

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 463.32

calculated by multiplying the average process water usage flow rate for cleaning processes at a new source times the following pollutant concentrations:

SUBPART B
[Cleaning water]

Concentration used to calculate NSPS		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Maximum for monthly average (mg/l)
BOD ₅	49	22
Oil and Grease	71	17
TSS	117	36
pH	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

The permit authority will obtain the average process water usage flow rate for the new source cleaning water processes from the permittee.

§ 463.25 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403—General Pretreatment Regulations.

§ 463.26 Pretreatment for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403—General Pretreatment Regulations.

§ 463.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology. [Reserved]

Subpart C—Finishing Water Subcategory

§ 463.30 Applicability; description of the finishing water subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges of pollutants from processes in the finishing water subcategory to waters of the United States and the introduction of such pollutants into publicly owned treatment works. Processes in the finishing water subcategory are processes where water comes in contact with the plastic product during finishing.

§ 463.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The “average process water usage flow rate” of a finishing water process in liters per day is equal to the volume of process water (liters) used per year by a process divided by the number of days per year the process operates. The “average process water usage flow rate” for a plant with more than one plastics molding and forming process that uses finishing water is the sum of the “average process water usage flow rates” for the finishing processes.

(b) The “volume of process water used per year” is the volume of process water that flows through a finishing water process and comes in contact with the plastics product over a period of one year.

§ 463.32 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 must achieve the effluent limitations guidelines (*i.e.*, mass of pollutant discharged) representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, which are calculated by multiplying the average process water usage flow rate for the finishing water processes at a point source times the following pollutant concentrations:

SUBPART C
[Finishing water]

Concentration used to calculate BPT effluent limitations		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)	Maximum for monthly average (mg/l)
TSS	130	37
pH	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

The permit authority will obtain the average process water usage flow rate for the finishing water processes from the permittee.