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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

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
Nitrilotriacetic 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)

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