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(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) Use of the water bubble to develop alternate effluent limitations for oil & grease is prohibited.

(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; and

(2) There shall be no alternate effluent limitations for 2,3,7,8-TCDF in sintering process wastewater.

[67 FR 64261, Oct. 17, 2002]

§ 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

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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

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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