

SUBPART D—NSPS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	Metal preparation	Coating operation	Metal preparation	Coating operation
Metric units—mg/m ² of area processed or coated				
Chromium	6.23	0.46	2.52	0.19
Lead	1.69	0.13	1.52	0.11
Nickel	9.25	0.69	6.23	0.47
Zinc	17.16	1.29	7.07	0.53
Aluminum	50.97	3.82	20.86	1.56
Iron	20.69	1.55	10.60	0.79
Oil and grease ...	168.23	12.60	168.23	12.60
TSS	252.35	18.91	201.88	15.12
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
English units—pounds per 1 million ft ² of area processed or coated				
Chromium	1.28	0.10	0.52	0.04
Lead	0.35	0.03	0.31	0.03
Nickel	1.90	0.14	1.28	0.10
Zinc	3.52	0.27	1.45	0.11
Aluminum	10.44	0.78	4.27	0.32
Iron	4.24	0.32	2.17	0.16
Oil and grease ...	34.46	2.58	34.46	2.58
TSS	51.69	3.87	41.35	3.10
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[47 FR 53184, Nov. 24, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 36545, Sept. 6, 1985]

§ 466.44 [Reserved]

§ 466.45 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

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 D—PSNS

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Metric units—mg/m ² of area processed or coated				
Chromium	6.23	0.46	2.52	0.19
Lead	1.69	0.13	1.52	0.11
Nickel	9.25	0.69	6.23	0.47
Zinc	17.16	1.29	7.07	0.53
English units—pounds per 1 million ft ² of area processed or coated				
Chromium	1.28	0.10	0.52	0.04
Lead	0.35	0.03	0.31	0.02
Nickel	1.90	0.14	1.28	0.10
Zinc	3.52	0.27	1.45	0.11

[47 FR 53184, Nov. 24, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 36545, Sept. 6, 1985]

PART 467—ALUMINUM FORMING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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- 467.03 Monitoring and reporting requirements.
- 467.04 Compliance date for PSES.
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- 467.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 467.13 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 467.14 New source performance standards.
- 467.15 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
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- 467.20 Applicability; description of the rolling with emulsions subcategory.
- 467.21 Specialized definitions.
- 467.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 467.23 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 467.24 New source performance standards.
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- 467.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 467.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
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- 467.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
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- 467.40 Applicability; description of forging subcategory.
- 467.41 Specialized definitions.
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- 467.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable. [Reserved]
- 467.44 New source performance standards.
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- 467.50 Applicability; description of the drawing with neat oils subcategory.
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- 467.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
- 467.54 New source performance standards.
- 467.55 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 467.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
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- 467.60 Applicability; description of the drawing with emulsions or soaps subcategory.
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- 467.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
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- 467.67 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [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.

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 467.02

816, Pub. L. 92-500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95-217; 101 Stat. 7, Pub. L. 100-4.

SOURCE: 48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 467.01 Applicability.

(a) Aluminum forming includes commonly recognized forming operations such as rolling, drawing, extruding, and forging and related operations such as heat treatment, casting, and surface treatments. Surface treatment of aluminum is any chemical or electrochemical treatment applied to the surface of aluminum. Such surface treatment is considered to be a part of aluminum forming whenever it is performed as an integral part of aluminum forming. For the purposes of this regulation, surface treatment of aluminum is considered to be an integral part of aluminum forming whenever it is performed at the same plant site at which aluminum is formed and such operations are not considered for regulation under the Electroplating and Metal Finishing provisions of 40 CFR parts 413 and 433. Casting aluminum when performed as an integral part of aluminum forming and located on-site at an aluminum forming plant is considered an aluminum forming operation and is covered under these guidelines. When aluminum forming is performed on the same site as primary aluminum reduction the casting shall be regulated by the nonferrous metals guidelines if there is no cooling of the aluminum prior to casting. If the aluminum is cooled prior to casting then the casting shall be regulated by the aluminum forming guidelines.

(b) This part applies to any aluminum forming facility, except for plants identified under paragraph (c) of this section, which discharges or may discharge pollutants to waters of the United States or which introduces or may introduce pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

(c) This part is applicable to indirect discharging aluminum forming plants that extrude less than 3 million pounds of product per year and draw, with emulsions or soaps, less than 1 million pounds per year.

NOTE: This paragraph is promulgated as an Interim Final Rule.

[48 FR 49149, Oct. 24, 1983; 49 FR 11631, Mar. 27, 1984]

§ 467.02 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) *Aluminum forming* is a set of manufacturing operations in which aluminum and aluminum alloys are made into semifinished products by hot or cold working.

(b) *Ancillary operation* is a manufacturing operation that has a large flow, discharges significant amounts of pollutants, and may not be present at every plant in a subcategory, but when present is an integral part of the aluminum forming process.

(c) *Contact cooling water* is any wastewater which contacts the aluminum workpiece or the raw materials used in forming aluminum.

(d) *Continuous casting* is the production of sheet, rod, or other long shapes by solidifying the metal while it is being poured through an open-ended mold using little or no contact cooling water. Continuous casting of rod and sheet generates spent lubricants and rod casting also generates contact cooling water.

(e) *Degassing* is the removal of dissolved hydrogen from the molten aluminum prior to casting. Chemicals are added and gases are bubbled through the molten aluminum. Sometimes a wet scrubber is used to remove excess chlorine gas.

(f) *Direct chill casting* is the pouring of molten aluminum into a water-cooled mold. Contact cooling water is sprayed onto the aluminum as it is dropped into the mold, and the aluminum ingot falls into a water bath at the end of the casting process.

(g) *Drawing* is the process of pulling metal through a die or succession of dies to reduce the metal's diameter or alter its shape. There are two aluminum forming subcategories based on the drawing process. In the drawing with neat oils subcategory, the drawing process uses a pure or neat oil as a