Environmental Protection Agency

§ 439.12 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

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 application of BPT:

(a) The maximum monthly average limitation for BOD$_5$, expressed as mass loading (lbs. kg) per day, must reflect not less than 90 percent reduction in the long-term average daily BOD$_5$ load of the raw (untreated) process wastewater, multiplied by a variability factor of 3.0.

(1) The long-term average daily BOD$_5$ load of the raw process wastewater (i.e., the base number to which the percent reduction is applied) is defined as the average daily BOD$_5$ load during any calendar month, over 12 consecutive months within the most recent 36 months, and must include one or more periods during which production was at a maximum.

(2) To assure equity in the determination of NPDES permit limitations regulating discharges subject to this subpart, calculation of the long-term average daily BOD$_5$ load in the influent to the wastewater treatment system must exclude any portion of the load associated with separable mycelia and solvents, except for residual amounts of mycelia and solvents remaining after the practices of recovery and/or

 manufacture of pharmaceutical products by fermentation.

[63 FR 50425, Sept. 21, 1998]

§ 439.11 Special definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Fermentation means process operations that utilize a chemical change induced by a living organism or enzyme, specifically, bacteria, or the microorganisms occurring in unicellular plants such as yeast, molds, or fungi to produce a specified product.

(b) Product means pharmaceutical products derived from fermentation processes.

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