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(l) *Inorganic wastewater treatment chemicals* means inorganic chemicals that are commonly used in wastewater treatment systems to aid in the removal of pollutants through physical/chemical technologies such as chemical precipitation, flocculation, neutralization, chemical oxidation, hydrolysis and/or adsorption.

(m) *Interior wastewater sources* means wastewater that is generated from cleaning or rinsing the interior of pesticide formulating, packaging or repackaging equipment; or from rinsing the interior of raw material drums, shipping containers or bulk storage tanks; or cooling water that comes in direct contact with pesticide active ingredients (PAIs) during the formulating, packaging or repackaging process.

(n) *Microorganisms* means registered pesticide active ingredients that are biological control agents listed in 40 CFR 152.20(a)(3) including Eucaryotes (protozoa, algae, fungi), Procaryotes (bacteria), and Viruses.

(o) *Packaging* of pesticide products means enclosing or placing a formulated pesticide product into a marketable container.

(p) *PFPR/Manufacturer* means a pesticide formulating, packaging and repackaging facility that also performs pesticide manufacturing on-site and commingles their PFPR process wastewaters and pesticide manufacturing process wastewaters.

(q) *Pool chemicals* means pesticide products that are intended to disinfect or sanitize, reducing or mitigating growth or development of microbiological organisms including bacteria, algae, fungi or viruses in the water of swimming pools, hot tubs, spas or other such areas, in the household and/or institutional environment, as provided in the directions for use on the product label.

(r) *Refilling establishment* means an establishment where the activity of repackaging pesticide product into refillable containers occurs.

(s) *Repackaging of pesticide products* means the transfer of a pesticide formulation (or PAI) from one container to another without a change in composition of the formulation or the labeling content, for sale or distribution.

(t) *Sanitizer products* means pesticide products that are intended to disinfect or sanitize, reducing or mitigating growth or development of microbiological organisms including bacteria, fungi or viruses on inanimate surfaces in the household, institutional, and/or commercial environment and whose labeled directions for use result in the product being discharged to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs). This definition shall also include sanitizer solutions as defined by 21 CFR 178.1010 and pool chemicals as defined in this section (455.10(q)). This definition does not include liquid chemical sterilants (including sporicidals) exempted by §455.40(f) or otherwise, industrial preservatives, and water treatment microbiocides other than pool chemicals.

(u) *Stand-alone PFPR facility* means a PFPR facility where either: No pesticide manufacturing occurs; or where pesticide manufacturing process wastewaters are not commingled with PFPR process wastewaters. Such facilities may formulate, package or repack or manufacture other non-pesticide chemical products and be considered a "stand-alone" PFPR facility.

[43 FR 17776, Apr. 25, 1978, as amended at 50 FR 40701, Oct. 4, 1985; 51 FR 44911, Dec. 15, 1986; 58 FR 50689, Sept. 28, 1993; 61 FR 57548, Nov. 6, 1996]

Subpart A—Organic Pesticide Chemicals Manufacturing Subcategory

SOURCE: 43 FR 44846, Sept. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 455.11 Compliance date for pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

All discharges subject to pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) in subparts A and B of this part must comply with the standards no later than September 28, 1993.

[61 FR 57549, Nov. 6, 1996]

§ 455.20 Applicability; description of the organic pesticide chemicals manufacturing subcategory.

(a) For the purpose of calculating and applying effluent limitations for COD,

BOD₅, and TSS, and applying pH limits under BPT (§ 455.22), BCT (§ 455.23), and NSPS (§ 455.25), the provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of organic pesticide active ingredients and organo-tin pesticide active ingredients, excluding the following: Allethrin; Benzyl Benzoate; Bisethylxanthogen; Chlorophacinone; Coumafuryl; Dimethyl Phthalate; Diphacinone; Endothall Acid; EXD (Herbisan); Gibberellic Acid; Glyphosate; Naphthalene Acetic Acid; Propargite; 1,8 Naphthalic Anhydride; Quinmethionate; Rotenone; Sulfoxide; Triazine compounds (both symmetrical and asymmetrical); and Warfarin and similar anticoagulants. Provided, however, that the effluent limitations of this subpart for BOD₅ and TSS, but not COD, apply to manufacturers of Ametryn, Prometon, Prometryn, Terbutryn, Cyanazine, Atrazine, Propazine, Simazine, Terbutylazine, Hexazinone, and Glyphosate.

(b) For the purpose of calculating BPT effluent limitations for organic Pesticide chemicals, the provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of the following organic active ingredients: Aldrin, BHC, Captan, Chlordane, DDD, DDE, DDT, Dichloran, Dieldrin, Endosulfan, Endrin, Heptachlor, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Mirex, PCNB, Toxaphene, Trifluralin, Azinphos Methyl, Demeton-O, Demeton-S, Diazinon, Disulfoton, Malathion, Parathion Methyl, Parathion Ethyl, Aminocarb, Carbaryl, Methiocarb, Mexacarbate, Propoxur, Barban, Chlorpropham, Diuron, Fenuron, Fenuron-TCA, Linuron, Monuron, Monuron-TCA, Neubron, Propham, Swep, 2,4-D, Dicamba, Silvex, 2,4,5-T, Siduron, Perthane, and Dicofol.

(c) The intermediates used to manufacture the active ingredients and active ingredients used solely in experimental pesticides are excluded from coverage in this subpart. Insecticidal pathogenic organisms such as *Bacillus thuringiensis*, insect growth hormones, plant extracts such as pyrethrins; sex attractants and botanicals such as Rotenone are also excluded from BPT coverage in this subpart.

(d) A plant that manufactures a pesticide active ingredient listed in Table 1 of this part must comply with the BAT effluent limitations and new source performance and pretreatment standards for that pesticide active ingredient listed in table 2 (BAT and PSES) or Table 3 of this part (NSPS and PSNS). A plant that manufactures a pesticide active ingredient listed in Table 1 of this part must also comply with the BAT effluent limitations and new source performance and pretreatment standards for priority pollutants listed in Tables 4, 5 and 6 of this part. The limitations in Table 4 of this part (BAT and NSPS) are applicable to existing and new direct discharge point sources that use End-of-Pipe biological treatment. The limitations in Table 5 of this part (BAT and NSPS) are applicable to existing and new direct discharge point sources that do not use end-of-pipe biological treatment. The limitations in Table 6 of this part (PSES and PSNS) are applicable to existing and new sources that discharge to Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

(e) In the case of lead and total cyanide, the discharge quantity (mass) shall be determined by multiplying the concentrations listed in the applicable tables in this subpart times the flow from non-complexed lead-bearing waste streams for lead and times the flow from non-complexed cyanide-bearing waste streams for total cyanide. Discharges of cyanide in cyanide-bearing waste streams are not subject to the cyanide limitation and standards of this subpart if the permit writer or control authority determines that the cyanide limitations and standards are not achievable due to elevated levels of non-amenable cyanide (*i.e.*, cyanide that is not oxidized by chlorine treatment) that result from the unavoidable complexing of cyanide at the process source of the cyanide-bearing waste stream and establishes an alternative total cyanide or amenable cyanide limitation that reflects the best available technology economically achievable. The determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information, including measurements of both total and amenable cyanide in the

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waste stream. An analysis of the extent of complexing in the waste stream, based on the foregoing information, and its impact on cyanide treatability shall be set forth in writing and, for direct dischargers, be contained in the fact sheet required by 40 CFR 124.8.

[43 FR 44846, Sept. 29, 1978, as amended at 50 FR 40702, Oct. 4, 1985; 51 FR 44911, Dec. 15, 1986; 58 FR 50689, Sept. 28, 1993]

§ 455.21 Specialized definitions.

(a) *Organic active ingredients* means carbon-containing active ingredients used in pesticides, excluding metalloorganic active ingredients.

(b) *Total organic active ingredients* means the sum of all organic active ingredients covered by §455.20(a) which are manufactured at a facility subject to this subpart.

(c) *Organic pesticide chemicals* means the sum of all organic active ingredients listed in §455.20(b) which are manufactured at a facility subject to this subpart.

(d) *Process wastewater flow* means the sum of the average daily flows from the following wastewater streams: Process stream and product washes, equipment and floor washes, water used as solvent for raw materials, water used as reaction medium, spent acids, spent bases, contact cooling water, water of reaction, air pollution control blowdown, steam jet blowdown, vacuum pump water, pump seal water, safety equipment cleaning water, shipping container cleanout, safety shower water, contaminated storm water, and product/process laboratory quality control wastewater. Notwithstanding any other regulation, process wastewater flow for the purposes of this subpart does not include wastewaters from the production of intermediate chemicals.

(e) *Process wastewater pollutants* means those pollutants present in process wastewater flow.

[43 FR 44846, Sept. 29, 1978, as amended at 58 FR 50689, Sept. 28, 1993]

§ 455.22 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). 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 organic active ingredient:

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
COD	13.000	9.0000
BOD ₅	7.400	1.6000
TSS	6.100	1.8000
Organic pesticide chemicals	.010	.0018
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

NOTE: For COD, BOD₅, and TSS, metric units: Kilogram/1,000 kg of total organic active ingredients. English units: Pound/1,000 lb of total organic active ingredients. For organic pesticide chemicals—metric units: Kilogram/1,000 kg of organic pesticide chemicals. English units: Pound/1,000 lb of organic pesticide chemicals.

[43 FR 44846, Sept. 29, 1978, as amended at 60 FR 33971, June 29, 1995]

§ 455.23 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 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology: The limitations for BOD, TSS and pH are the same as those specified in 40 CFR 455.22.