

### § 437.3

### 40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–13 Edition)

- (1) Acetone.
- (2) Acetophenone.
- (3) Aniline.
- (4) 2-Butanone.
- (5) Carbazole.
- (6) o-Cresol.
- (7) p-Cresol.
- (8) n-Decane.
- (9) 2,3-dichloroaniline.
- (10) n-Octadecane.
- (11) Pyridine.

(v) *Pipeline* means an open or closed conduit used for the conveyance of material. A pipeline includes a channel, pipe, tube, trench, or ditch, or fixed delivery system.

(w) *Product stewardship* means a manufacturer's treatment or recovery of its own unused products, shipping and storage containers with product residues, off-specification products, and does not include spent or used materials from use of its products.

(x) *Re-refining* means the processing of used oil using distillation, hydrotreating, and/or other treatment employing acid, caustic, solvent, clay and/or chemicals in order to produce high quality base stock for lubricants or other petroleum products.

(y) *Recovery* means the recycling or processing of a waste, wastewater or used material such that the material, or a portion thereof, may be reused or converted to a raw material, intermediate, or product. Recovery does not include the re-use of treated or untreated wastewater in place of potable or pure water in industrial processes such as the use of secondary POTW effluents as non-contact cooling water, storm water in place of process water, or the re-use of spent chemicals in place of virgin treatment chemicals.

(z) *Solidification* means the addition of sorbents to convert liquid or semi-liquid waste to a solid by means of adsorption, absorption or both. The process is usually accompanied by stabilization.

(aa) *Solvent recovery* includes fuel blending operations and the recycling of spent solvents through separation of solvent mixtures in distillation columns. Solvent recovery may require an additional, pretreatment step prior to distillation.

(bb) *Stabilization* means a waste process that decreases the mobility of

waste constituents by means of a chemical reaction. For the purpose of this rule, chemical precipitation is not a technique for stabilization.

(cc) *Treatment* means any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any metal-bearing, oily, or organic wastes to neutralize such wastes; to render such wastes amenable to discharge; or to recover energy or recover metal, oil, or organic content from the wastes. Treatment does not include (a) the re-use of treated or untreated wastewater in place of potable or pure water in industrial processes such as the use of secondary POTW effluents as non-contact cooling water or storm water in place of process water or (b) the re-use of treated or untreated spent chemicals (such as pickle liquor) as treatment chemicals.

(dd) *Non-contaminated storm water* means storm water which does not come in direct contact with CWT wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or other CWT wastewater that is defined in paragraph (d) of this section.

(ee) *Used oil filter recycling* means crushing and draining of used oil filters of entrained oil and/or shredding and separation of used oil filters.

(ff) *Waste* includes aqueous, non-aqueous, and solid waste, wastewater, and/or used material.

### § 437.3 General pretreatment standards.

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

### § 437.4 Monitoring requirements.

(a) Permit compliance monitoring is required for each regulated parameter.

(b) Any CWT facility that discharges wastewater resulting from the treatment of metal-bearing waste, oily waste, or organic-bearing waste must monitor as follows:

(1) Facilities subject to more than one subpart of this part must monitor for compliance for each subpart after treatment and before mixing of the

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waste with wastes of any other subpart. Alternatively, a multiple wastestream subcategory facility may certify that it provides equivalent treatment as defined in § 437.2(h) for the applicable waste and monitor for compliance with the applicable set of multiple wastestream subcategory limitations after mixing.

(2) Facilities subject to one or more subpart of this part must monitor for compliance with the applicable subpart after treatment and before mixing of the waste with wastes of any other subpart, uncontaminated storm water, or wastewater subject to another effluent limitation or standard in subchapter N. If, however, the facility can demonstrate to the receiving POTW or permitting authority the capability of achieving the effluent limitation or standard for each subpart after treatment and before mixing with other wastestreams, the facility may monitor for compliance after mixing. In the case of a facility which elects to comply with the applicable set of multiple wastestream subcategory limitations or standards, it is only subject to one subpart.

(3) When a CWT facility treats any waste receipt that contains cyanide at a concentration higher than 136 mg/L, the CWT facility must monitor for cyanide after cyanide treatment and before dilution with other wastestreams. If, however, the facility can demonstrate to the receiving POTW or permitting authority the capability of achieving the cyanide limitation or standard after cyanide treatment and before mixing with other wastestreams, the facility may monitor for compliance after mixing.

**Subpart A—Metals Treatment and Recovery**

**§ 437.10 Applicability.**

(a) Except as provided in § 437.1(b), (c), or (d) or in paragraph (b) of this section, this subpart applies to that portion of the discharge of wastewater from a CWT facility that results from the treatment of, or recovery of metals from, both metal-bearing wastes received from off-site and other CWT wastewater associated with the treat-

ment of, or recovery of metal-bearing wastes.

(b) In order to ensure appropriate treatment rather than dilution of dissimilar wastes, an NPDES permit writer or control authority may require a new source or an existing facility subject to this subpart to achieve alternative effluent limitations and standards as defined in § 437.2(b) in the following circumstances:

(1) The facility receives, on a continuing basis, flows of process wastewater from five or fewer facilities subject to 40 CFR subchapter N limitations and standards; and

(2) The process wastewater flows received for treatment at the facility have relatively consistent pollutant profiles.

**§ 437.11 Effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).**

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 or 437.10(b), any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BPT:

BPT LIMITATIONS		
Regulated parameter	Maximum daily <sup>1</sup>	Maximum monthly avg. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Conventional Parameters</b>		
O&G .....	205	50.2
pH .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
TSS .....	60.0	31.0
<b>Metal Parameters</b>		
Antimony .....	0.249	0.206
Arsenic .....	0.162	0.104
Cadmium .....	0.474	0.0962
Chromium .....	15.5	3.07
Cobalt .....	0.192	0.124
Copper .....	4.14	1.06
Lead .....	1.32	0.283
Mercury .....	0.00234	0.000739
Nickel .....	3.95	1.45
Silver .....	0.120	0.0351
Tin .....	0.409	0.120
Titanium .....	0.0947	0.0618
Vanadium .....	0.218	0.0662
Zinc .....	2.87	0.641

<sup>1</sup> mg/L (ppm).  
<sup>2</sup> Within the range 6 to 9.

(b) The following in-plant limitations apply to metal-bearing wastewater containing cyanide: