

§ 420.03

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-00 Edition)

(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.

**§ 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, and best conventional technology.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section, any existing point source subject to this part may qualify for alternative effluent limitations to those specified in part 420, subparts A through L for a number of its processes representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available, best available technology economically achievable, and best conventional technology. The alternative effluent limitations for each pollutant are determined for a combination of outfalls by totaling the mass limitations of each pollutant allowed under subparts A through L and subtracting from each total an appropriate net reduction amount. The permit authority shall determine an appropriate net reduction amount for each pollutant traded based upon consideration of additional available control measures which would result in non-trivial (substantial) effluent reductions and which can be achieved without requiring significant additional expenditures at any outfall(s) in the combination for which the discharge is projected to be better than required by this regulation.

(b) In the case of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Oil and Grease (O&G), the minimum net reduction amount shall be approximately 15 percent of the amount(s) by which any waste stream(s) in the combination will exceed otherwise allowable effluent limitations. For all other traded pollutants, the minimum net reduction amount shall be approximately 10 percent of the amount(s) by which the discharges from any waste stream(s) in the combination will exceed otherwise allowable effluent limitations for each pollutant under this regulation.

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 420.11

(1) A discharger cannot qualify for alternative effluent limitations if the application of such alternative effluent limitations would result in violation of any applicable State water quality standards.

(2) Each outfall from which process wastewaters are discharged must have specific, fixed effluent limitations for each pollutant limited by the applicable subparts A through L.

(3) Subcategory-Specific Restrictions:

(i) There shall be no alternate effluent limitations for cokemaking process wastewaters;

(ii) There shall be no alternate effluent limitations for cold forming process wastewaters.

[49 FR 21028, May 17, 1984]

### § 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]

## Subpart A—Cokemaking Subcategory

### § 420.10 Applicability; description of the cokemaking subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges and introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works resulting from by-product and beehive cokemaking operations.

### § 420.11 Specialized definitions.

(a) The term *beehive cokemaking* means those operations in which coal is heated with the admission of air in controlled amounts for the purpose of producing coke. There are no by-product recovery operations associated with beehive cokemaking operations.

(b) The term *by-product cokemaking* means those cokemaking operations in which coal is heated in the absence of air to produce coke. In this process, by-products may be recovered from the gases and liquids driven from the coal during cokemaking.

(c) The term *merchant* means those by-product cokemaking operations which provide more than fifty percent of the coke produced to operations, industries, or processes other than iron making blast furnaces associated with steel production.

(d) The term *iron and steel* means those by-product cokemaking operations other than merchant cokemaking operations.

(e) The term *wet desulfurization system* means those systems which remove sulfur compounds from coke oven gases and produce a contaminated process wastewater.