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Subpart P—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production With Water Wash Spray Booth(s) or With Laundry Facilities Subcategory

- 429.170 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) or with laundry facilities subcategory.
- 429.171 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
- 429.172 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
- 429.173 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

- 429.174 New source performance standards (NSPS).
- 429.175 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
- 429.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304(b), (c), (e), and (g), 306(b) and (c), 307(a)(b) and (c) and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977) (the “Act”); 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314(b), (c), (e), and (g), 1316(b) and (c), 1317(b) and (c), and 1361; 86 Stat. 815, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95–217.

SOURCE: 46 FR 8285, Jan. 26, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 429.10 Applicability.

This part applies to any timber products processing operation, and any plant producing insulation board with wood as the major raw material, which discharges or may discharge process wastewater pollutants to the waters of the United States, or which introduces or may introduce process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 429.11 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) The term “hydraulic barking” means a wood processing operation that removes bark from wood by the use of water under a pressure of 6.8 atm (100 psia) or greater.

(b) The terms “cubic feet” or “cubic meters” of production in subpart A means the cubic feet or cubic meters of logs from which bark is removed.

(c) The term “process wastewater” specifically excludes non-contact cooling water, material storage yard runoff (either raw material or processed wood storage), boiler blowdown, and wastewater from washout of thermal oxidizers or catalytic oxidizers, wastewater from biofilters, or wastewater from wet electrostatic precipitators used upstream of thermal oxidizers or catalytic oxidizers installed by facilities covered by subparts B, C, D or M to comply with the national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for plywood and composite

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wood products (PCWP) facilities (40 CFR part 63, subpart DDDD). For the dry process hardboard, veneer, finishing, particleboard, and sawmills and planing mills subcategories, fire control water is excluded from the definition.

(d) The term “gross production of fiberboard products” means the air dry weight of hardboard or insulation board following formation of the mat and prior to trimming and finishing operations.

(e) The term “hardboard” means a panel manufactured from interfelted ligno-cellulosic fibers consolidated under heat and pressure to a density of 0.5 g/cu cm (31 lb/cu ft) or greater.

(f) The term “insulation board” means a panel manufactured from interfelted ligno-cellulosic fibers consolidated to a density of less than 0.5 g/cu cm (less than 31 lb/cu ft).

(g) The term “smooth-one-side (S1S) hardboard” means hardboard which is produced by the wet-matting, wet-pressing process.

(h) The term “smooth-two-sides (S2S) hardboard” means hardboard which is produced by the wet-matting, dry-pressing process.

(i) The term “debris” means woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood or sapwood that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1.0 in) diameter round opening and is present in the discharge from a wet storage facility.

(j) For the subcategories for which numerical limitations are given, the daily maximum limitation is a value that should not be exceeded by any one effluent measurement. The 30-day limitation is a value that should not be exceeded by the average of daily measurements taken during any 30-day period.

[46 FR 8285, Jan. 26, 1981, as amended at 46 FR 57287, Nov. 23, 1981; 69 FR 46045, July 30, 2004]

§ 429.12 Monitoring requirements. [Reserved]

Subpart A—Barking Subcategory

§ 429.20 Applicability; description of the barking subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States and to the introduction of process wastewater pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from the barking of logs by plants in SIC major group 24, and by plants producing insulation board (SIC group 2661).

§ 429.21 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction 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 degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations apply to all mechanical barking installations: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for hydraulic barking installations:

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Metric units (kilograms per cubic meter of production)	
BOD ₅	1.5	0.5
TSS	6.9	2.3
pH	(¹)	(¹)
	English units (pounds per cubic foot of production)	
BOD ₅	0.09	0.03
TSS	0.431	0.144
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.