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consisting of a body and two ends or a body and a top.

(i) The term "canmaking" means the manufacturing process or processes used to manufacture a can from a basic metal.

(j) The term "Total Toxic Organics (TTO)" shall mean the sum of the mass of each of the following toxic organic compounds which are found at a concentration greater than 0.010 mg/l.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether
Chloroform
1,1-Dichloroethylene
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
Pentachlorophenol
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Butyl benzyl-phthalate
Di-N-butyl phthalate
Phenanthrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene

[47 FR 54244, Dec. 1, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 52399, Nov. 17, 1983]

§ 465.03 Monitoring and reporting requirements.

The following special monitoring requirements apply to all facilities controlled by this regulation.

(a) Periodic analyses for cyanide are not required when both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The first wastewater sample taken in each calendar year has been analyzed and found to contain less than 0.07 mg/l cyanide

(2) The owner or operator of the coil coating facility certifies in writing to the POTW authority or permit issuing authority that cyanide is not used in the coil coating process.

(b) The "monthly average" regulatory values shall be the basis for the monthly average discharge limits in direct discharge permits and for pretreatment standards. Compliance with the monthly discharge limit is required regardless of the number of samples analyzed and averaged.

(c) The following determination method shall be used for the determination of the concentration of oil and grease in wastewater samples from all subcategories of coil coating (Based on Standard Methods, 15th Edition, Methods 503A and 503E). In this meth-

od, a partition gravimetric procedure is used to determine hydrocarbon (petroleum based) oil and grease (O&G-E).

(1) *Apparatus.* (i) Separatory funnel, 1 liter, with TFE¹ stopcock.

(ii) Glass stoppered flask, 125 ml.

(iii) Distilling flask, 125 ml.

(iv) Water bath.

(v) Filter paper, 11 cm diameter.²

(vi) Glass funnel.

(vii) Magnetic stirrer and Teflon coated stir bar.

(2) *Reagents.* (i) Hydrochloric acid, HCl, 1+1.

(ii) Trichlorotrifluoroethane.³ (1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane), boiling point 47 °C. The solvent should leave no measurable residue on evaporation; distill if necessary. Do not use any plastic tubing to transfer solvent between containers.

(iii) Sodium sulfate, Na₂ SO₄, anhydrous crystal.

(iv) Silica gel, 60 to 200 mesh.⁴ Dry at 110 °C for 24 hours and store in a tightly sealed container.

(3) *Procedure.* To determine hydrocarbon oil and grease, collect about 1 liter of sample and mark sample level in bottle for later determination of sample volume. Acidify to pH 2 or lower; generally, 5 ml HCl is sufficient. Transfer to a separatory funnel. Carefully rinse sample bottle with 30 ml trichlorotrifluoroethane and add solvent washings to separatory funnel. Preferably shake vigorously for 2 minutes. However, if it is suspected that a stable emulsion will form, shake gently for 5 to 10 minutes. Let layers separate. Drain solvent layer through a funnel containing solvent-moistened filter paper into a tared clean flask. If a clear solvent layer cannot be obtained, add 1g Na₂ SO₄ to the filter paper cone and slowly drain emulsified solvent onto the crystals. Add more Na₂ SO₄ if necessary. Extract twice more with 30 ml solvent each but first rinse sample container with each solvent portion. Combine extracts in tared flask and wash filter with an additional 10 to 20 ml. solvent. Add 3.0 g silica gel. Stopper flask and stir on a magnetic stirrer for 5 minutes. Filter

¹ Teflon® or equivalent.

² Whatman No. 40 or equivalent.

³ Freon or equivalent.

⁴ Davidson Grade 950 or equivalent.

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solution through filter paper and wash silica gel and filter paper with 10 ml solvent and combine with filtrate in tared distilling flask. Distill solvent from distilling flask in a water bath at 70 °C. Place flask on a water bath at 70 °C for 15 minutes and draw air through it with an applied vacuum for the final 1 minute. Cool in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh.

(4) *Calculations—calculation of O&G-E.* If the organic solvent is free of residue the gain in weight of the tared distilling flask is due to hydrocarbon oil and grease. Total gain in weight, E, is the amount of hydrocarbon oil and grease in the sample (mg):

$$\frac{\text{mg (hydrocarbon oil and grease)} / 1 = \text{E} \times 1000}{\text{ml/sample}}$$

(5) *Use of O&G-E.* The value, O&G-E shall be used as the measure of compliance with the oil and grease limitations and standards set forth in this regulation.

(d) The owner or operator of any canmaking facility subject to the provisions of this regulation shall advise the permit issuing authority or POTW authority and the EPA Office of Water Regulations and Standards, Washington, D.C. 20460 whenever it has been decided that the plant will manufacture cans from an aluminum alloy containing less than 1.0 percent manganese. Such notification shall be made in writing, not less than 30 days in advance of the scheduled production and shall provide the chemical analysis of the alloy and the expected period of use.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040-0033)

[47 FR 54244, Dec. 1, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 52399, Nov. 17, 1983; 49 FR 14104, Apr. 10, 1984; 50 FR 4515, Jan. 31, 1985]

§ 465.04 Compliance date for PSES.

(a) For subparts A, B, and C the compliance date for Pretreatment Standards for Existing Source (PSES) is December 1, 1985.

(b) For subpart D, the compliance date for Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources will be as soon as pos-

sible, but in no case later than November 17, 1986.

[48 FR 52399, Nov. 17, 1983]

Subpart A—Steel Basis Material Subcategory

§ 465.10 Applicability; description of the steel basis material subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States, and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from coil coating of steel basis material coils.

§ 465.11 Effluent limitations 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 following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

SUBPART A				
Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations			
	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	mg/m ² (pounds per 1 million ft ²) of area processed			
Chromium ..	1.16	(0.24)	0.47	(0.096)
Cyanide	0.80	(0.17)	0.33	(0.068)
Zinc	3.66	(0.75)	1.54	(0.32)
Iron	3.39	(0.70)	1.74	(0.36)
Oil and grease	55.1	(11.3)	33.1	(6.77)
TSS	113.0	(23.1)	55.1	(11.3)
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

[47 FR 54244, Dec. 1, 1982; 49 FR 33648, Aug. 24, 1984]

§ 465.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must