

§ 405.100

Subpart J—Dry Milk Subcategory

§ 405.100 Applicability; description of the dry milk subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of dry whole milk, dry skim milk and dry buttermilk.

§ 405.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

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

(b) The term “BOD5 input” shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analysis or generally accepted published values.

§ 405.102 Effluent limitations 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) For milk drying plants with an input equivalent to more than 145,000 lb/day of milk equivalent (more than 15,070 lb/day of BOD5 input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD5 input)	
BOD5	1.625	0.650
TSS	2.438	.975
pH	(¹)	(¹)

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD5 input)	
BOD5	0.163	0.065
TSS	0.244	.098
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

(b) For milk drying plants with an input equivalent to 145,000 lb/day or less of milk equivalent (less than 15,070 lb/day of BOD5 input).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD5 input)	
BOD5	2.176	1.088
TSS	3.276	1.638
pH	(¹)	(¹)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD5 input)	
BOD5	0.218	0.109
TSS	0.328	.164
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.103 [Reserved]

§ 405.104 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

Any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403. In addition, the following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard
pH	No limitation.
BOD5	Do.
TSS	Do.

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[40 FR 6435, Feb. 11, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

control technology currently available (BPT).

§ 405.105 Standards of performance for new sources.

[51 FR 24996, July 9, 1986]

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Subpart K—Condensed Whey Subcategory

§ 405.110 Applicability; description of the condensed whey subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of condensed sweet whey and condensed acid whey.

§ 405.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

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

(b) The term *BOD5* input shall mean the biochemical oxygen demand of the materials entered into process. It can be calculated by multiplying the fats, proteins and carbohydrates by factors of 0.890, 1.031 and 0.691 respectively. Organic acids (e.g., lactic acids) should be included as carbohydrates. Composition of input materials may be based on either direct analyses or generally accepted published values.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of BOD5 input)	
BOD5	0.036	0.018
TSS	0.450	.225
pH	(¹)	(¹)
	English units (pounds per 100 lb of BOD5 input)	
BOD5	0.036	0.018
TSS	0.045	.023
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

[39 FR 18597, May 28, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 32993, Sept. 13, 1974]

§ 405.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Any new source subject to this subpart that introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

[60 FR 33935, June 29, 1995]

§ 405.107 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

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 conventional pollutant control technology (BCT): The limitations shall be the same as those specified for conventional pollutants (which are defined in § 401.16) in § 405.102 of this subpart for the best practicable

§ 405.112 Effluent limitations 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) For whey condensing plants with over 300,000 lb/day of fluid raw whey input (over 20,700 lb/day of solids or 14,160 lb/day of BOD5 input).