

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 463.12

(a) “Plastics molding and forming” is a manufacturing process in which plastic materials are blended, molded, formed, or otherwise processed into intermediate or final products.

(b) “Process water” is any raw, service, recycled, or reused water that contacts the plastic product or contacts shaping equipment surfaces such as molds and mandrels that are, or have been, in contact with the plastic product.

(c) “Contact cooling and heating water” is process water that contacts the raw materials or plastic product for the purpose of heat transfer during the plastics molding and forming process.

(d) “Cleaning water” is process water used to clean the surface of an intermediate or final plastic product or to clean the surfaces of equipment used in plastics molding and forming that contact an intermediate or final plastic product. It includes water used in both the detergent wash and rinse cycles of a cleaning process.

(e) “Finishing” water is processed water used to remove waste plastic material generated during a finishing process or to lubricate a plastic product during a finishing process. It includes water used to machine or to assemble intermediate or final plastic products.

(f) “Plastic material” is a synthetic organic polymer (*i.e.*, a thermoset polymer, a thermoplastic polymer, or a combination of a natural polymer and a thermoset or thermoplastic polymer) that is solid in its final form and that was shaped by flow. The material can be either a homogeneous polymer or a polymer combined with fillers, plasticizers, pigments, stabilizers, or other additives.

(g) “Crude intermediate plastic material” is plastic material formulated in an on-site polymerization process.

(h) “Mass of pollutant that can be discharged” is the pollutant mass calculated by multiplying the pollutant concentration times the average process water usage flow rate.

§ 463.3 Monitoring and reporting requirements.

The “monthly average” regulatory values shall be the basis for the month-

ly average effluent limitations guidelines and standards in direct discharge permits. Compliance with the monthly average effluent limitations guidelines and standards is required regardless of the number of samples analyzed and averaged.

Subpart A—Contact Cooling and Heating Water Subcategory

§ 463.10 Applicability; description of the contact cooling and heating water subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges of pollutants from processes in the contact cooling and heating water subcategory to waters of the United States and the introduction of such pollutants into publicly owned treatment works. Processes in the contact cooling and heating water subcategory are processes where process water comes in contact with plastic materials or plastic products for the purpose of heat transfer during plastics molding and forming.

§ 463.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The “average process water usage flow rate” of a contact cooling and heating 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 contact cooling and heating water is the sum of the “average process water usage flow rates” for the contact cooling and heating processes.

(b) The “volume of process water used per year” is the volume of process water that flows through a contact cooling and heating water process and comes in contact with the plastic product over a period of one year.

§ 463.12 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 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must

§ 463.13

achieve the effluent limitations guidelines (*i.e.*, mass of pollutant discharged) representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, 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 BPT effluent limitations	
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day (mg/l)
BOD ₅	26
Oil and grease	29
TSS	19
pH	(1)

¹ 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.

§ 463.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The BAT effluent limitations guidelines for bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate are reserved.

(b) The Agency has determined that, with the exception of bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, there are no toxic pollutants in treatable concentrations in contact cooling and heating water. Accordingly, the Agency is promulgating BAT effluent limitations guidelines equal to the BPT effluent limitations guidelines.

§ 463.14 New source performance standards.

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

(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

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-11 Edition)

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)
BOD ₅	26
Oil and grease	29
TSS	19
pH	(1)

¹ 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 application 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: