

**Environmental Protection Agency**

**§ 463.21**

(b) Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve performance standards (i.e., mass of pollutant discharged), which are calculated by multiplying the average process water usage flow rate for the contact cooling and heating water processes at a new source times the following pollutant concentrations:

SUBPART A [Contact cooling and heating water]	
Concentration used to calculate NSPS	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)
BOD5 .....	26
Oil and grease .....	29
TSS .....	19
pH .....	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

The permit authority will obtain the average process water usage flow rate for the new source contact cooling and heating water processes from the permittee.

**§ 463.15 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.**

(a) PSES for bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate are reserved.

(b) Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403—General Pretreatment Regulations.

**§ 463.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.**

(a) PSNS for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate are reserved.

(b) Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403—General Pretreatment Regulations.

**§ 463.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology.**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the effluent limitations guidelines (i.e., mass of pollutant discharged) representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the ap-

plication of the best conventional pollutant control technology, which are calculated by multiplying the average process water usage flow rate for the contact cooling and heating water processes at a point source times the following pollutant concentrations:

SUBPART A [Contact cooling and heating water]	
Concentration used to calculate BCT effluent limitations	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)
BOD5 .....	26
Oil and grease .....	29
TSS .....	19
pH .....	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

The permit authority will obtain the average process water usage flow rate for the contact cooling and heating water processes from the permittee.

**Subpart B—Cleaning Water Subcategory**

**§ 463.20 Applicability; description of the cleaning water subcategory.**

This subpart applies to discharges of pollutants from processes in the cleaning water subcategory to waters of the United States and the introduction of such pollutants into publicly owned treatment works. Processes in the cleaning water subcategory are processes where water comes in contact with the plastic product for the purpose of cleaning the surface of the product and where water comes in contact with shaping equipment, such as molds and mandrels, that contact the plastic material for the purpose of cleaning the equipment surfaces.

**§ 463.21 Specialized definitions.**

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The “average process water usage flow rate” of a cleaning water process in liters per day is equal to the volume of process water (liters) used per year by a process divided by the number of days per year the process operates. The “average process water usage flow rate” for a plant with more than one plastics molding and forming process that uses