

LIST OF APPROPRIATE POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES¹—Continued

PAI name ²	PAI code ³	Shaughnessy code ⁴	Structural group ⁵	Treatment technology
Geraniol	597501	Alcohol	Activated Carbon.

¹The 272 Pesticide Active Ingredients (PAIs) are listed first, by PAI code, followed by the non-272 PAIs from the 1988 FIFRA and TSCA Enforcement System (FATES) Database, which are listed in Shaughnessy code order. PAIs that were exempted or reserved from the PFPR effluent guidelines are not listed in the table.

²The non-272 PAI names are taken directly from the 1988 FATES database. Several of the PAI names are truncated because the PAI names listed in the FATES database are limited to 60 characters.

³The non-272 PAIs do not have PAI codes.
⁴All Shaughnessy codes are taken from the 1988 FATES database. Some of the 272 PAIs are not listed in the 1988 FATES database; therefore, no Shaughnessy codes are listed for these PAIs.

⁵Structural groups are based on an analysis of the chemical structures of each PAI.
⁶EPA has also received data indicating that acid hydrolysis may also be effective in treating this PAI.
^{*} This PAI code represents a category or group of PAIs; therefore, it has multiple Shaughnessy codes.

[61 FR 57554, Nov. 6, 1996]

PART 457—EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Manufacture of Explosives Subcategory

Sec.

457.10 Applicability; description of the commercial manufacture of explosives subcategory.

457.11 Specialized definitions.

457.12 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—Explosives Load, Assemble, and Pack Plants Subcategory

457.30 Applicability; description of the commercial explosives load, assemble and pack plants subcategory.

457.31 Specialized definitions.

457.32 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304(b) and (c), 306(b), 307(b) and (c), Federal Water Pollution Control Acts, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314(b) and (c), 1316(b) and 1317(b) and (c), 86 Stat. 816 *et seq.*; Pub. L. 92-500) (the Act).

SOURCE: 41 FR 10184, Mar. 9, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Manufacture of Explosives Subcategory

§ 457.10 Applicability; description of the commercial manufacture of explosives subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of explosives.

§ 457.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term “product” shall mean dynamite, nitroglycerin, cyclotrimethylene trinitramine (RDX), cyclotetramethylene tetranitramine (HMX), and trinitrotoluene (TNT).

§ 457.12 Effluent limitations and guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart, shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this paragraph, which may be discharged from the manufacture of explosives by a point source subject to the provisions of this paragraph after