

§ 433.12

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-04 Edition)

- (PCB-polychlorinated biphenyls)
- PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)
- PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)
- PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)
- PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)
- PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)
- PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)
- PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)
- Toxaphene
- 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)

[48 FR 32485, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43682, Sept. 26, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 40421, Nov. 7, 1986]

§ 433.12 **Monitoring requirements.**

(a) In lieu of requiring monitoring for TTO, the permitting authority (or, in the case of indirect dischargers, the control authority) may allow dischargers to make the following certification statement: “Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit limitation [or pretreatment standard] for total toxic organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred since filing of the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the toxic organic management plan submitted to the permitting [or control] authority.” For direct dischargers, this statement is to be included as a “comment” on the Discharge Monitoring Report required by 40 CFR 122.44(i), formerly 40 CFR 122.62(i). For indirect dischargers, the statement is to be included as a comment to the periodic reports required by 40 CFR 403.12(e). If monitoring is necessary to measure compliance with the TTO standard, the industrial discharger need analyse for only those pollutants which would reasonably be expected to be present.

(b) In requesting the certification alternative, a discharger shall submit a solvent management plan that specifies to the satisfaction of the permitting authority (or, in the case of indirect dischargers, the control authority) the toxic organic compounds used; the method of disposal used instead of dumping, such as reclamation, contract hauling, or incineration; and procedures for ensuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into the wastewater. For direct dis-

chargers, the permitting authority shall incorporate the plan as a provision of the permit.

(c) Self-monitoring for cyanide must be conducted after cyanide treatment and before dilution with other streams. Alternatively, samples may be taken of the final effluent, if the plant limitations are adjusted based on the dilution ratio of the cyanide waste stream flow to the effluent flow.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040-0074)

[48 FR 32485, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43682, Sept. 26, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 34823, Sept. 4, 1984]

§ 433.13 **Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by applying the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).**

(a) 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 applying the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

BPT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Monthly average shall not exceed
Cadmium (T) .....	0.69	0.26
Chromium (T) .....	2.77	1.71
Copper (T) .....	3.38	2.07
Lead (T) .....	0.69	0.43
Nickel (T) .....	3.98	2.38
Silver (T) .....	0.43	0.24
Zinc (T) .....	2.61	1.48
Cyanide (T) .....	1.20	0.65
TTO .....	2.13	.....
Oil & Grease .....	52	26
TSS .....	60	31
pH .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Within 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) Alternatively, for industrial facilities with cyanide treatment, and upon agreement between a source subject to those limits and the pollution control authority, the following amenable cyanide limit may apply in place of the total cyanide limit specified in paragraph (a) of this section: