharged in fly ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of fly ash transport water times the concentration listed for TSS in § 423.12(b)(4).

(i)(1)(i) *Flue gas mercury control wastewater*. Except for those discharges to which paragraph (i)(2) of this section applies, there shall be no discharge of pollutants in flue gas mercury control wastewater. Dischargers must meet the discharge limitation in this paragraph by a date determined by the permitting authority that is as soon as possible beginning November 1, 2018, but no later than December 31, 2023. This limitation applies to the discharge of flue gas mercury control wastewater generated on and after the date determined by the permitting authority for meeting the discharge limitation, as specified in this paragraph. Whenever flue gas mercury control wastewater is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant, the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge limitation in this paragraph.

(ii) For discharges of flue gas mercury control wastewater generated before the date determined by the permitting authority, as specified in paragraph (i)(1)(i) of this section, the quantity of pollutants discharged in flue gas mercury control wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of flue gas mercury control wastewater times the concentration for TSS listed in § 423.12(b)(11).

(2) For any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of less than or equal to 50 megawatts or that is an oil-fired unit, the quantity of pollutants discharged in flue gas mercury control wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of flue gas mercury control wastewater times the concentration for TSS listed in § 423.12(b)(11).

(j)(1)(i) *Gasification wastewater*. Except for those discharges to which paragraph (j)(2) of this section applies, the quantity of pollutants in gasification wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of gasification wastewater times the concentration listed in the table following this paragraph (j)(1)(i). Dischargers must meet the effluent limitations in this paragraph by a date determined by the permitting authority that is as soon as possible beginning November 1, 2018, but no later than December 31, 2023. These effluent limitations apply to the discharge of gasification wastewater generated on and after the date determined by the permitting authority for meeting the effluent limitations, as specified in this paragraph.

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L) ...	4	
Mercury, total (ng/L) ..	1.8	1.3
Selenium, total (ug/L)	453	227
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	38	22

(ii) For discharges of gasification wastewater generated before the date determined by the permitting authority, as specified in paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section, the quantity of pollutants discharged in gasification wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of gasification wastewater times the concentration for TSS listed in § 423.12(b)(11).

(2) For any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of less than or equal to 50 megawatts or that is an oil-fired unit, the quantity of pollutants discharged in gasification wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of gasification wastewater times the concentration listed for TSS in § 423.12(b)(11).

(k)(1)(i) *Bottom ash transport water*. Except for those discharges to which paragraph (k)(2) of this section applies, or when the bottom ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, there shall be no discharge of pollutants in bottom ash transport water. Dischargers must meet the discharge limitation in this paragraph by a date determined by the permitting authority that is as soon as possible beginning October 13, 2021, but no later than December 31, 2025. This limitation applies to the discharge of bottom ash transport water generated on and after the date determined by the permitting authority for meeting the discharge limitation, as specified in this paragraph. Except for those discharges to which paragraph (k)(2) of this section applies, whenever bottom ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant (except when it is used in the FGD scrubber), the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge limitation in this paragraph. When the bottom ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, it ceases to be bottom ash transport water, and instead is FGD wastewater, which must meet the requirements in paragraph (g) of this section.

(ii) For discharges of bottom ash transport water generated before the date determined by the permitting authority, as specified in paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section, the quantity of pollutants discharged in bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of bottom ash transport water times the concentration for TSS listed in § 423.12(b)(4).

(2)(i)(A) The discharge of pollutants in bottom ash transport water from a properly installed, operated, and maintained bottom ash system is authorized under the following conditions:

(*1*) To maintain system water balance when precipitation-related inflows are generated from storm events exceeding a 10-year storm event of 24-hour or longer duration (e.g., 30-day storm event) and cannot be managed by installed spares, redundancies, maintenance tanks, and other secondary bottom ash system equipment; or

(*2*) To maintain system water balance when regular inflows from wastestreams other than bottom ash transport water exceed the ability of the bottom ash system to accept recycled water and segregating these other wastestreams is not feasible; or

(*3*) To maintain system water chemistry where installed equipment at the facility is unable to manage pH, corrosive substances, substances or conditions causing scaling, or fine particulates to below levels which impact system operation or maintenance; or

(*4*) To conduct maintenance not otherwise included in paragraphs (k)(2)(i)(A) (*1*), (*2*), or (*3*) of this section and not exempted from the definition of transport water in § 423.11(p), and when water volumes cannot be managed by installed spares, redundancies, maintenance tanks, and other secondary bottom ash system equipment.

(B) The total volume that may be discharged for the above activities shall be reduced or eliminated to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically achievable in light of best industry practice. The total volume of the discharge authorized in this subsection shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the permitting authority and in no event shall such discharge exceed a 30-day rolling average of ten percent of the primary active wetted bottom ash system volume. The volume of daily discharges used to calculate the 30-day rolling average shall be calculated using measurements from flow monitors.

(ii) For any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of less than or equal to 50 megawatts, that is an oil-fired unit, or for which the owner has certified to the permitting authority that it will cease combustion of coal pursuant to § 423.19(f), the quantity of pollutants discharged in bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of the applicable wastewater times the concentration for TSS listed in § 423.12(b)(4).

(iii) For bottom ash transport water generated by a low utilization electric generating unit, the quantity of pollutants discharged in bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of the applicable wastewater times the concentration for TSS listed in § 423.12(b)(4), and shall incorporate the elements of a best management practices plan as described in (k)(3) of this section.

(3) Where required in paragraph (k)(2)(iii) of this section, the discharger shall prepare, implement, review, and update a best management practices plan for the recycle of bottom ash transport water, and must include:

(i) Identification of the low utilization coal-fired generating units that contribute bottom ash to the bottom ash transport system.

(ii) A description of the existing bottom ash handling system and a list of system components (e.g., remote mechanical drag system, tanks, impoundments, chemical addition). Where multiple generating units share a bottom ash transport system, the plan shall specify which components are associated with low utilization generating units.

(iii) A detailed water balance, based on measurements, or estimates where measurements are not feasible, specifying the volume and frequency of water additions and removals from the bottom ash transport system, including:

(A) Water removed from the BA transport system:

(*1*) To the discharge outfall.

(*2*) To the FGD scrubber system.

(*3*) Through evaporation

(*4*) Entrained with any removed ash

(*5*) To any other mechanisms not specified above.

(B) Water entering or recycled to the BA transport system:

(*1*) Makeup water added to the BA transport water system.

(*2*) Bottom ash transport water recycled back to the system in lieu of makeup water.

(*3*) Any other mechanisms not specified above.

(iv) Measures to be employed by all facilities:

(A) Implementation of a comprehensive preventive maintenance program to identify, repair and replace equipment prior to failures that result in the release of bottom ash transport water.

(B) Daily or more frequent inspections of the entire bottom ash transport water system, including valves, pipe flanges and piping, to identify

leaks, spills and other unintended bottom ash transport water escaping from the system, and timely repair of such conditions.

(C) Documentation of preventive and corrective maintenance performed.

(v) Evaluation of options and feasibility, accounting for the associated costs, for eliminating or minimizing discharges of bottom ash transport water, including:

(A) Segregation of bottom ash transport water from other process water.

(B) Minimization of the introduction of stormwater by diverting (e.g., curbing, using covers) storm water to a segregated collection system.

(C) Recycling bottom ash transport water back to the bottom ash transport water system.

(D) Recycling bottom ash transport water for use in the FGD scrubber.

(E) Optimization of existing equipment (e.g., pumps, pipes, tanks) and installing new equipment where practicable to achieve the maximum amount of recycle.

(F) Utilization of ''in-line'' treatment of transport water (e.g., pH control, fines removal) where needed to facilitate recycle.

(vi) Description of the bottom ash recycle system, including all technologies, measures, and practices that will be used to minimize discharge.

(vii) A schedule showing the sequence of implementing any changes necessary to achieve the minimized discharge of bottom ash transport water, including the following:

(A) The anticipated initiation and completion dates of construction and installation associated with the technology components or process modifications specified in the plan.

(B) The anticipated dates that the discharger expects the technologies and process modifications to be fully implemented on a full-scale basis, which in no case shall be later than December 31, 2023.

(C) The anticipated change in discharge volume and effluent quality associated with implementation of the plan.

(viii) Description establishing a method for documenting and demonstrating to the permitting/control authority that the recycle system is well operated and maintained.

(ix) Performance of weekly flow monitoring for the following:

(A) Make up water to the bottom ash transport water system.

(B) Bottom ash transport water sluice flow rate (e.g., to the surface impoundment(s), dewatering bins(s), tank(s), remote mechanical drag system).

(C) Bottom ash transport water discharge to surface water or POTW.

(D) Bottom ash transport water recycle back to the bottom ash system or FGD scrubber.

(l) *Combustion residual leachate.* The quantity of pollutants discharged in combustion residual leachate shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of combustion residual leachate times the concentration for TSS listed in § 423.12(b)(11).

(m) At the permitting authority's discretion, the quantity of pollutant allowed to be discharged may be expressed as a concentration limitation instead of any mass based limitations specified in paragraphs (b) through (l) of this section. Concentration limitations shall be those concentrations specified in this section.

(n) In the event that wastestreams from various sources are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property controlled in paragraphs (a) through (m) of this section attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitation for that waste source.

(o)(1) Transfer between applicable limitations in a permit. Where, in the permit, the permitting authority has included alternative limits subject to eligibility requirements, upon timely notification to the permitting authority under § 423.19(i), a facility can become subject to the alternative limits under the following circumstances:

(i) On or before December 31, 2023 a facility may convert:

(A) From limitations for electric generating units permanently ceasing coal combustion under paragraphs (g)(2)(i) or (k)(2)(ii) of this section to limitations for low utilization electric generating units under paragraphs (g)(2)(iii) or (k)(2)(iii) of this section; or

(B) From voluntary incentives program limitations under paragraph (g)(3)(i) of this section or generally applicable limitations under paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section to limitations for low utilization electric generating units under paragraphs (g)(2)(iii) or (k)(2)(iii) of this section.

(ii) On or before December 31, 2025 a facility may convert

(A) From voluntary incentives program limitations under paragraph (g)(3)(i) of this section to limitations for electric generating units permanently ceasing coal combustion under paragraph (g)(2)(i) of this section; or

(B) From limitations for electric generating units permanently ceasing coal combustion under paragraphs (g)(2)(i) or (k)(2)(ii) of this section to voluntary incentives program limitations under paragraphs (g)(3)(i) of this section or generally applicable limitations under (k)(1)(i) of this section; or

(C) From limitations for low utilization electric generating units under paragraphs (g)(2)(iii) or (k)(2)(iii) of this section to generally applicable limitations under paragraphs (g)(1)(i) or (k)(1)(i) of this section; or

(D) From limitations for low utilization electric generating units under paragraphs (g)(2)(iii) or (k)(2)(iii) of this section to voluntary incentives program limitations under paragraphs (g)(3)(i) of this section or generally applicable limitations under paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section; or

(E) From limitations for low utilization electric generating units under paragraphs (g)(2)(iii) or (k)(2)(iii) of this section to limitations for electric generating units permanently ceasing coal combustion under paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (k)(2)(ii) of this section.

(2) A facility must be in compliance with all of its currently applicable requirements to be eligible to file a notice under § 423.19(i) and to become subject to a different set of applicable requirements under paragraph (o)(1) of this section.

(3) Where a facility seeking a transfer under paragraph (o)(1)(ii) of this section is currently subject to more stringent limitations than the limitations being sought, the facility must continue to meet those more stringent limitations.

(The information collection requirements contained in paragraphs (c)(2) and (d)(2) were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040–0040. The information collection requirements contained in paragraph (d)(3) were approved under control number 2040–0033)

[47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 31404, July 8, 1983; 80 FR 67894, Nov. 3, 2015; 82 FR 43500, Sept. 18, 2017; 85 FR 64716, Oct. 13, 2020]

§ 423.14 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 423.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) *1982 NSPS*. Any new source as of November 19, 1982, subject to paragraph (a) of this section, must achieve the following new source performance standards, in addition to the limitations in § 423.13 of this part, established on November 3, 2015. In the case of conflict, the more stringent requirements apply:

(1) *pH*. The pH of all discharges, except once through cooling water, shall be within the range of 6.0–9.0.

(2) *PCBs*. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

(3) *Low volume waste sources, FGD wastewater, flue gas mercury control wastewater, combustion residual leachate, and gasification wastewater*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in low volume waste sources, FGD wastewater, flue gas mercury control wastewater, combustion residual leachate, and gasification wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of low volume waste sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(4) *Chemical metal cleaning wastes*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of chemical metal cleaning wastes times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0
Copper, total	1.0	1.0
Iron, total	1.0	1.0

(5) [Reserved]

(6) *Bottom ash transport water*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of the bottom ash transport water times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(7) *Fly ash transport water*. There shall be no discharge of pollutants in fly ash transport water.

(8)(i) *Once through cooling water*. For any plant with a total rated electric generating capacity of 25 or more megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water from each discharge point shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water from each discharge point times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS
	Maximum concentrations (mg/l)
Total residual chlorine	0.20

(ii) Total residual chlorine may only be discharged from any single generating unit for more than two hours per day when the discharger demonstrates to the permitting authority that discharge for more than two hours is required for macroinvertebrate control. Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

(9)(i) *Once through cooling water*. For any plant with a total rated generating capacity of less than 25 megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(ii) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or state, if the state has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(10)(i) *Cooling tower blowdown*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of cooling tower blowdown times the concentration listed below:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
The 126 priority pollutants (appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	([1])	([1])
Chromium, total	0.2	0.2
zinc, total	1.0	1.0

[1] No detectable amount.

(ii) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or state, if the state has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(iii) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the standards for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(11) *Coal pile runoff*. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (a)(12) of this section, the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters discharged in coal pile runoff shall not exceed the standards specified below:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS for any time
TSS	not to exceed 50 mg/l.

(12) *Coal pile runoff*. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the coal pile runoff which results from a 10 year, 24 hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the standards in paragraph (a)(11) of this section.

(13) At the permitting authority's discretion, the quantity of pollutant allowed to be discharged may be expressed as a concentration limitation instead of any mass based limitations specified in paragraphs (a)(3) through (10) of this section. Concentration limits shall be based on the concentrations specified in this section.

(14) In the event that wastestreams from various sources are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property controlled in paragraphs (a)(1) through (13) of this section attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitation for that waste source.

(b) *2015 NSPS*. Any new source as of November 17, 2015, subject to paragraph (b) of this section, must achieve the following new source performance standards:

(1) *pH*. The pH of all discharges, except once through cooling water, shall be within the range of 6.0–9.0.

(2) *PCBs*. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those commonly used for transformer fluid.

(3) *Low volume waste sources*. The quantity of pollutants discharged from low volume waste sources shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of low volume waste sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0

(4) *Chemical metal cleaning wastes*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of chemical metal cleaning wastes times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
TSS	100.0	30.0
Oil and grease	20.0	15.0
Copper, total	1.0	1.0
Iron, total	1.0	1.0

(5) [Reserved]

(6) *Bottom ash transport water*. There shall be no discharge of pollutants in bottom ash transport water. Whenever bottom ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant, the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph.

(7) *Fly ash transport water*. There shall be no discharge of pollutants in fly ash transport water. Whenever fly ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant, the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph.

(8)(i) *Once through cooling water*. For any plant with a total rated electric generating capacity of 25 or more megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water from each discharge point shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water from each discharge point times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)
Total residual chlorine	0.20

(ii) Total residual chlorine may only be discharged from any single generating unit for more than two hours per day when the discharger demonstrates to the permitting authority that discharge for more than two hours is required for macroinvertebrate control. Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

(9)(i) *Once through cooling water*. For any plant with a total rated generating capacity of less than 25 megawatts, the quantity of pollutants discharged in once through cooling water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of once through cooling water sources times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

(ii) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or state, if the state has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(10)(i) *Cooling tower blowdown*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of cooling tower blowdown times the concentration listed below:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum concentration (mg/l)	Average concentration (mg/l)
Free available chlorine	0.5	0.2

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed (mg/l)
The 126 priority pollutants (appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	([1])	([1])
Chromium, total	0.2	0.2
zinc, total	1.0	1.0

[1] No detectable amount.

(ii) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time unless the utility can demonstrate to the Regional Administrator or state, if the state has NPDES permit issuing authority, that the units in a particular location cannot operate at or below this level of chlorination.

(iii) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the standards for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (b)(10)(i) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations demonstrating that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(11) *Coal pile runoff*. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b)(12) of this section, the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters discharged in coal pile runoff shall not exceed the standards specified below:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS for any time
TSS	not to exceed 50 mg/l.

(12) *Coal pile runoff*. Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed, and operated to treat the coal pile runoff which results from a 10 year, 24 hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the standards in paragraph (b)(11) of this section.

(13) *FGD wastewater*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	4	
Mercury, total (ng/L)	39	24
Selenium, total (ug/L)	5	
TDS (mg/L)	50	24

(14) *Flue gas mercury control wastewater*. There shall be no discharge of pollutants in flue gas mercury control wastewater. Whenever flue gas mercury control wastewater is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant, the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph.

(15) *Gasification wastewater*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in gasification wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of gasification wastewater times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	4	
Mercury, total (ng/L)	1.8	1.3
Selenium, total (ug/L)	453	227
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	38	22

(16) *Combustion residual leachate*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in combustion residual leachate shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of combustion residual leachate times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L) ...	11	8
Mercury, total (ng/L) ..	788	356

(17) At the permitting authority's discretion, the quantity of pollutant allowed to be discharged may be expressed as a concentration limitation instead of any mass based limitations specified in paragraphs (b)(3) through (16) of this section. Concentration limits shall be based on the concentrations specified in this section.

(18) In the event that wastestreams from various sources are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property controlled in paragraphs (b)(1) through (16) of this section attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitation for that waste source.

(The information collection requirements contained in paragraphs (a)(8)(ii), (a)(9)(ii), and (a)(10)(ii), (b)(8)(ii), (b)(9)(ii), and (b)(10)(ii) were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040–0040. The information collection requirements contained in paragraphs (a)(10)(iii) and (b)(10)(iii) were approved under control number 2040–0033.)

[80 FR 67896, Nov. 3, 2015]

§ 423.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

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) by July 1, 1984:

(a) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenol compounds such as those used for transformer fluid.

(b) The pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES pretreatment standards
	Maximum for 1 day (mg/l)
Copper, total	1.0

(c) [Reserved—Nonchemical Metal Cleaning Wastes].

(d)(1) The pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES pretreatment standards
	Maximum for any time (mg/l)
The 126 priority pollutants (Appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	([1])
Chromium, total	0.2
Zinc, total	1.0

[1] No detectable amount.

(2) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the limitations for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (d)(1) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(e)(1) *FGD wastewater*. Except as provided for in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, for any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 megawatts, that is not an oil-fired unit, and that the owner has not certified to the permitting authority that it will cease the coal combustion pursuant to § 423.19(f), the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in table 3 to this paragraph (e)(1). Dischargers must meet the standards in this paragraph by October 13, 2023 except as provided for in paragraph (e)(2) of this section. These standards apply to the discharge of FGD wastewater generated on and after October 13, 2023.

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(1)

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	18	8
Mercury, total (ng/L)	103	34
Selenium, total (ug/L)	70	29

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(1)—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Nitrate/nitrite as N (mg/L) ..	4	3

(2)(i) For FGD wastewater discharges from a low utilization electric generating unit, the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the table 4 to paragraph (e)(2)(ii). Dischargers must meet the standards in this paragraph by October 13, 2023.

(ii) If any low utilization electric generating unit fails to timely recertify that the two year average capacity utilization rating of such a electric generating unit is below 10 percent per year as specified in § 423.19(e), regardless of the reason, within two years from the date such a recertification was required, the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the Table 3 to paragraph (e)(1).

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(2)(ii)

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	11	8
Mercury, total (ng/L)	788	356

(e)(1) *FGD wastewater*. Except as provided for in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, for any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 megawatts, that is not an oil-fired unit, and that the owner has not certified to the permitting authority that it will cease the coal combustion pursuant to § 423.19(f), the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in table 3 to this paragraph (e)(1). Dischargers must meet the standards in this paragraph by October 13, 2023 except as provided for in paragraph (e)(2) of this section. These standards apply to the discharge of FGD wastewater generated on and after October 13, 2023.

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(1)

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	18	8
Mercury, total (ng/L)	103	34
Selenium, total (ug/L)	70	29
Nitrate/nitrite as N (mg/L) ..	4	3

(2)(i) For FGD wastewater discharges from a low utilization electric generating unit, the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the table 4 to paragraph (e)(2)(ii). Dischargers must meet the standards in this paragraph by October 13, 2023.

(ii) If any low utilization electric generating unit fails to timely recertify that the two year average capacity utilization rating of such a electric generating unit is below 10 percent per year as specified in § 423.19(e), regardless of the reason, within two years from the date such a recertification was required, the quantity of pollutants in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the Table 3 to paragraph (e)(1).

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(2)(ii)

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (ug/L)	11	8
Mercury, total (ng/L)	788	356

(f) *Fly ash transport water*. Except when the fly ash transport water is

used in the FGD scrubber, for any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 megawatts and that is not an oil-fired unit, there shall be no discharge of pollutants in fly ash transport water. This standard applies to the discharge of fly ash transport water generated on and after November 1, 2018. Whenever fly ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant (except when it is used in the FGD scrubber), the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph. When the fly ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, the quantity of pollutants in fly ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of fly ash transport water times the concentration listed in the table in paragraph (e) of this section.

(g)(1) Except for those discharges to which paragraph (g)(2) applies, or when the bottom ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, for any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 megawatts, that is not an oil-fired unit, that is not a low utilization electric generating unit, and that the owner has not certified to the permitting authority that the electric generating unit will cease the cessation of coal combustion pursuant to § 423.19(f), there shall be no discharge of pollutants in bottom ash transport water. This standard applies to the discharge of bottom ash transport water generated on and after October 13, 2023. Except for those discharges to which paragraph (g)(2) of this section applies, whenever bottom ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant (except when it is used in the FGD scrubber), the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph. When the bottom ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, the quantity of pollutants in bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of bottom ash transport water times the concentration listed in the table in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2)(i) The discharge of pollutants in bottom ash transport water from a properly installed, operated, and maintained bottom ash system is authorized under the following conditions:

(A) To maintain system water balance when precipitation-related inflows are generated from a 10-year storm event of 24-hour or longer duration (e.g., 30-day storm event) and cannot be managed by installed spares, redundancies, maintenance tanks, and other secondary bottom ash system equipment; or

(B) To maintain system water balance when regular inflows from wastestreams other than bottom ash transport water exceed the ability of the bottom ash system to accept recycled water and segregating these other wastestreams is feasible; or

(C) To maintain system water chemistry where current operations at the facility are unable to currently manage pH, corrosive substances, substances or conditions causing scaling, or fine particulates to below levels which impact system operation or maintenance; or

(D) To conduct maintenance not otherwise included in paragraphs (g)(2)(i)(A)(*1*), (*2*), or (*3*) of this section and not exempted from the definition of transport water in § 423.11(p), and when water volumes cannot be managed by installed spares, redundancies, maintenance tanks, and other secondary bottom ash system equipment.

(ii) The total volume that may be discharged to a POTW for the above activities shall be reduced or eliminated to the extent achievable as determined by the control authority. The control authority may also include control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically achievable in light of best industry practice. In no event shall the total volume of the discharge exceed a 30-day rolling average of ten percent of the primary active wetted bottom ash system volume. The volume of daily discharges used to calculate the 30-day rolling average shall be calculated using measurements from flow monitors.

(iii) For bottom ash transport water generated by a low utilization electric

generating unit, the quantity of pollutants discharged in bottom ash transport water shall incorporate the elements of a best management practices plan as described in § 423.13(k)(3).

(g)(1) Except for those discharges to which paragraph (g)(2) applies, or when the bottom ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, for any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 megawatts, that is not an oil-fired unit, that is not a low utilization electric generating unit, and that the owner has not certified to the permitting authority that the electric generating unit will cease the cessation of coal combustion pursuant to § 423.19(f), there shall be no discharge of pollutants in bottom ash transport water. This standard applies to the discharge of bottom ash transport water generated on and after October 13, 2023. Except for those discharges to which paragraph (g)(2) of this section applies, whenever bottom ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant (except when it is used in the FGD scrubber), the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph. When the bottom ash transport water is used in the FGD scrubber, the quantity of pollutants in bottom ash transport water shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of bottom ash transport water times the concentration listed in the table in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2)(i) The discharge of pollutants in bottom ash transport water from a properly installed, operated, and maintained bottom ash system is authorized under the following conditions:

(A) To maintain system water balance when precipitation-related inflows are generated from a 10-year storm event of 24-hour or longer duration (e.g., 30-day storm event) and cannot be managed by installed spares, redundancies, maintenance tanks, and other secondary bottom ash system equipment; or

(B) To maintain system water balance when regular inflows from wastestreams other than bottom ash transport water exceed the ability of the bottom ash system to accept recycled water and segregating these other wastestreams is feasible; or

(C) To maintain system water chemistry where current operations at the facility are unable to currently manage pH, corrosive substances, substances or conditions causing scaling, or fine particulates to below levels which impact system operation or maintenance; or

(D) To conduct maintenance not otherwise included in paragraphs (g)(2)(i)(A)(*1*), (*2*), or (*3*) of this section and not exempted from the definition of transport water in § 423.11(p), and when water volumes cannot be managed by installed spares, redundancies, maintenance tanks, and other secondary bottom ash system equipment.

(ii) The total volume that may be discharged to a POTW for the above activities shall be reduced or eliminated to the extent achievable as determined by the control authority. The control authority may also include control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically achievable in light of best industry practice. In no event shall the total volume of the discharge exceed a 30-day rolling average of ten percent of the primary active wetted bottom ash system volume. The volume of daily discharges used to calculate the 30-day rolling average shall be calculated using measurements from flow monitors.

(iii) For bottom ash transport water generated by a low utilization electric generating unit, the quantity of pollutants discharged in bottom ash transport water shall incorporate the elements of a best management practices plan as described in § 423.13(k)(3).

(h) *Flue gas mercury control wastewater*. For any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 megawatts and that is not an oil-fired unit, there shall be no discharge of pollutants in flue gas mercury control wastewater. This standard applies to the discharge of flue gas mercury control wastewater generated on and after November 1, 2018. Whenever flue gas mercury control wastewater is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant, the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph.

(i) *Gasification wastewater*. For any electric generating unit with a total nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 megawatts and that is not an oil-fired unit, the quantity of pollutants in gasification wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of gasification wastewater times the concentration listed in the table following this paragraph (i). Dischargers must meet the standards in this paragraph by November 1, 2018. These standards apply to the discharge of gasification wastewater generated on and after November 1, 2018.

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (μg/L)	4	
Mercury, total (ng/L)	1.8	1.3
Selenium, total (μg/L)	453	227
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	38	22

[47 FR 52304, Nov. 19, 1982, as amended at 80 FR 67901, Nov. 3, 2015; 82 FR 43500, Sept. 18, 2017; 85 FR 64720, Oct. 13, 2020]

§ 423.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) *1982 PSNS*. Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source as of October 14, 1980, subject to paragraph (a) of this section, which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works, must comply with 40 CFR part 403, the following pretreatment standards for new sources, and the PSES in § 423.16, established on November 3, 2015. In the case of conflict, the more stringent standards apply:

(1) *PCBs*. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those used for transformer fluid.

(2) *Chemical metal cleaning wastes*. The pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/L)
Copper, total	1.0

(3) [Reserved]

(4)(i) *Cooling tower blowdown*. The pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any time (mg/L)
The 126 priority pollutants (appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	([1])
Chromium, total	0.2
zinc, total	1.0

[1] No detectable amount.

(ii) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the standards for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(5) *Fly ash transport water*. There shall be no discharge of wastewater pollutants from fly ash transport water.

(b) *2015 PSNS*. Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source as of June 7, 2013, subject to this paragraph (b), which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and the following pretreatment standards for new sources:

(1) *PCBs*. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds

such as those used for transformer fluid.

(2) *Chemical metal cleaning wastes*. The pollutants discharged in chemical metal cleaning wastes shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for 1 day (mg/L)
Copper, total	1.0

(3) [Reserved]

(4)(i) *Cooling tower blowdown*. The pollutants discharged in cooling tower blowdown shall not exceed the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any time (mg/L)
The 126 priority pollutants (appendix A) contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except:	([1])
Chromium, total	0.2
zinc, total	1.0

[1] No detectable amount.

(ii) At the permitting authority's discretion, instead of the monitoring in 40 CFR 122.11(b), compliance with the standards for the 126 priority pollutants in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section may be determined by engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods in 40 CFR part 136.

(5) *Fly ash transport* water. There shall be no discharge of pollutants in fly ash transport water. Whenever fly ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant, the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph.

(6) *FGD wastewater*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in FGD wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of FGD wastewater times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (μg/L)	4	
Mercury, total (ng/L)	39	24
Selenium, total (μg/L)	5	
TDS (mg/L)	50	24

(7) *Flue gas mercury control wastewater*. There shall be no discharge of pollutants in flue gas mercury control wastewater. Whenever flue gas mercury control wastewater is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant, the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph.

(8) *Bottom ash transport water*. There shall be no discharge of pollutants in bottom ash transport water. Whenever

bottom ash transport water is used in any other plant process or is sent to a treatment system at the plant, the resulting effluent must comply with the discharge standard in this paragraph.

(9) *Gasification wastewater*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in gasification wastewater shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of gasification wastewater times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (μg/L)	4	
Mercury, total (ng/L)	1.8	1.3
Selenium, total (μg/L)	453	227
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	38	22

(10) *Combustion residual leachate*. The quantity of pollutants discharged in combustion residual leachate shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow of combustion residual leachate times the concentration listed in the following table:

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
Arsenic, total (μg/L)	11	8
Mercury, total (ng/L)	788	356

[80 FR 67902, Nov. 3, 2015]

§ 423.18 Permit conditions.

All permits subject to this part shall include the following permit conditions:

(a) An electric generating unit shall qualify as a low utilization electric generating unit or permanently ceasing the combustion of coal by December 31, 2028, if such qualification would have been demonstrated absent the following qualifying event:

(1) An emergency order issued by the Department of Energy under Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act,

(2) A reliability must run agreement issued by a Public Utility Commission, or

(3) Any other reliability-related order or agreement issued by a competent electricity regulator (e.g., an independent system operator) which results in that electric generating unit operating in a way not contemplated when the certification was made; or

(4) The operation of the electric generating unit was necessary for load balancing in an area subject to a declaration under 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*, that there exists:

(i) An ''Emergency,'' or

(ii) A ''Major Disaster,'' and

(iii) That load balancing was due to the event that caused the ''Emergency'' or ''Major Disaster'' in paragraph (a)(4) of this section to be declared,

(b) Any facility providing the required documentation pursuant to § 423.19(g) may avail itself of the protections of this permit condition.

[85 FR 64721, Oct. 13, 2020]

§ 423.19 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Discharges subject to this part must comply with the following additional reporting requirements.

(b) Signature and certification. Unless otherwise provided below, all certifications and recertifications required in this part must be signed and certified pursuant to 40 CFR 122.22 for direct dischargers or 40 CFR 403.12(l) for indirect dischargers.

(c) Requirements for facilities discharging bottom ash transport water pursuant to § 423.13(k)(2)(i) or 423.16(g)(2)(i).

(1) Initial Certification Statement. For sources seeking to discharge bottom ash transport water pursuant to § 423.13(k)(2)(i) or 423.16(g)(2)(i), an initial certification shall be submitted to the permitting authority by the as soon as possible date determined under § 423.11(t), or the control authority by October 13, 2023 in the case of an indirect discharger.

(2) Signature and certification. The certification statement must be signed and certified by a professional engineer.

(3) Contents. An initial certification shall include the following:

(A) A statement that the professional engineer is a licensed professional engineer.

(B) A statement that the professional engineer is familiar with the regulation requirements.

(C) A statement that the professional engineer is familiar with the facility.

(D) The primary active wetted bottom ash system volume in § 423.11(aa).

(E) Material assumptions, information, and calculations used by the certifying professional engineer to determine the primary active wetted bottom ash system volume.

(F) A list of all potential discharges under § 423.13(k)(2)(i)(A)(*1*) through (4) or § 423.16(g)(2)(i)(A) through (D), the expected volume of each discharge, and the expected frequency of each discharge.

(G) Material assumptions, information, and calculations used by the certifying professional engineer to determine the expected volume and frequency of each discharge including a narrative discussion of why such water cannot be managed within the system and must be discharged.

(H) A list of all wastewater treatment systems at the facility currently, or otherwise required by a date certain under this section.

(I) A narrative discussion of each treatment system including the system type, design capacity, and current or expected operation.

(d) Requirements for a bottom ash best management practices plan.

(1) *Initial and annual certification statement*. For sources required to develop and implement a best management practices plan pursuant to § 423.13(k)(3), an initial certification shall be made to the permitting authority with a permit application or within two years of October 13, 2021, whichever is later, or to the control authority no later than October 13, 2023 in the case of an indirect discharger, and an annual recertification shall be made to the permitting authority, or control authority in the case of an indirect discharger, within 60 days of the anniversary of the original plan.

(2) *Signature and certification*. The certification statement must be signed and certified by a professional engineer.

(3) *Contents for initial certification*. An initial certification shall include the following:

(A) A statement that the professional engineer is a licensed professional engineer.

(B) A statement that the professional engineer is familiar with the regulation requirements.

(C) A statement that the professional engineer is familiar with the facility.

(D) The best management practices plan.

(E) A statement that the best management practices plan is being implemented.

(4) *Additional contents for annual certification*. In addition to the required contents of the initial certification in paragraph (c)(3) of this section an annual certification shall include the following:

(A) Any updates to the best management practices plan.

(B) An attachment of weekly flow measurements from the previous year.

(C) The average amount of recycled bottom ash transport water in gallons per day.

(D) Copies of inspection reports and a summary of preventative maintenance performed on the system.

(E) A statement that the plan and corresponding flow records are being maintained at the office of the plant.

(e) Requirements for low utilization electric generating units.

(1) *Notice of Planned Participation.* For sources seeking to qualify as a low utilization electric generating units, a Notice of Planned Participation shall be submitted to the permitting authority or control authority no later than October 13, 2021.

(2) *Contents.* A Notice of Planned Participation shall identify the potential low utilization electric generating unit. The notice shall also include a statement of at least two years' capacity utilization rating data for the most recent two years of operation of each low utilization electric generating unit and a statement that the facility has a good faith belief that each low utilization electric generating unit will continue to operate at the required capacity utilization rating. Where the most recent capacity utilization rating does not meet the low utilization electric generating unit requirement, a discussion of the projected future utilization shall be provided, including material data and assumptions used to make that projection.

(3) *Initial and annual certification statement.* For sources seeking to qualify as a low utilization electric generating unit under this part, an initial certification shall be made to the permitting authority, or to the control authority in the case of an indirect discharger, no later than December 31, 2023, and an annual recertification shall be made to the permitting authority, or control authority in the case of an indirect discharger, within 60 days of submitting annual electricity production data to the Energy Information Administration.

(4) *Contents.* A certification or annual recertification shall be based on the information submitted to the Energy Information Administration and shall include copies of the underlying forms submitted to the Energy Information Administration, as well as any supplemental information and calculations used to determine the two year average annual capacity utilization rating.

(f) Requirements for units that will achieve permanent cessation of coal combustion by December 31, 2028.

(1) *Notice of Planned Participation.* For sources seeking to qualify as an electric generating unit that will achieve permanent cessation of coal combustion by December 31, 2028, under this part, a Notice of Planned Participation shall be made to the permitting authority, or to the control authority in the case of an indirect discharger, no later than October 13, 2021.

(2) *Contents.* A Notice of Planned Participation shall identify the electric generating units intended to achieve the permanent cessation of coal combustion. A Notice of Planned Participation shall include the expected date that each electric generating unit is projected to achieve permanent cessation of coal combustion, whether each date represents a retirement or a fuel conversion, whether each retirement or fuel conversion has been approved by a regulatory body, and what the relevant regulatory body is. The Notice of Planned Participation shall also include a copy of the most recent integrated resource plan for which the applicable state agency approved the retirement or repowering of the unit subject to the ELGs, certification of electric generating unit cessation under 40 CFR 257.103(b), or other documentation supporting that the electric generating unit will permanently cease the combustion of coal by December 31, 2028. The Notice of Planned Participation shall also include, for each such electric generating unit, a timeline to achieve the permanent cessation of coal combustion. Each timeline shall include interim milestones and the projected dates of completion.

(3) *Annual Progress Report.* Annually after submission of the Notice of Planned Participation in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, a progress report shall be filed with the permitting authority, or control authority in the case of an indirect discharger.

(4) *Contents.* An Annual Progress Report shall detail the completion of any interim milestones listed in the Notice

of Planned Participation since the previous progress report, provide a narrative discussion of any completed, missed, or delayed milestones, and provide updated milestones.

(g) Requirements for facilities seeking the protections of § 423.18.

(1) *Certification statement.* For sources seeking to apply the protections of the permit conditions in paragraph § 423.18, and for each instance that § 423.18 is applied, a one-time certification shall be submitted to the permitting authority, or control authority in the case of an indirect discharger, no later than:

(A) In the case of an order or agreement under § 423.18(a)(1), 30 days from receipt of the order or agreement attached pursuant to paragraph (g)(2)(B) of this section; or

(B) In the case of an ''Emergency'' or ''Major Disaster'' under § 423.18(a)(2), 30 days from the date that a load balancing need arose.

(2) *Contents.* A certification statement must include the following:

(A) The qualifying event from the list in § 423.18(a), the individual or entity that issued or triggered the event, and the date that such an event was issued or triggered.

(B) A copy of any documentation of the qualifying event from the individual or entity listed under paragraph (g)(2)(A) of this section, or, where such documentation does not exist, other documentation with indicia of reliability for the permitting authority to confirm the qualifying event.

(C) An analysis and accompanying narrative discussion which demonstrates that a electric generating unit would have qualified for the subcategory at issue absent the event detailed in paragraph (g)(2)(A), including the material data, assumptions, and methods used.

(3) *Termination of need statement.* For sources filing a certification statement under paragraph (g)(1) above, and for each such certification statement, a one-time termination of need statement shall be submitted to the permitting authority, or control authority in the case of an indirect discharger, no later than 30 days from when the source is no longer subject to increased production from the qualifying event.

(4) *Contents.* A termination of need statement must include a narrative discussion including the date the qualifying event terminated, or if it has not terminated, why the source believes the capacity utilization will no longer be elevated to a level requiring the protection of § 423.18.

(h) Requirements for facilities voluntarily meeting the limits in 423.13(g)(3)(i).

(1) *Notice of Planned Participation.* For sources opting to comply with the Voluntary Incentives Program requirements of section 423.13(g)(3)(i) by December 31, 2028, a Notice of Planned Participation shall be made to the permitting authority no later than October 13, 2021.

(2) *Contents.* A Notice of Planned Participation shall identify the facility opting to comply with the Voluntary Incentives Program requirements of 423.13(g)(3)(i), specify what technology or technologies are projected to be used to comply with those requirements, and provide a detailed engineering dependency chart and accompanying narrative demonstrating when and how the system(s) and any accompanying disposal requirements will be achieved by December 31, 2028.

(3) *Annual progress report.* After submission of the Notice of Planned Participation in paragraph (h)(1), a progress report shall be filed with the permitting authority, or control authority in the case of an indirect discharger.

(4) *Contents.* An Annual Progress Report shall detail the completion of interim milestones presented in the engineering dependency chart from the Notice of Planned Participation since the previous progress report, provide a narrative discussion of completed, missed, or delayed milestones, and provide updated milestones.

(5) *Rollover certification.* Where, prior to the effective date, a discharger has already provided a notice to the permitting authority of opting to comply with the Voluntary Incentives Program requirements of § 423.13(g)(i), such notice will satisfy paragraph (h)(1) of this section. However, where details required by (h)(2) of this sectionwere missing from the previously provided notice, those details must be provided

in the first Annual Progress Report, no later than October 13, 2021.

(i) Requirements for facilities seeking to transfer between applicable limitations in a permit under § 423.13(o).

(1) *Notice of Planned Participation*. For sources which have filed a Notice of Planned Participation under paragraphs (e)(1), (f)(1), or (h)(1) of this section and intend to make changes that would qualify them for a different set of requirements under § 423.13(o), a Notice of Planned Participation shall be made to the permitting authority, or to the control authority in the case of an indirect discharger, no later than the dates stated in § 423.13(o)(1).

(2) *Contents*. A Notice of Planned Participation shall include a list of the electric generating units for which the source intends to change compliance alternatives. For each such electric generating unit, the notice shall list the specific provision under which this transfer will occur, the reason such a transfer is warranted, and a narrative discussion demonstrating that each electric generating unit will be able to maintain compliance with the relevant provisions.

(j) *Notice of material delay*. (1) *Notice*. Within 30 days of experiencing a material delay in the milestones set forth in paragraphs (f)(2) or (h)(2) of this section and where such a delay may preclude permanent cessation of coal combustion or compliance with the voluntary incentives program limitations by December 31, 2028, a facility shall file a notice of material delay with the permitting authority, or control authority in the case of an indirect discharger.

(2) *Contents*. The contents of such a notice shall include the reason for the delay, the projected length of the delay, and a proposed resolution to maintain compliance.

[85 FR 64721, Oct. 13, 2020]

Appendix A to Part 423—126 Priority Pollutants

001 Acenaphthene
002 Acrolein
003 Acrylonitrile
004 Benzene
005 Benzidine
006 Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)
007 Chlorobenzene
008 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
009 Hexachlorobenzene
010 1,2-dichloroethane
011 1,1,1-trichloreothane
012 Hexachloroethane
013 1,1-dichloroethane
014 1,1,2-trichloroethane
015 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
016 Chloroethane
018 Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
019 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)
020 2-chloronaphthalene
021 2,4, 6-trichlorophenol
022 Parachlorometa cresol
023 Chloroform (trichloromethane)
024 2-chlorophenol
025 1,2-dichlorobenzene
026 1,3-dichlorobenzene
027 1,4-dichlorobenzene
028 3,3-dichlorobenzidine
029 1,1-dichloroethylene
030 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
031 2,4-dichlorophenol
032 1,2-dichloropropane
033 1,2-dichloropropylene (1,3-dichloropropene)
034 2,4-dimethylphenol
035 2,4-dinitrotoluene
036 2,6-dinitrotoluene
037 1,2-diphenylhydrazine
038 Ethylbenzene
039 Fluoranthene
040 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
041 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
042 Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
043 Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
044 Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
045 Methyl chloride (dichloromethane)
046 Methyl bromide (bromomethane)
047 Bromoform (tribromomethane)
048 Dichlorobromomethane
051 Chlorodibromomethane
052 Hexachlorobutadiene
053 Hexachloromyclopentadiene
054 Isophorone
055 Naphthalene
056 Nitrobenzene
057 2-nitrophenol
058 4-nitrophenol
059 2,4-dinitrophenol
060 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
061 N-nitrosodimethylamine
062 N-nitrosodiphenylamine
063 N-nitrosodi-n-propylamin
064 Pentachlorophenol
065 Phenol
066 Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
067 Butyl benzyl phthalate
068 Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
069 Di-n-octyl phthalate
070 Diethyl Phthalate
071 Dimethyl phthalate
072 1,2-benzanthracene (benzo(a) anthracene
073 Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzo-pyrene)
074 3,4-Benzofluoranthene (benzo(b) fluoranthene)

075 11,12-benzofluoranthene (benzo(b) fluoranthene)
076 Chrysene
077 Acenaphthylene
078 Anthracene
079 1,12-benzoperylene (benzo(ghi) perylene)
080 Fluorene
081 Phenanthrene
082 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene (dibenzo(,h) anthracene)
083 Indeno (,1,2,3-cd) pyrene (2,3-o-pheynylene pyrene)
084 Pyrene
085 Tetrachloroethylene
086 Toluene
087 Trichloroethylene
088 Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)
089 Aldrin
090 Dieldrin
091 Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)
092 4,4-DDT
093 4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX)
094 4,4-DDD (p,p-TDE)
095 Alpha-endosulfan
096 Beta-endosulfan
097 Endosulfan sulfate
098 Endrin
099 Endrin aldehyde
100 Heptachlor
101 Heptachlor epoxide (BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)
102 Alpha-BHC
103 Beta-BHC
104 Gamma-BHC (lindane)
105 Delta-BHC (PCB-polychlorinated biphenyls)
106 PCB–1242 (Arochlor 1242)
107 PCB–1254 (Arochlor 1254)
108 PCB–1221 (Arochlor 1221)
109 PCB–1232 (Arochlor 1232)
110 PCB–1248 (Arochlor 1248)
111 PCB–1260 (Arochlor 1260)
112 PCB–1016 (Arochlor 1016)
113 Toxaphene
114 Antimony
115 Arsenic
116 Asbestos
117 Beryllium
118 Cadmium
119 Chromium
120 Copper
121 Cyanide, Total
122 Lead
123 Mercury
124 Nickel
125 Selenium
126 Silver
127 Thallium
126 Silver
128 Zinc
129 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)

PART 424—FERROALLOY MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Open Electric Furnaces With Wet Air Pollution Control Devices Subcategory

Sec.

424.10 Applicability; description of the open electric furnaces with wet air pollution control devices subcategory.
424.11 Specialized definitions.
424.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
424.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
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Subpart B—Covered Electric Furnaces and Other Smelting Operations With Wet Air Pollution Control Devices Subcategory

424.20 Applicability; description of the covered electric furnaces and other smelting operations with wet air pollution control devices subcategory.
424.21 Specialized definitions.
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424.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart C—Slag Processing Subcategory

424.30 Applicability; description of the slag processing subcategory.
424.31 Specialized definitions.
424.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
424.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
424.34 [Reserved]
424.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
424.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
424.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart D—Covered Calcium Carbide Furnaces With Wet Air Pollution Control Devices Subcategory

424.40 Applicability; description of the covered calcium carbide furnaces with wet air pollution control devices subcategory.
424.41 Specialized definitions.
424.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
424.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
424.44–424.46 [Reserved]
424.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart E—Other Calcium Carbide Furnaces Subcategory

424.50 Applicability; description of the other calcium carbide furnaces subcategory.
424.51 Specialized definitions.
424.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
424.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
424.54–424.56 [Reserved]
424.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart F—Electrolytic Manganese Products Subcategory

424.60 Applicability; description of the electrolytic manganese products subcategory.
424.61 Specialized definitions.
424.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
424.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
424.64–424.66 [Reserved]
424.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Subpart G—Electrolytic Chromium Subcategory

424.70 Applicability; description of the electrolytic chromium subcategory.
424.71 Specialized definitions.
424.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
424.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
424.74–424.76 [Reserved]
424.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304(b) and (c), 306(b) and (c), 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314(b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c), 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 39 FR 6809, Feb. 22, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Open Electric Furnaces With Wet Air Pollution Control Devices Subcategory

§ 424.10 Applicability; description of the open electric furnaces with wet air pollution control devices subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the smelting of ferroalloys in open electric furnaces with wet air pollution control devices. This subcategory includes those electric furnaces of such construction or configuration that the furnace off-gases are burned above the furnace charge level by air drawn into the system. After combustion the gases are cleaned in a wet air pollution control device, such as a scrubber, an electrostatic precipitator with water or other aqueous sprays, etc. The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to noncontact cooling water or to those electric furnaces which are covered, closed, sealed, or semi-covered and in which the furnace off-gases are not burned prior to collection (regulated in subpart B of this part).

§ 424.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *Mwh* shall mean megawatt hour(s) of electrical energy consumed in the smelting process (furnace power consumption).

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/Mwh)	
TSS	0.319	0.160
Chromium total	.006	.0032
Chromium VI	.0006	.0003
Manganese total	.064	.032
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/Mwh)	
TSS	.703	.352
Chromium total	.014	.007
Chromium VI	.0014	.0007
Manganese total	.141	.070
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 6809, Feb. 22, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/Mwh)	
Chromium total	0.0008	0.0004
Chromium VI	.00008	.00004
Manganese total	.008	.0039
	English units (lb/Mwh)	
Chromium total	.0017	.0009
Chromium VI	.0002	.0001
Manganese total	.017	.0086

[44 FR 50744, Aug. 29, 1979]

§ 424.14 [Reserved]

§ 424.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties,

controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/Mwh)	
TSS	0.024	0.012
Chromium total	.0008	.0004
Chromium VI	.00008	.00004
Manganese total	.008	.0039
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/Mwh)	
TSS	.052	.026
Chromium total	.0017	.0009
Chromium VI	.0002	.0001
Manganese total	.017	.0086
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 424.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 424.12 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 25000, July 9, 1986]

Subpart B—Covered Electric Furnaces and Other Smelting Operations With Wet Air Pollution Control Devices Subcategory

§ 424.20 Applicability; description of the covered electric furnaces and other smelting operations with wet air pollution control devices subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the smelting of ferroalloys in covered electric furnaces or other smelting operations, not elsewhere included in this part, with wet air pollution control devices. This subcategory includes those electric furnaces of such construction or configuration (known as covered, closed, sealed, semi-covered or semi-closed furnaces) that the furnace off-gases are not burned prior to collection and cleaning, and which off-gases are cleaned after collection in a wet air pollution control device such as a scrubber, 'wet' baghouse, etc. This subcategory also includes those non- electric furnace smelting operations, such as exothermic (*i.e.*, aluminothermic or silicothermic) smelting, ferromanganese refining, etc., where these are controlled for air pollution by wet air pollution control devices. This subcategory does not include non-contact cooling water or those furnaces which utilize dry dust collection techniques, such as dry baghouses.

§ 424.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term *Mwh* shall mean megawatt hour(s) of electrical energy consumed in the smelting process (furnace power consumption).

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/Mwh)	
TSS	0.419	0.209
Chromium total	.008	.004
Chromium VI	.0008	.0004
Manganese total	.084	.042
Cyanide total	.004	.002
Phenols	.006	.004
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/Mwh)	
TSS	.922	.461
Chromium total	.018	.009
Chromium VI	.0018	.0009
Manganese total	.184	.092
Cyanide total	.009	.005
Phenols	.013	.009
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Provided, however, That for nonelectric furnace smelting processes, the units of effluent limitations set forth in this section shall be read as ''kg/kkg of product'' rather than ''kg/Mwh,'' and the limitations (except for pH) shall be 3.3 times those listed in the table in this section (or, for English units, ''lb/ton of product'' rather than ''lb/Mwh,'' and the limitations (except for pH) shall be three times those listed in the table).

[39 FR 6809, Feb. 22, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 17841, May 21, 1974; 60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/Mwh)	
Chromium total	0.001	0.0005
Chromium VI	.0001	.00005
Manganese total	.011	.005
Cyanide total	.0005	.0003
Phenols	.0004	.0002
	English units (lb/Mwh)	
Chromium total	.002	.0012
Chromium VI	.0002	.0001
Manganese total	.023	.012
Cyanide total	.001	.0006
Phenols	.0009	.0005

Provided, however, That for nonelectric furnace smelting processes, the units of effluent limitations set forth in this section shall be read as ''kg/kkg of product'' rather than ''kg/Mwh,'' and the limitations (except for pH) shall be 3.3 times those listed in the table in this section (or, for English units, ''lb/ton of product'' rather than ''lb/Mwh,'' and the limitations (except for pH) shall be three times those listed in the table).

[44 FR 50744, Aug. 29, 1979]

§ 424.24 [Reserved]

§ 424.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/Mwh)	
TSS	0.032	0.016
Chromium total	.001	.0005
Chromium VI	.0001	.00005
Manganese total	.011	.005
Cyanide total	.0005	.0003
Phenols	.0004	.0002
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/Mwh)	
TSS	.071	.035
Chromium total	.002	.0012

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Chromium VI	.0002	.0001
Manganese total	.023	.012
Cyanide total	.001	.0006
Phenols	.0009	.0005
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Provided, however, That for nonelectric furnace smelting processes, the units of effluent limitations set forth in this section shall be read as ''kg/kkg of product'' rather than ''kg/Mwh,'' and the limitations (except for pH) shall be 3.3 times those listed in the table in this section (or, for English units, ''lb/ton of product'' rather than ''lb/Mwh,'' and the limitations (except for pH) shall be three times those listed in the table).

[39 FR 6809, Feb. 22, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 17841, May 21, 1974]

§ 424.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 424.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 25000, July 9, 1986]

Subpart C—Slag Processing Subcategory

§ 424.30 Applicability; description of the slag processing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from slag processing, wherein: (a) The residual metallic values in the furnace slag are recovered via concentration for return to the furnace, or (b) the slag is ''shotted'' for other further use.

§ 424.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg processed)	
TSS	2.659	1.330
Chromium total	0.053	0.026
Manganese total	.532	.266
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/ton processed)	
TSS	5.319	2.659
Chromium total	0.106	0.053
Manganese total	1.064	.532
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 6809, Feb. 22, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg processed)	
Chromium total	0.0054	0.0027
Manganese total	.054	.027
	English units (lb/ton of raw material)	
Chromium total	.011	.0054
Manganese total	.108	.054

[44 FR 50745, Aug. 29, 1979]

§ 424.34 [Reserved]

§ 424.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg processed)	
TSS	0.271	0.136
Chromium total	.0054	.0027
Manganese total	0.054	.027
pH	([1])	([1])
	English units (lb/ton processed)	
TSS	.542	.271
Chromium total	.011	.0054
Manganese total	.108	.054
pH	([1])	([1])

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 424.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 424.32 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 25000, July 9, 1986]

Subpart D—Covered Calcium Carbide Furnaces With Wet Air Pollution Control Devices Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 8035, Feb. 24, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 424.40 Applicability; description of the covered calcium carbide furnaces with wet air pollution control devices subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of calcium carbide in covered electric furnaces which use wet air pollution control devices. This subcategory includes those electric furnaces of such construction or configuration (known as covered, closed, sealed, semi-covered or semi-closed furnaces) that the furnace off-gases are not burned prior to collection and cleaning, and which off-gases are cleaned after collection in a wet air pollution control device such as a scrubber, ';wet' baghouse, etc. This

subcategory does not include noncontact cooling water or those furnaces which utilize dry dust collection techniques, such as dry baghouses.

§ 424.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	0.380	0.190
Total Cyanide	.0056	.0028
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1000 lb of product)	
TSS	.380	.190
Total Cyanide	.0056	.0028
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 8035, Feb. 24, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
Total Cyanide	0.0056	0.0028
	English units (lb/1000 lb of product)	
Total Cyanide	.0056	.0028

[44 FR 50745, Aug. 29, 1979]

§§ 424.44–424.46 [Reserved]

§ 424.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 424.42 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 25000, July 9, 1986]

Subpart E—Other Calcium Carbide Furnaces Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 8035, Feb. 24, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 424.50 Applicability; description of the other calcium carbide furnaces subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of calcium carbide in those covered furnaces which do not utilize wet air pollution control methods. Covered calcium carbide furnaces using wet air pollution control devices are regulated in subpart D of this part.

Open (uncovered) calcium carbide furnaces are regulated in part 415, inorganic chemicals manufacturing point source category (39 FR 9612).

§ 424.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§§ 424.54–424.56 [Reserved]

§ 424.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best conventional pollutant control technology: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

[44 FR 50745, Aug. 29, 1979]

Subpart F—Electrolytic Manganese Products Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 8036, Feb. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 424.60 Applicability; description of the electrolytic manganese products subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of electrolytic manganese products such as electrolytic manganese metal or electrolytic manganese dioxide.

§ 424.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) [Reserved]

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart producing electrolytic manganese after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	6.778	3.389
Manganese	2.771	1.356
Ammonia-N	40.667	20.334
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	6.778	3.389
Manganese	2.771	1.356
Ammonia-N	40.667	20.334
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart producing electrolytic manganese dioxide after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	1.762	0.881
Manganese	0.705	.352
Ammonia-N	10.574	5.287
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	1.762	.881
Manganese	.705	.352
Ammonia-N	10.574	5.287
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 8036, Feb. 27, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart producing electrolytic manganese after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
Manganese	0.678	0.339
Ammonia-N	6.778	3.389
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
Manganese	0.678	0.339
Ammonia-N	6.778	3.389

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart producing electrolytic manganese dioxide after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
Manganese	0.176	0.088
Ammonia-N	1.762	.881
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
Manganese	0.176	0.088
Ammonia-N	1.762	.881

[44 FR 50745, Aug. 29, 1979]

§§ 424.64–424.66 [Reserved]

§ 424.67 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall

achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 424.62 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 25000, July 9, 1986]

Subpart G—Electrolytic Chromium Subcategory

SOURCE: 40 FR 8037, Feb. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 424.70 Applicability; description of the electrolytic chromium subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of chromium metal by the electrolytic process. They are not applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of chromium metal by aluminothermic or other methods.

§ 424.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

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

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
TSS	5.276	2.638
Manganese	2.111	1.055
Chromium	0.106	0.053
Ammonia-N	10.553	5.276
pH	(1)	(1)
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
TSS	5.276	2.638
Manganese	2.111	1.055
Chromium	0.106	0.053
Ammonia-N	10.553	5.276
pH	(1)	(1)

[1] Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[40 FR 8037, Feb. 27, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33957, June 29, 1995]

§ 424.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kg/kkg of product)	
Manganese	0.530	0.265
Chromium	.053	.027
Ammonia-N	5.297	2.649
	English units (lb/1,000 lb of product)	
Manganese	0.530	0.265
Chromium	.053	.027
Ammonia-N	5.297	2.649

[44 FR 50746, Aug. 29, 1979]

§§ 424.74–424.76 [Reserved]

§ 424.77 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 424.72 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

[51 FR 25000, July 9, 1986]

FINDING AIDS

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