

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 414.70

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

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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
 Nitriiotriacetic 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)

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- *Toluidines
- o-Phenylenediamine
- 2,6-Dimethylaniline
- 4-(N-Hydroxyethylethylamino)-2-Hydroxyethyl Aniline
- 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.