

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY**
40 CFR Parts 430 and 431
[OW-FRL 2224-8]
**Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard and the
Builders' Paper and Board Mills Point
Source Categories Effluent Limitations
Guidelines, Pretreatment Standards,
and New Source Performance
Standards**
AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation limits the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters and into publicly owned treatment works by existing and new sources where pulp, paper, and paperboard are produced. It supersedes all existing regulations for the pulp, paper, and paperboard and the builders' paper and board mills point source categories, except for the best practicable control technology currently available effluent limitations (promulgated May 9, 1974 (39 FR 16578), May 29, 1974 (39 FR 18742), and January 6, 1977 (42 FR 1398)). The Clean Water Act and a Settlement Agreement between EPA and several environmental groups require EPA to issue this regulation.

The purpose of this regulation is to specify "best practicable control technology currently available" (BPT) effluent limitations for certain subcategories and "best available technology economically achievable" (BAT) effluent limitations, "new source performance standards" (NSPS), and pretreatment standards for existing (PSES) and new (PSNS) sources for 24 of the 25 subcategories of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry.

DATES: In accordance with 40 CFR 100.01 (45 FR 26048), this regulation shall be considered issued for purposes of judicial review at 1:00 P.M. Eastern time on December 2, 1983. These regulations shall become effective January 3, 1983, except for provisions in the following sections which allow facilities not using chlorophenolic biocides or zinc hydrosulfite to certify to that effect instead of monitoring for pentachlorophenol (PCP), trichlorophenol (TCP), and zinc in the effluent. These provisions are contained in the following sections: §§ 430.14–430.17, 430.24–430.27, 430.54–430.57, 430.64–430.67, 430.74–430.77, 430.84–430.87, 430.94–430.97, 430.104–430.107, 430.114–430.117, 430.134–430.137, 430.144–147, 430.154–430.157, 430.164–

430.167, 430.174–430.177, 430.184–430.187, 430.194–430.197, 430.204–430.207, 430.214–430.217, 430.224–430.227, 430.234–430.237, 430.244–430.247, 430.254–430.257, 430.264–430.267, 431.14–431.17.

Those provisions will be submitted for review to the Office of Management and Budget; all other provisions in the sections such as the effluent limitations and standards are effective January 3, 1983.

Under section 509(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act, judicial review of this regulation must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals within 90 days after the regulation is considered issued for purposes of judicial review. Under section 509(b)(2) of the Clean Water Act, the regulation may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

ADDRESSES: Technical information may be obtained by writing to Robert W. Dellinger or Wendy D. Smith, Effluent Guidelines Division (WH-552), EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, or by calling (202) 382-7137. Economic information may be obtained by writing to Renee M. Rico, Office of Analysis and Evaluation (WH-586), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, or by calling (202) 382-5386.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Robert W. Dellinger or Wendy D. Smith at (202) 382-7137.

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I. Legal Authority

This regulation is promulgated under the authority of sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the Clean Water Act (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 USC 1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, P.L. 95-217), also called the "Act". It is also promulgated in response to the Settlement Agreement in *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Train*, 8 ERC 2120 (D.D.C. 1976), modified, 12 ERC 1833 (D.D.C. 1979).

II. Scope of This Rulemaking and Prior Regulations

This regulation applies to the pulp, paper, and paperboard and the builders' paper and board mills point source categories (hereafter known as the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry) which are included within the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) 2611 (pulp mills), 2621 (paper mills except building paper mills), 2631 (paperboard mills), and 2661 (building paper and building board mills.).

A. Prior Regulations

EPA promulgated BPT, BAT, NSPS, and PSNS for the builders' paper and roofing felt subcategory of the builders' paper and board mills point source category on May 9, 1974 (39 FR 16578; 40 CFR Part 431). EPA promulgated BPT, BAT, NSPS, and PSNS for the unbleached kraft, sodium-based neutral sulfite semi-chemical, ammonia-based neutral sulfite semi-chemical, unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery), and paperboard from wastepaper subcategories of the pulp, paper, and paperboard point source category on May 29, 1974 (39 FR 18742; 40 CFR Part 430). EPA promulgated BPT for the dissolving kraft, market bleached kraft, BCT (board, coarse, and tissue) bleached kraft, fine bleached kraft, papergrade sulfite (blow pit wash), dissolving sulfite pulp, groundwood-thermo-mechanical, groundwood-CMN papers, groundwood-fine papers, soda, deink, nonintegrated-fine papers, nonintegrated-tissue papers, tissue from wastepaper, and papergrade sulfite (drum wash) subcategories of the pulp, paper, and paperboard point source category on January 6, 1977 (42 FR 1398; 40 CFR Part 430).

Several industry members challenged the regulations promulgated on May 29, 1974, and on January 6, 1977. These

challenges were heard in the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals. The promulgated regulations were upheld in their entirety with one exception. The Agency was ordered to reconsider the BPT BOD₅ limitation for acetate grade pulp production in the dissolving sulfite pulp subcategory (*Weyerhaeuser Company, et al. v. Costle*, 590 F. 2nd 1011; D.C. Circuit 1978). In response to this remand, the Agency proposed BPT regulations for acetate grade pulp production in the dissolving sulfite pulp subcategory on March 12, 1980 (45 FR 15952). The Agency is currently assessing the costs and economic impacts associated with attainment of the proposed BPT limitation.

Promulgation of this rule will occur at a later date.

EPA published proposed effluent limitations guidelines for BAT, BCT, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS for the pulp, paper, and paperboard and the builders' paper and board mills point source categories in the *Federal Register* on January 6, 1981 (46 FR 1430). At the time of proposal, the subcategorization scheme was modified to include 25 subcategories in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry.

With the few exceptions discussed below, the Agency is not modifying the previously promulgated BPT limitations for Subparts A through U. However, in order to publish a complete set of all applicable requirements, the BPT limitations already in effect are reprinted in today's rule. The only change is that a new format is being used. Because this is not a substantive change, existing BPT limitations for Subparts A through U are not subject to legal challenge.

The 25 subcategories of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry (40 CFR Parts 430 and 431) are as follows:

40 CFR Part 430

- Subpart F—dissolving kraft,
- Subpart G—market bleached kraft,
- Subpart H—board, coarse, and tissue (BCT) bleached kraft,
- Subpart I—fine bleached kraft,
- Subpart P—soda,
- Subpart A—unbleached kraft,
- Subpart B—semi-chemical,
- Subpart V—unbleached kraft and semi-chemical (BPT limitations for some mills in this subcategory are included in subpart D—unbleached kraft—neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery)),
- Subpart K—dissolving sulfite pulp,
- Subpart J—papergrade sulfite (blow pit wash),
- Subpart U—papergrade sulfite (drum wash),
- Subpart L—groundwood-chemical-mechanical,
- Subpart M—groundwood-thermo-mechanical,

- Subpart N—groundwood-coarse, molded, and news (CMN) papers,
- Subpart O—groundwood-fine papers,
- Subpart Q—deink,
- Subpart E—paperboard from wastepaper,
- Subpart T—tissue from wastepaper,
- Subpart W—wastepaper-molded products,
- Subpart R—nonintegrated-fine papers,
- Subpart S—nonintegrated-tissue papers,
- Subpart X—nonintegrated-lightweight papers,
- Subpart Y—nonintegrated-filter and nonwoven papers, and,
- Subpart Z—nonintegrated-paperboard.

40 CFR Part 431

- Subpart A—builders' paper and roofing felt.

B. Scope of This Rulemaking

BPT effluent limitations are established for four new subcategories of 40 CFR Part 430:

- Subpart W—wastepaper-molded products,
 - Subpart X—nonintegrated-lightweight papers,
 - Subpart Y—nonintegrated-filter and nonwoven papers, and
 - Subpart Z—nonintegrated-paperboard
- and for new subdivisions of the following subcategories of 40 CFR Part 430:
- Subpart E—paperboard from wastepaper
 - Subpart R—nonintegrated-fine papers.

These limitations control three conventional pollutants (biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), TSS, and pH). The technology basis of BPT is biological treatment for the wastepaper-molded products, nonintegrated-fine papers, and paperboard from wastepaper subcategories and primary treatment for the remaining subcategories.

BAT limitations are established for 24 of the 25 subcategories. Toxic pollutants controlled are pentachlorophenol (PCP) and trichlorophenol (TCP) in all subcategories, and zinc, additionally, in the three groundwood subcategories. The technology basis for control of these pollutants is chemical substitution (PCP and TCP) and lime precipitation (zinc).

NSPS are established for all subcategories and control the toxics regulated under BAT (PCP, TCP, and zinc) and the conventional pollutants BOD₅, total suspended solids (TSS), and pH. NSPS are based on chemical substitution for removal of toxic pollutants and the application of commonly employed production process controls and either biological or primary treatment.

Pretreatment standards for existing and new sources are being promulgated for PCP, TCP, and zinc based on chemical substitution. Existing indirect discharging mills must be in compliance with PSES on or before July 1, 1984.

III. Summary of Legal Background

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 established a comprehensive program to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters" (Section 101(a)). To implement the Act, EPA was to issue effluent limitations guidelines, pretreatment standards, and new source performance standards for industrial dischargers. The Act included a timetable for issuing these standards. However, EPA was unable to meet many of the deadlines and, as a result, in 1976, it was sued by several environmental groups. In settling this lawsuit, EPA and the plaintiffs executed a court approved "Settlement Agreement." This Agreement required EPA to develop a program and adhere to a schedule in promulgating effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, and pretreatment standards for 65 "priority" or toxic pollutants and classes of pollutants for 21 major industries (see *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Train*, 8 ERC 2120 (D.D.C. 1976), modified, 12 ERC 1833 (D.D.C. 1979)). The 65 toxic pollutants and classes of pollutants potentially include thousands of specific pollutants. EPA selected 129 specific toxic pollutants for study in this rulemaking and other industry rulemakings. Since initiation of this rulemaking effort, three toxic pollutants have been removed from the list of 129 toxic pollutants: dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, and bis-chloromethyl ether (46 FR 2266 and 46 FR 10723).

Many of the basic elements of this Settlement Agreement program were incorporated into the Clean Water Act of 1977. Like the Agreement, the Act stressed control of the 65 classes of toxic pollutants. In addition, to strengthen the toxic control program, Section 304(e) of the Act authorizes the Administrator to prescribe "best management practices" (BMPs) to prevent the release of toxic and hazardous pollutants from plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, and drainage from raw material storage associated with, or ancillary to, the manufacturing or treatment process.

Under the Act, the EPA program is to set a number of different kinds of effluent limitations and standards. These are discussed in detail in the proposed regulation and Development Document. The following is a brief summary:

1. Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT).

BPT limitations are generally based on the average of the best existing performance at plants of various sizes, ages, and unit processes within the industry or subcategory. In establishing BPT limitations, the Agency considers the total cost of applying the technology in relation to the effluent reduction derived, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the control technologies, process changes, and non-water quality environmental impacts (including energy requirements). We balance the total cost of applying the technology against the effluent reduction.

2. Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT).

BAT limitations, in general, represent the best existing performance in the industrial subcategory or category. The Act establishes BAT as the principal national means of controlling the direct discharge of toxic and nonconventional pollutants to navigable waters. In arriving at BAT, the Agency considers the age of the equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the control technologies, process changes, the cost of achieving such effluent reduction, and non-water quality environmental impacts. The administrator retains considerable discretion in assigning the weight to be accorded these factors.

3. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT). The 1977 Amendments added Section 301(b)(2)(E) to the Act establishing "best conventional pollutant control technology" (BCT) for discharges of conventional pollutants from existing industrial point sources. Conventional pollutants are those defined in Section 304(a)(4) [biological oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD₅) total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform, and pH], and any additional pollutants defined by the Administrator as "conventional" [oil and grease; 44 FR 44501, July 30, 1979].

BCT is not an additional limitation but replaces BAT for the control of conventional pollutants. In addition to other factors specified in section 304(b)(4)(B), the Act requires that BCT limitations be assessed in light of a two part "cost-reasonableness" test.

American Paper Institute v. EPA, 660 F.2d 954 (4th Cir. 1981). The first test compares the cost for private industry to reduce its conventional pollutants with the costs to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) for similar levels of reduction in their discharge of these pollutants. The second test examines the

cost-effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BCT. EPA must find that limitations are "reasonable" under both tests before establishing them as BCT. In no case may BCT be less stringent than BPT.

EPA published its methodology for carrying out the BCT analysis on August 29, 1979 (44 FR 50732). In the case mentioned above, the Court of Appeals ordered EPA to correct data errors underlying EPA's calculation of the first test, and to apply the second cost test. (EPA had argued that a second cost test was not required.) EPA has recently proposed a revised BCT methodology in response to the *American Paper Institute v. EPA* decision mentioned earlier. This included a reproposal of BCT limitations for the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry.

4. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). NSPS are based on the best available demonstrated technology. New plants have the opportunity to install the best and most efficient production processes and wastewater treatment technologies.

5. Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES). PSES are designed to control the discharge of pollutants that pass through, interfere with, or are otherwise incompatible with the operation of a publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). The Act requires that PSES shall specify a time for compliance not to exceed three years from the date of promulgation. The Clean Water Act of 1977 requires pretreatment for toxic pollutants that pass through the POTW in amounts that would violate direct discharger effluent limitations or interfere with the POTW's treatment process or chosen sludge disposal method. The legislative history of the 1977 Act indicates that pretreatment standards are to be technology-based, analogous to the best available technology. EPA has generally determined that there is pass through of pollutants if the percent of pollutants removed by a well-operated POTW achieving secondary treatment is less than the percent removed by the BAT model treatment system. The general pretreatment regulations, which served as the framework for the categorical pretreatment regulations, are found at 40 CFR Part 403 (43 FR 27736, June 26, 1978; 46 FR 9462, January 28, 1981).

6. Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS). Like PSES, PSNS control the discharge of pollutants which pass through, interfere with, or are otherwise incompatible with the operation of POTWs. PSNS are issued at the same time as NSPS. New indirect dischargers, like new direct dischargers,

have the opportunity to incorporate the best available demonstrated technologies. The Agency considers the same factors in promulgating PSNS as it considers in promulgating PSES.

IV. Summary of Methodology and Data Gathering Efforts

The methodology and data gathering efforts used in developing the proposed regulation were discussed in the preamble to the proposal (46 FR 1430, January 6, 1981). In summary, before publishing the proposed regulation in 1981, the Agency conducted a data collection, analytical screening, and analytical verification program for the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. This program stressed the acquisition of data on the presence and treatability of the 129 toxic pollutants and classes of toxic pollutants discussed previously.

Based on the results of that program, EPA identified several distinct control and treatment technologies, including both in-plant and end-of-pipe technologies that are in use or are capable of being used to treat pulp, paper, and paperboard industry wastewaters. For each of these technologies, the Agency (i) compiled and analyzed historical and newly-generated data on effluent quality, (ii) identified the reliability and constraints, (iii) considered the non-water quality environmental impacts (including impacts on air quality, solid waste generation, and energy requirements), and (iv) estimated the costs and economic impacts of applying the technology as a treatment and control system. Costs and economic impacts of the technology options considered are discussed in detail in *Economic Impact Analysis of Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard and Builders' Paper and Board Mills Point Source Categories* (U.S. EPA, October 1982). A more complete description of the Agency's study methodology, data gathering efforts and analytical procedures supporting the regulation can be found in *Final Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard and Builders' Paper and Board Mills Point Source Categories* (U.S. EPA, October 1982).

To allow the Agency to respond fully to comments on the proposed rules, the Agency engaged in additional data gathering activities since January of 1981. EPA obtained additional data on the presence and variability of toxic

pollutants in raw wastes and treated effluents by conducting a long-term (23 week) sampling and analysis program at a deink and a fine bleached kraft mill. Data for the deink mill are being used to support the PCB effluent limitations and NSPS being proposed today. The data for the fine bleached kraft mill were gathered to investigate further the variability of biological treatment in removing chloroform; however, as described herein, EPA decided to withdraw the proposed chloroform limitations.

EPA also obtained [1] discharge monitoring reports (DMR) from Regional and State permitting authorities to update its records to include the most recent available data and [2] additional conventional pollutant data under the authority of Section 308 to broaden and update our existing data base on the variability associated with wastewater treatment systems. These data, as well as data on PCP and TCP that became available during the PCB/chloroform sampling, were used to verify the accuracy of the analyses done prior to proposal. Accordingly, EPA concluded that it was unnecessary to provide notice and seek comment on the additional data.

Industry, in some cases, provided comments on our proposed regulations that included effluent data on the discharge of toxic pollutants. In many cases, data were provided in a format that did not allow for proper analysis by the Agency. In those instances, we requested additional information in a format that would allow us to include the data when developing the final regulations.

Detailed discussions of the results of these additional data gathering efforts can be found below and in the final Development Document.

V. Summary of Promulgated Regulation and Changes From Proposal

The final regulations issued today differ from the proposed regulations. The changes are the result of the Agency's review of comments on the proposal and our analysis of additional information obtained to respond to comments. The following includes a review of the proposed regulation, a summary of the changes from proposal to promulgation, and an explanation of the changes.

EPA is promulgating BPT effluent limitations and new source performance standards controlling the discharge of three conventional pollutants: BOD₅, TSS, and pH. We are also establishing BAT effluent limitations, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS for control of three toxic

pollutants: trichlorophenol (TCP), pentachlorophenol (PCP), and zinc.

A. Subcategorization

As discussed previously, on January 6, 1981, the Agency proposed effluent limitations and standards for 24 subcategories of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry (46 FR 1430). With a few exceptions (discussed below and in Section XIII: Public Participation—Responses to Major Comments), comments received on the proposal were supportive of the proposed subcategorization scheme. With the two exceptions discussed below, the final subcategorization scheme is identical to the proposed subcategorization scheme.

Comments were received on the proposed NSPS that suggested that the paperboard from wastepaper subcategory should be segmented to account for differences in raw waste loads resulting from the production of wastepaper board from recycled corrugating medium versus other types of wastepapers. Industry commenters provided data that confirmed that paperboard from wastepaper mills where corrugated furnish is processed have experienced higher BOD₅ raw waste loads today than when BPT was promulgated for the entire subcategory. At that time, the average raw waste load BOD₅ for mills processing 100 percent corrugating furnish was 22.4 lb/ton. However, representatives of two mills where 100 percent corrugating furnish is processed submitted data indicating that the average BOD₅ raw waste load has increased from about 20 lb/ton in 1976 to 46.0 lb/ton. They provided additional supportive data on the quantity of extractable BOD₅ now present in waste corrugating medium.

Based on these data, the Agency concluded that segmentation of the paperboard from wastepaper subcategory is justified not only for NSPS but for all regulations and standards. We are modifying the existing BPT regulation and are establishing BAT effluent limitations, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS to account for the use of corrugating medium in this subcategory. This means that less stringent BPT effluent limitations than are currently in effect will apply to existing direct discharging mills in the paperboard from wastepaper subcategory where recycled corrugating medium is processed.

Comments were also received on the proposed BCT limitations and NSPS that suggested that the nonintegrated-fine papers subcategory should be segmented to account for the higher raw waste loadings typical of small nonintegrated-fine paper mills (less than

100 tons per day of product) or mills where cotton fibers are used as furnish. Other commenters complained that the proposal was unclear as to whether nonintegrated mills where fine papers are produced from both wood pulp and cotton fibers were included in the nonintegrated-fine papers subcategory. Some requested that EPA establish limitations for these cotton fiber mills on a case-by-case basis and exclude them from the nonintegrated-fine papers subcategory.

In response to these comments, the Agency reexamined the subcategorization scheme for the nonintegrated segment of this industry and evaluated all available data for nonintegrated mills where fine papers are produced. We found that mills where a significant quantity of cotton fibers are contained in the product (equal to or greater than four percent of the total product) had an average raw waste flow of 33.6 kgal/ton and an average BOD₅ raw waste load of 39.3 lb/ton. Mills where a cotton fiber furnish is not used had an average raw waste flow of 9.1 kgal/ton and an average BOD₅ raw waste load of 21.6 lb/ton. Therefore, we concluded that mills using a significant quantity of cotton fibers in their total furnish are substantially different from other mills where only wood pulp is processed and are establishing a separate cotton fibers subdivision of the nonintegrated-fine papers subcategory.

We are modifying the existing BPT regulation applicable to the nonintegrated-fine papers subcategory and are establishing BAT effluent limitations, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS to account for the use of cotton fibers in the production of fine papers at nonintegrated paper mills. This means that less stringent effluent limitations and standards will apply to mills in the nonintegrated-fine papers subcategory where a significant quantity of cotton fibers are used in the raw material furnish than will apply to mills where cotton fibers are not used in the raw material furnish. Because we have sufficient data to establish uniform national standards and limitations for this subcategory subdivision, we rejected the suggestion to rely on case-by-case limitations.

The Agency investigated industry's other comment that small mills have higher raw waste characteristics than the other mills in the subcategory. We removed those nonintegrated fine paper mills where cotton fibers constitute a significant portion of the total product from the data base since they are now a separate subdivision of this subcategory.

and are subject to different effluent limitations. (All of the cotton fiber mills produce less than 100 tons of fine papers per day.) The remaining mills were separated into two groups: (a) mills where more than 100 tons of paper per day are produced, and (b) mills where less than 100 tons of paper per day are produced. We found that raw waste loads for both groups are substantially the same. Therefore, no further subcategorization based on size is warranted.

EPA has determined that there is good cause not to propose these subcategorization changes since they were made in response to public comments on the January 1981 proposal concerning raw waste load characteristics at mills in the new subdivisions. Further, were EPA not to make these changes, the new regulations would result in BPT limitations that are more stringent than NSPA.

B. BPT Effluent Limitations and NSPS for Control of Conventional Pollutants

1. BPT Effluent Limitations. BPT effluent limitations controlling BOD₅, TSS, and pH were proposed for four new subcategories: the wastepaper-molded products, nonintegrated-lightweight papers, nonintegrated-filter and nonwoven papers, and nonintegrated-paperboard subcategories (46 FR 1430, January 6, 1981). The proposed BPT technology basis was identified as biological treatment for the wastepaper-molded products subcategory and as primary clarification for the three nonintegrated subcategories. Comments supported the proposed BPT limitations for the four new subcategories; therefore, final BPT limitations are the same as proposed. EPA estimates that attainment of BPT effluent limitations will result in the removal of 37.5 million pounds per year of conventional pollutants from raw waste discharges in these four subcategories at a total annual cost of \$2.6 million per year (1982 dollars). No plant closures or other adverse economic impacts are expected. Thus, EPA concluded that the effluent reduction benefits justify these costs.

As discussed previously, EPA is establishing new subdivisions of the paperboard from wastepaper and nonintegrated-fine papers subcategories. We are, therefore, modifying the existing BPT regulations for these two subcategories to account for the use of corrugating medium in the production of paperboard from wastepaper and the use of cotton fibers in the production of fine papers at nonintegrated paper mills. The Agency anticipates that there will be no costs associated with the modified

BPT effluent limitations for these two subcategories. As discussed previously, we are relaxing the BPT effluent limitations that previously applied to mills in the paperboard from wastepaper subcategory where recycled corrugating medium is processed. Additionally, existing permits at the two direct discharging mills in the cotton fiber subdivision of the nonintegrated-fine papers subcategory are more stringent than the BPT effluent limitations promulgated today.

2. NSPS. NSPS were proposed for control of the conventional pollutants BOD₅, TSS, and pH. The technology basis of the proposed NSPS was commonly employed in-plant production process control technologies plus the application of end-of-pipe treatment of the type that formed the basis of BPT effluent limitations (i.e., biological treatment or primary clarification). The proposed limitations were generally determined by multiplying (a) typical wastewater flows for new sources in each subcategory and (b) effluent concentrations determined from analysis of control technology performance data. (A detailed discussion of the proposed methodology is included in the preamble to the proposed regulation and in the development document supporting the proposed rules.)

Some commenters stated that NSPS were too lenient and should be based on in-plant controls, biological treatment, and chemically assisted clarification (CAC). Other commenters challenged the proposed NSPS methodology. They asserted that combining effluent concentrations from one set of mills with flows from a different set results in limitations that cannot be achieved at existing mills in many subcategories, particularly in the integrated mills segment. A major concern was that EPA ignored the increase in BOD₅ raw waste concentration that occurs in some subcategories when raw waste flow is reduced, thereby underestimating the final effluent concentrations that can be attained through the application of end-of-pipe treatment. They felt that the Agency should establish NSPS equal to the average of final effluent levels attained by at least two of the "best performers" in each subcategory.

The Agency has rejected the option of basing NSPS on CAC. The application of in-plant production process controls and primary or biological treatment (the technology basis of the proposed and final NSPS) is very effective in controlling conventional pollutant discharges in this industry. The application of chemically assisted

clarification would further increase the removal of conventional pollutants by about 3 percent. However, because of the relatively high concentrations of aluminum sulfate required to obtain effective coagulation, chemically assisted clarification generates over 20 percent more wastewater solids compared to wastewater solids generated in attaining final NSPS. It is likely that this increment of wastewater solids will have to be landfilled because the solids will contain substantial quantities of aluminum sulfate that will minimize alternative sludge uses. Even if incinerated, significant quantities of solids will remain in the form of ash that must be disposed. The Agency does not believe that the incremental removal of conventional pollutants is justified in light of the non-water quality implications of chemically assisted clarification.

With respect to the second set of comments, the Agency recognizes that final NSPS are not now attained at existing mills in every subcategory of the integrated mills segment. However, final NSPS have already been attained at existing integrated mills where each of the major pulping processes are employed. As discussed below, EPA believes that all new sources can meet the final NSPS and that the technology basis of final NSPS is demonstrated.

Final NSPS, like proposed NSPS, are based on commonly employed production process controls and end-of-pipe treatment of the type that forms the basis of BPT effluent limitations (either primary or biological treatment). However, the Agency has modified the methodology used at proposal to determine the conventional pollutant final effluent loadings that result from application of these technologies.

EPA has now considered a broader set of mills in determining the raw waste flow and BOD₅ reductions that will result from application of in-plant production process controls. The raw waste flows that form the basis of final NSPS have been demonstrated at mills in every subcategory of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. The BOD₅ raw waste loads that form the basis of final NSPS have been attained in 23 of the 24 regulated subcategories. We have also adjusted our method of calculating attainable effluent concentrations of BOD₅ and TSS to account for those situations where BOD₅ raw waste concentrations increase after the application of in-plant production process controls. These modifications result in final NSPS that are less stringent than if the proposed methodology were used. (This revised

methodology is discussed in detail in Section VIII of the Development Document.)

The end-of-pipe treatment systems that form the basis of final NSPS are the same type as those commonly employed to comply with BPT effluent limitations but are considerably larger, especially in the integrated segment. Therefore, they are more efficient in controlling conventional pollutants. (For example, the detention time for biological treatment is 12 rather than 8 hours.)

These larger systems are now employed at mills in many subcategories of this industry. Although these larger systems are not employed at mills in all subcategories, the technology is readily available. These systems can be designed, constructed, and operated at new sources in every subcategory of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry and, in combination with commonly employed production process controls, are capable of meeting the final NSPS.

The combination of reduced raw waste loads (attainable through the application of commonly employed in-plant production process controls) and more efficient end-of-pipe treatment systems (that can be designed and employed in this industry) form the basis of NSPS. This combination of technologies results in conventional pollutant limitations that have not been achieved at existing mills in every subcategory. This is because the more efficient treatment systems have not been employed at mills in every subcategory where raw waste loads have been reduced to the levels on which NSPS are based. There is no reason why the NSPS end-of-pipe treatment systems would be less efficient in controlling the conventional pollutant raw waste concentrations that result from implementation of in-plant controls than if these controls were not employed. Therefore, the fact that in some subcategories there is no mill that currently meets final NSPS does not mean that the technologies which form the basis of NSPS are not demonstrated. In fact, final NSPS have been attained at mills where every major pulping and bleaching process (bleached kraft, unbleached kraft, groundwood, semi-chemical, sulfite, deink, and other secondary fiber) and papermaking process are employed.

The technologies that form the basis of final NSPS either are now employed or are available for application in every subcategory of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry and represent the best demonstrated control technology for conventional pollutants. Because we have determined that the technology

bases of final NSPS are fully demonstrated and that NSPS are attainable, we have rejected the commenter's alternative that NSPS be based on the average of the final effluent levels actually attained by at least two of the "best performers" in each subcategory. This alternative is clearly feasible, but does not reflect the best demonstrated technology available to new sources.

C. BAT Limitations and NSPS for Chloroform

Chloroform limits were proposed for those subcategories where chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds are used to bleach pulp. The technology basis of the proposed limitations was biological treatment capable of attaining BPT effluent limitations. Proposed limits were based on the highest concentrations found in biological systems at mills where BPT limitations are being achieved. Commenters provided additional chloroform data and identified nine mills with closed biological systems (either oxygen-activated sludge or deep tank aeration systems) where chloroform volatilization is inhibited. The commenters asserted that these mills would exceed the proposed chloroform limit even if BPT were attained.

Based on our analysis of all available chloroform data, we agree that the nine mills with closed systems are likely to exceed the proposed chloroform limit even when BPT effluent limitations are attained. However, at other pulp, paper, and paperboard facilities where BPT, BOD₅, and TSS limits are attained, chloroform is effectively controlled. The Agency has decided to withdraw the proposed BAT limitations for chloroform since (a) installation of biological treatment assures adequate treatment of chloroform for all but nine mills and (b) the proposed BAT chloroform limitations cannot be achieved at the nine mills without major modification of the existing closed biological treatment systems. Further, the incremental removal of chloroform that would occur at these nine mills is not justified by the non-water quality impacts that would result from the application of chloroform removal technology. We have estimated that compliance with proposed chloroform limitations would increase the energy used to operate wastewater treatment systems by over 70 percent at these nine mills. Attainment of proposed BAT chloroform limitations would result in capital and total annual costs of \$26.9 million and \$12.5 million (1982 dollars), respectively.

The Agency has also decided to withdraw the proposed NSPS for

chloroform. We anticipate that chloroform will be effectively controlled at new sources through the application of open biological treatment systems; closed biological treatment systems are now employed at only about 4.7 percent of the existing direct discharging mills.

D. BAT Effluent Limitations, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS for PCP and TCP

In January of 1981, EPA proposed BAT effluent limitations and NSPS for control of PCP and TCP. Pretreatment standards for new and existing sources were also proposed because both toxic pollutants were found to pass through the POTWs. The proposed limitations and standards were based on chemical substitution. Industry commenters supported the technology basis for proposed BAT, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS regulations, but felt that PCP limits should be adjusted upward to account for contamination of raw materials at secondary fiber mills (mills where wastepaper is processed). Commenters also stated that since substitution is the technology basis for proposed regulation of TCP and PCP, monitoring should not be required for these pollutants if they are not used at individual mills. Additionally, commenters explained that the proposed concentration-based pretreatment standards would penalize those facilities where significant water conservation measures are practiced.

EPA agrees with the commenters that if these pollutants are not used, dischargers should not be required to monitor for PCP and TCP. In deciding how to address the issue, EPA concluded that the approach EPA followed in establishing the 1977 zinc BPT limitations was preferable to the approach EPA proposed for PCP, TCP, and zinc. In 1977, EPA simply drafted the effluent limitations to apply only to those dischargers using zinc compounds in the manufacturing process. Therefore, mills not using zinc compounds were not subject to the limitations and were not required by the regulation to monitor for zinc. EPA believes it makes sense to promulgate the final limitations and standards along these lines, rather than making them apply to all facilities. However, the regulations will require facilities not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides to certify to that effect. Permit-issuing authorities may find it necessary to require that specific monitoring programs be instituted at individual mills if PCP/TCP contamination is suspected or to confirm that significant quantities of PCP and TCP are not being discharged.

The Agency also agrees that the proposed concentration-based limits

might discourage the implementation of water conservation technologies at some mills. Therefore, final pretreatment standards include a mathematical formula that accounts for flow differences to assure that low-flow mills are not penalized.

Our analysis of additional data received with the comments indicates that it is appropriate to adjust PCP limits at secondary fiber mills to account for contamination. Therefore, final NSPS, PSES, PSNS, and BAT limits controlling PCP at secondary fiber mills are being established at higher levels than at proposal.

The Agency has also determined that trace levels of TCP are formed in the bleaching process at mills where chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds are used to bleach pulp. To account for this factor, final NSPS, PSES, PSNS, and BAT limits controlling TCP at these mills are being established at higher levels than at proposal.

A survey of chemical manufacturers shows that the use of biocides that do not contain chlorophenolics will result in no measurable increases in production costs at existing or new mills in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. Implementation of these regulations will result in significant reductions in the discharge of PCP and TCP. We estimate that 30,200 pounds per year of trichlorophenol and 21,100 pounds per year of pentachlorophenol will be removed from industry wastewaters that are discharged directly to navigable waters. PCP and TCP discharges to POTWs will be reduced by about 4,510 and 7,460 pounds per year, respectively.

E. BAT Effluent Limitations, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS for Zinc

In January of 1981, EPA proposed BAT effluent limitations and NSPS for control of zinc at mills in the groundwood subcategories where zinc hydrosulfite has historically been used to bleach pulp. Pretreatment standards for new and existing sources were also proposed because zinc was found to pass through the POTWs. The technology basis of proposed BAT limitations was hydroxide precipitation and was identical to the technology basis of BPT limitations for these subcategories. The Agency determined that these zinc limitations were being achieved at all existing direct discharging groundwood mills by implementation of chemical substitution (sodium hydrosulfite in place of zinc hydrosulfite). Therefore, proposed NSPS, PSES, and PSNS were based on chemical substitution.

Comments supported the proposed zinc limitations; therefore, final BAT,

NSPS, PSES, and PSNS are the same as proposed except that, for the reasons discussed above, pretreatment standards will include a mathematical formula to account for flow differences so that low-flow mills are not penalized. Also, to eliminate unnecessary monitoring requirements, the final regulations for zinc apply only at mills where zinc hydrosulfite is used. As in the case of PCP and TCP, permittees must certify that zinc hydrosulfite is not used to bleach pulp in order to demonstrate that the limitations and standards should not apply to their specific facility.

All affected direct discharging mills are now attaining the zinc BAT limitations through chemical substitution. We have estimated that implementation of PSES will reduce the discharge of zinc to POTWs by 44,000 pounds per year at a cost of \$28,000 per year (1982 dollars). No adverse economic impacts are expected.

F. BAT Effluent Limitations and NSPS for Control of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in the Deink Subcategory

Some wastepapers are contaminated with PCBs which were once used in the manufacture of carbonless copy paper. However, at proposal, only limited data were available on the discharge and treatability of PCBs in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. Thus, PCB effluent limitations were not proposed for those subcategories where wastepaper is processed. Instead, we sought comments and additional data on the discharge of PCBs and explained that EPA would evaluate all available data between proposal and promulgation to determine whether BAT limitations for control of PCBs are appropriate.

Since proposal, the Agency has obtained all available information on the discharge of PCBs in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. We have determined that PCB-1242 is a pollutant of concern in discharges from mills in the deink subcategory where fine or tissue paper are produced. Therefore, concurrent with this final regulation, EPA is proposing BAT effluent limitations and NSPS for control of PCB-1242 in the deink subcategory.

VI. Costs, Economic Impact, Executive Order 12291, and Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Executive Order 12291 requires EPA and other agencies to provide regulatory impact analyses for rules that result in an annual cost to the economy of 100 million dollars or more or that meet other economic impact criteria. The Agency does not consider this to be a

major rule because it will not result in annual costs of 100 million dollars, significant price increases, or significant economic impact.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires EPA to consider the effects of rules on small entities and, if they are significant and affect a substantial number of small entities, to prepare a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis. As required by the Act, EPA conducted a small business analysis in conjunction with the economic analysis. EPA classified small businesses in this industry as those with less than \$10 million in annual revenues. Based on this designation, EPA determined that this regulation will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. Therefore, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required.

The Agency's economic impact assessment of this regulation is presented in *Economic Impact Analysis of Effluent Limitations and Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Industry* (U.S. EPA, October 1982). The analysis details the costs incurred by the industry as a result of this regulation, and the impact of these costs in terms of profitability, ability to raise capital, reductions in production, price increases, plant closures, employment and regional effects, and balance of trade effects.

EPA evaluated the impact of new and revised BPT effluent limitations, BAT effluent limitations, PSES, NSPS, and PSNS. The analysis examined the incremental costs beyond present requirements (i.e., BPT for direct dischargers), except in those cases where the existing BPT regulation was modified. BCT compliance costs were not included in the economic impact analysis. In summary, EPA concludes that the economic impacts of the additional water pollution controls likely to be incurred upon implementation of these regulations are justified by the benefits associated with compliance with the effluent limitations and standards.

A. BPT Effluent Limitations

Only one of the six subcategories for which new or revised BPT limitations are being established (the wastepaper-molded products subcategory) will incur compliance costs. Four mills in the wastepaper-molded products subcategory are expected to invest a total of \$8.4 million and incur total annual costs of \$2.6 million (1982 dollars). EPA anticipates that compliance with BPT effluent limitations

may increase production costs by about 6.9 percent. As discussed at proposal, if only half of this cost increase is passed through to users of molded pulp products, no mill closures are expected in the wastepaper-molded products subcategory.

B. BAT Effluent Limitations

No incremental impacts are expected as a result of BAT control of PCP, TCP, and zinc. As explained previously, the technology basis for control of PCP and TCP is chemical substitution. A survey of chemical suppliers shows that no measurable increase in production costs can be expected as a result of using biocides that do not contain chlorophenolics. Therefore, the only incremental costs that might be incurred at these mills as a result of implementation of the BAT effluent limitations are associated with monitoring for PCP and TCP. However, since monitoring is not required where facilities certify that substitute chemicals are being used to control PCP and TCP and substitution is the technology basis of BAT limitations, we anticipate that monitoring will rarely be required. We have also determined that all of the affected mills are now attaining the BAT zinc limits by using bleaching chemicals that do not contain zinc. Thus, no incremental costs are anticipated to result from implementation of BAT. Therefore, BAT effluent limitations for PCP, TCP, and zinc are not expected to cause significant price increases, mill closures, or unemployment.

C. PSES

PSES limitations are expected to result in compliance costs for only one indirect discharging mill. One groundwood mill has been identified where zinc hydrosulfite is currently used to bleach pulp. Chemical substitution to comply with the zinc pretreatment standard is expected to result in an annual compliance cost of \$28,000 (1982 dollars), which will not affect the viability of the mill. Any additional costs will be as a result of monitoring for the specific pollutants regulated by PSES. However, since monitoring is not required where facilities certify that substitute chemicals are being used to control PCP, TCP, and zinc and substitution is the technology basis of PSES, we anticipate that monitoring will rarely be required. Thus, PSES are not expected to cause significant price increases, mill closures, or unemployment.

D. NSPS

Assuming average growth rates for each product sector, EPA estimates that compliance with NSPS will result in incremental capital costs of \$27.7 million and total annual costs of \$9.6 million (1982 dollars) for the entire pulp, paper, and paperboard industry for a one year period. Seven of 14 integrated mill subcategories might incur \$24.0 million in capital investment costs and \$8.3 million in total annual costs. Three of nine secondary fibers subcategories might incur costs of \$2.4 million in capital investment and \$1.0 million in total annual costs. One of eight nonintegrated subcategories might incur \$0.5 million in capital investment and \$0.3 million in total annual costs.

These predicted costs are expected to cause an average price increase of 1.18 percent, with individual product price increases ranging from 0 to 3.2 percent. Based upon the forecasted price increases, EPA estimated the reduction in demand for pulp and paper products and translated this reduction into reductions in the baseline growth rate for new sources.

EPA estimates that baseline (BAT compliance) growth rates for the entire industry would average 3.0 percent annually over the 1985 to 1990 period. Upon attainment of NSPS, the growth rate is expected to drop marginally to an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent. While EPA expects one subcategory, builders' paper and roofing felt, to experience a somewhat larger new source capacity reduction of 51 percent, the projected reduction in the annual growth rate is small, from 1.0 percent to 0.5 percent. Therefore, EPA believes that this impact would not be major.

These reductions in capacity expansion are expected to result in small decreases in future incremental employment forecast for the industry. EPA forecasts that baseline new source expansion would create 36,000 jobs; as a result of NSPS, 2200 of these jobs may not be created (i.e., a potential exists for a 6 percent reduction in new employment.)

At the time that proposed regulations were published, EPA did not anticipate any effect on new growth in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. While we now predict that there will be some effect, the projected reductions in new source capacity resulting from implementation of this regulation are small (from 3.0 to 2.9 percent annual growth). Thus, EPA believes that the costs associated with compliance with NSPS are reasonable and economically achievable by the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry.

E. PSNS

The technology basis for PSNS limitations is identical to the technology basis of PSES—chemical substitution to limit the discharge of PCP, TCP, and zinc. Therefore, there is no incremental cost or economic impact attributable to PSNS.

VII. Pollutants and Subcategories Not Regulated

A. Toxic Pollutants

Paragraph 8 of the modified Settlement Agreement, approved by the District Court for the District of Columbia on March 9, 1979 (12 ERC 1833), contains provisions authorizing the exclusion from regulation, in certain instances, of toxic pollutants and industry categories and subcategories.

1. Exclusion of Pollutants. On January 28, 1981, EPA submitted an affidavit explaining that, for the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry, the Agency, under the authority of Paragraph 8(a)(iii) of the Settlement Agreement, decided not to regulate 125 of the 129 toxic pollutants. Based on additional information collected by the Agency or received in comments, the Agency is proposing to remove PCB-1242 from the list of excluded pollutants for direct dischargers in the deink subcategory. As explained previously, concurrent with this regulation, the Agency is proposing regulations for the control of PCB-1242 at direct discharging mills in the deink subcategory where fine and tissue papers are produced.

In addition, as discussed previously, the Agency is withdrawing the proposed BAT limitations for chloroform (see Summary of Promulgated Regulation and Changes from Proposal).

Finally, the 1981 affidavit excluded pollutants discharged from both direct and indirect sources. EPA has since reexamined the data pertaining to pollutants discharged from indirect sources and determined that different rationales under Paragraph 8 of the Settlement Agreement are appropriate for some of the pollutants. Accordingly Appendix B to this notice lists those toxic pollutants for which EPA is providing a different rationale and explains our reasons for not establishing pretreatment standards for those pollutants.

2. Subcategories Excluded. As explained in the preamble to the proposed rules, the converted paper industry (SIC 2641, 2642, 2643, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, and 2682) and the groundwood-chemi-mechanical subcategory have been excluded from

regulation under the authority of Paragraph 8(a)(iv) of the Settlement Agreement. (See 46 FR 1430, January 6, 1981.)

B. Nonconventional Pollutants

Nonconventional pollutants associated with the production of pulp, paper, and paperboard are color, ammonia, and resin and fatty acids and their derivatives. No nonconventional pollutants will be regulated through establishment of BAT, NSPS, PSES, Or PSNS.

1. Color. BAT limitations were established to control the discharge of color from mills in the unbleached kraft, semi-chemical, and unbleached kraft and semi-chemical subcategories (39 FR 18742, May 29, 1974). BAT limitations were also proposed but never promulgated to control color in discharges from the dissolving kraft, market bleached kraft, BCT bleached kraft, fine bleached kraft, and soda subcategories (41 FR 7685, February 19, 1976). Additional subcategories where highly-colored effluents are discharged include both papergrade sulfite subcategories and the dissolving sulfite pulp subcategory.

As a result of further investigations conducted since 1976, the Agency explained at proposal that it had concluded that the discharge of color in pulp, paper, and paperboard industry effluents is not of uniform national concern and that color would be controlled on a case-by-case basis as dictated by water quality considerations. Many comments were received on the proposal supporting the Agency's position. Other comments were received encouraging EPA to establish uniform national color limitations because highly-colored effluents are discharged from mills in 11 subcategories and because earlier Agency documents and proposed and final regulations support establishment of color limitations.

The Agency is withdrawing the existing effluent limitations and standards for color and we are not establishing any new ones based on our evaluation that color is not a pollutant of national significance in this industry. In some cases, it has been shown that color can interfere with light transmission and the process of photosynthesis in the aquatic environment. However, in most instances, color is simply an aesthetic pollutant. Thus, EPA no longer believes that color is a pollutant of uniform national concern in this industry.

2. Ammonia. The Agency did not propose establishment of ammonia limitations because there were very

limited data available on ammonia discharges from the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. EPA sought additional data and requested comments on the necessity for establishment of uniform national standards for control of ammonia in the paper industry.

Some commenters stated that ammonia should not be regulated on a uniform national basis because of the absence of wide-spread receiving water quality problems from routine industrial discharges of ammonia. They stated that ammonia occurs naturally in the environment, is readily metabolized to nitrite and nitrate, and, therefore, is best regulated on a case-by-case basis. Other commenters urged the Agency to collect additional data on the level of ammonia discharges and applicable treatment technologies to determine whether effluent limitations were necessary.

After reviewing the comments and all available ammonia data, we decided not to establish ammonia limitations. In reaching that decision, we found that there are only eight mills in three subcategories where ammonia-based cooking chemicals are used in the pulping process. Resulting ammonia raw waste concentrations range from 20 to 340 mg/l. After application of BPT, about 12 to 32 mg/l of ammonia remain, depending on the subcategory considered. When BPT effluent limits are met, about eight million pounds per year of ammonia are removed from industry raw wastes.

We have identified two technologies capable of removing additional ammonia from pulp, paper, and paperboard industry wastewaters: (a) conversion of existing biological treatment systems to operate in a nitrification mode and (b) conversion to the use of a new chemical base (i.e., sodium or magnesium). These technologies are discussed in detail in Sections VII and VIII and Appendix A of the Development Document.

The Agency investigated the ammonia removal capability of these technologies. We also estimated the economic impact that would result from establishing ammonia limitations. Uncertainties exist in the modifications required to convert existing pulp, paper, and paperboard biological treatment systems to operate in a nitrification mode (i.e., proper detention time; sludge age, and operating temperature). Therefore, the Agency has assumed that ammonia limitations, if established, would be attained through conversion to a different (non-ammonia) chemical base.

The Agency estimates that an additional 4.45 million pounds per year

of ammonia could be removed from wastewater discharges from the eight mills where ammonia-based cooking chemicals are used. Capital and total annual costs at the eight mills would be \$167 million and \$50.4 million, respectively. These costs would result in production cost increases ranging from 2.9 to 15.4 percent and might cause the closure of four of the eight mills.

Because of these projected severe economic impacts, the Agency has determined that establishment of uniform national standards for control of ammonia is unwarranted. If required to protect water quality, ammonia limitations are best established on a case-by-case basis.

3. Resin Acids, Fatty Acids, and Bleach Plant Derivatives. At proposal, the Agency announced that we would not establish BAT effluent limitations and NSPS to control resin acids, fatty acids, and bleach plant derivatives present in pulp, paper, and paperboard industry discharges. EPA explained that the sparsity of data available on the discharge of these nonconventional pollutants in this industry made it impossible to propose uniform national standards. In comments received in response to the proposal, some commenters agreed that, because these compounds are effectively controlled by the biological treatment process, limitations and standards are unnecessary. Other commenters encouraged the Agency to establish limitations because of the toxicity of these compounds and their resistance to biological treatment.

No new data were submitted with comments. Data available to the Agency show that biological treatment (the technology basis of BPT in those subcategories where high levels of resin acids, fatty acids, and bleach plant derivatives are generated) is very effective in reducing raw waste loadings of resin acids, fatty acids, and bleach plant derivatives. Almost no data are available for potential BAT treatment technologies such as foam separation, chemically assisted clarification, ion exchange, or activated carbon. In addition, analytical methods have not been developed for measuring these nonconventional pollutants. For the above reasons, EPA cannot establish BAT effluent limitations guidelines and NSPS for control of resin acids, fatty acids, and bleach plant derivatives on a national basis.

VIII. Non-Water Quality Environmental Impacts

Sections 304(b) and 306 of the Act require EPA to consider the non-water

quality environmental impacts (including air pollution, solid waste generation, and energy requirements) of certain regulations. In conformance with these provisions, we considered the effect of this regulation on air pollution, solid waste generation, and energy consumption. This regulation was reviewed by EPA personnel responsible for non-water quality related programs. While it is difficult to balance pollution problems against each other and against energy use, we believe this regulation will best serve often competing national goals. The Administrator has determined that the non-water quality impacts identified below are justified by the benefits associated with compliance with the regulation.

Implementation of these regulations will not substantially increase air pollution, energy use, or solid waste generation because the technologies that form the bases of BAT effluent limitations and pretreatment standards do not require additional energy or generate solid wastes and air emissions.

The Agency projects that attainment of NSPS will result in an insignificant incremental increase in solid waste and about a 2 percent increase in energy use compared to attainment of BPT effluent limitations.

We estimate that attainment of new BPT effluent limitations will require the use of the equivalent of 3800 barrels per year of residual fuel oil, an increase of 0.0017 percent of current industry energy usage. Further, we estimate that an additional 110 tons of solid waste per year will be generated. This is equal to 0.0042 percent of current wastewater solids generated in the industry. Implementation of these regulations will not substantially increase air pollution.

Information on which these estimates are based are contained in Sections IX, X, XII, XIII, XIV, and Appendix A of the Development Document.

IX. Best Management Practices

Section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act gives the Administrator authority to prescribe "best management practices" (BMPs). EPA is not now considering promulgating BMPs specific to the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry.

Upset and Bypass Provisions

A recurring issue is whether industry guidelines should include provisions authorizing noncompliance with effluent limitations during periods of "upset" or "bypass." An upset, sometimes called an "excursion," is an unintentional noncompliance occurring for reasons beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. It has been argued that an upset provision in EPA's effluent

limitations guidelines is necessary because such upsets will inevitably occur even in properly operated control equipment. Because technology-based limitations require only what technology can achieve, it is claimed that liability for such situations is improper. When confronted with this issue, courts have disagreed on whether an explicit upset or excursion exemption is necessary, or whether upset or excursion incidents may be handled through EPA's exercise of enforcement discretion. Compare *Marathon Oil Co. v. EPA*, 564 F.2d 1253 (9th Cir. 1977) with *Weyerhaeuser v. Costle*, 590 F.2d 1011 (D.C. Cir. 1978) and *Corn Refiners Association, et al. v. Costle*, 594 F.2d 1223 (8th Cir. 1979). See also *American Petroleum Institute v. EPA*, 540 F.2d 1023 (10th Cir. 1976); *CPC International, Inc. v. Train*, 540 F.2d 1320 (8th Cir. 1976); *FMC Corp. v. Train*, 539 F.2d 973 (4th Cir. 1976).

An upset is an unintentional episode during which effluent limits are exceeded; a bypass, however, is an act of intentional noncompliance during which waste treatment facilities are circumvented in emergency situations. We have, in the past, included bypass provisions in NPDES permits.

We determined that both upset and bypass provisions should be included in NPDES permits and have promulgated Consolidated Permit Regulations that include upset and bypass provisions. (See 45 FR 33290, May 19, 1980; 40 CFR 122.60.) The upset provision establishes an upset as an affirmative defense to prosecution for violation of technology-based effluent limitations. The bypass provision authorizes bypassing to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. Consequently, although permittees in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry will be entitled to upset and bypass provisions in NPDES permits, these final regulations do not address these issues.

XI. Variances and Modifications

Upon the promulgation of this regulation, the effluent limitations for the appropriate subcategory must be applied in all Federal and State NPDES permits thereafter issued to direct discharges in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. In addition, on promulgation, the pretreatment limitations are directly applicable to indirect dischargers.

For the BPT effluent limitations, the only exception to the binding limitations is EPA's "fundamentally different factors" variance (see *E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co. v. Train*, 430 U.S. 112 (1977); *Weyerhaeuser Co. v. Costle*, *supra*). This variance recognizes factors concerning a particular discharger that

are fundamentally different from the factors considered in this rulemaking. Although this variance clause was set forth in EPA's 1973-1976 industry regulations, it is now included in the NPDES regulations and will not be included in the specific pulp, paper, and paperboard industry regulations (see the NPDES regulations at 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart D). The BAT limitations in these regulations are also subject to EPA's "fundamentally different factors" variance.

Pretreatment standards for existing sources are subject to the "fundamentally different factors" variance and credits for pollutants removed by POTWs (see 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13). Pretreatment standards for new sources are subject only to the credits provision in 40 CFR 403.7.

NSPS are not subject to EPA's "fundamentally different factors" variance or any statutory or regulatory modifications (see *duPont v. Train*, *supra*).

XII. Relationship to NPDES Permits

The BPT and BAT limitations and NSPS in this regulation will be applied to individual pulp, paper, and paperboard mills through NPDES permits issued by EPA or approved State agencies under Section 402 of the Act. As discussed in the preceding section of this preamble, these limitations must be applied in all Federal and State NPDES permits except to the extent that variances and modifications are expressly authorized. Other aspects of the interaction of these regulations and NPDES permits are discussed below.

One issue which warrants consideration is the effect of these regulations on the powers of NPDES permit-issuing authorities. The promulgation of these regulations does not restrict the power of any permitting authority to act in any manner consistent with law or these or any other EPA regulations, guidelines, or policy. For example, even if this regulation does not control a particular pollutant, the permit issuer may still limit such a pollutant on a case-by-case basis when limitations are necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. In addition, to the extent that State water quality standards or other provisions of State or Federal law require limitation of pollutants not covered by these regulations (or require more stringent limitations on covered pollutants), such limitations must be applied by the permit-issuing authority.

A second topic that warrants discussion is the operation of EPA's

NPDES enforcement program, many aspects of which were considered in developing these regulations. We emphasize that, although the Clean Water Act is a strict liability statute, the initiation of enforcement proceedings by EPA is discretionary. We have exercised and intend to exercise that discretion in a manner that recognizes and promotes good faith compliance efforts.

XIII. Public Participation-Responses to Major Comments

Numerous agencies and groups have participated in this study of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. The Agency solicited comments on the proposed rules and on the Development Document and economic analysis supporting the proposal.

The comment period (except for BCT) ended on June 9, 1981. (The BCT comment period will end 60 days after proposal of a new BCT methodology and the new BCT limitations for this category). Sixty-one persons or groups submitted comments on non-BCT issues. Comments were submitted by four trade associations, 34 individual companies, nine private citizens, eight environmental groups, four state agencies, and two engineering consultants representing industrial clients.

The Agency held a public hearing on the proposal on March 6, 1981 in Washington, D.C. Technical Workshops were held on February 24, 1981 in Seattle, Washington, on February 26, 1981 in Chicago, Illinois, and on March 5, 1981 in Washington, D.C.

Individual public comments received on the proposed regulation and our responses are presented in a report "Responses to Public Comments, Proposed Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Industry Effluent Guidelines and Standards," October 1982, which is part of the public record of this rulemaking. A summary of the major comments that are not discussed elsewhere in this preamble and the Agency's responses follows.

1. Comment: In calculating the end-of-pipe concentrations for NSP, EPA inaccurately calculated the final effluent concentrations representative of the "best performers." EPA calculated the concentrations achievable at best performers by dividing long-term average mass discharge levels by the flow on which BPT effluent limitations are based, rather than the average flow of the best performing mills. Dividing the mass levels by the higher BPT flow overstates the performance of the end-of-pipe treatment systems used at the best performing mills. The actual effluent concentration achieved at these

mills (actual average mass discharge divided by actual average flow) is a much more valid representation of the treatment performance capability of the end-of-pipe treatment systems employed at best performing mills.

As a substitute, the commenter proposed two alternatives: (1) setting NSPS equal to the average of final effluent levels actually attained by two or more of the best performers in each subcategory, or (2) basing NSPS on the performance of external treatment systems from one set of best performers with the performance of internal controls from another group of mills.

Response: As stated previously, the technology basis of the proposed NSPS was commonly employed in-plant production process control technologies plus the application of end-of-pipe treatment of the type that formed the basis of BPT effluent limitations (i.e., biological treatment or primary clarification). The proposed limitations were generally determined by multiplying (a) typical wastewater flows for new sources in each subcategory after implementation of in-plant controls and (b) effluent concentrations determined from analysis of control technology performance data for end-of-pipe treatment systems.

The commenter apparently misunderstood how EPA determined the effluent concentrations determined from analysis of control technology performance data. In determining achievable effluent concentrations, EPA relied on the removal capabilities of end-of-pipe treatment systems exclusively. EPA did not include added production process controls as part of its technology option for defining effluent concentrations. (Some limited in-plant controls were included in the technology basis of final BPT limitations). However, the commenter's description of the option assumes that EPA based the final effluent concentrations corresponding to this technology option on a smaller end-of-pipe treatment system and added internal production process controls.

In developing its option, EPA relied on the performance of the best performing mills to determine what end-of-pipe effluent loads to establish. EPA took the final average discharge loads of BOD₅ and TSS achieved by the best performers and divided these by the flow that formed the basis of the BPT limitations to determine what effluent concentrations had to be achieved to meet the discharge loads of the best performers if only end-of-pipe treatment were employed. EPA found that the necessary concentrations could be achieved by using the BPT end-of-pipe

treatment system (biological treatment or primary clarification) and expanding it. Because the expanded BPT end-of-pipe treatment system is fully capable of meeting the discharge loads of the best performers without added reduction in flow or raw waste load, EPA used the BPT flows and did not design or cost in-process controls (to reduce flow or raw waste load) in determining the effluent concentration component of the NSPS proposed treatment option. Therefore, EPA neither failed to address the impact of a reduction in flow on the final effluent concentration nor overstated the performance of the end-of-pipe treatment systems for its technology option. (See Chapter VIII of the Development Document for a more complete explanation.)

In stating that EPA incorrectly calculated effluent concentrations, the commenter actually defined another technology option. The commenter's option includes internal process controls and a smaller BPT end-of-pipe treatment system to meet the discharge loads of the best performers. We agree with the commenter that the effluent concentrations could be higher under this option since the flow would be lower. Either technology option results in attainment of the discharge levels achieved by the best performers; however, the higher effluent concentrations attained in the commenter's option would mean that NSPS using those concentrations would be less stringent than those in EPA's option.

EPA did not adopt the option identified by the commenter because the effluent concentrations on which EPA's technology option is based better reflect the effluent concentrations that new sources can achieve and many existing sources are achieving. The commenter's technology option discusses another technology option for achieving the average final effluent loads attained by the "best performers," but it does not reflect the capability of new sources to build larger end-of-pipe treatment systems to attain lower effluent concentrations. In fact, these larger systems are already used by many of the best performers and are achieving the effluent concentrations EPA has selected.

EPA also rejected the two alternatives offered by the commenter. As explained in Section V of this preamble (Summary of Promulgated Regulation and Changes From Proposal), the first alternative is feasible but does not reflect the best technology available to new sources. While our NSPS option incorporates some aspects of the second alternative,

the latter alternative results in generally less stringent standards than either our alternative or the commenter's first alternative. Since we rejected the final standards attained by the first alternative as not representative of the best available demonstrated technology, we determined that the second alternative was similarly deficient. Nevertheless, in meeting the final standards we have established, dischargers may use any combination of technology options they choose.

2. Comment: Tertiary treatment (i.e., chemically assisted clarification or CAC) should form the technology basis of the BAT/NSPS/PSES/PSNS regulations for the toxic pollutants pentachlorophenol (PCP), trichlorophenol (TCP), and zinc.

Response: Chemically assisted clarification (CAC) is an end-of-pipe treatment technology primarily employed to effect a further reduction in suspended solids than can be attained through application of biological treatment only. No data were submitted with comments, nor are we aware of any data, that would allow the Agency to establish a relationship between removal of suspended solids and removal of the three toxic pollutants (PCP, TCP, and zinc). Therefore, the Agency is unable to establish regulations for control of PCP, TCP, and zinc based on CAC. Further, based on available data, the Agency determined that PCP, TCP, and zinc can be effectively controlled through chemical substitution. Limitations based on chemical substitution will lead to significant removals of regulated toxics. (Total removal is not achieved because some wastepapers are contaminated with low levels of pentachlorophenol and because low levels of trichlorophenol are formed when pulp is bleached with chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds.) Thus, EPA is basing final regulations controlling PCP, TCP, and zinc on chemical substitution.

3. Comment: Analytical techniques for trichlorophenol and pentachlorophenol should be specified. If analytical techniques used at pulp, paper, and paperboard mills are different from those specified by EPA, it would be the discharger's responsibility to prove the relationship between the techniques.

Response: In the Development Document, EPA has identified all of the analytical procedures used to generate the data on which final effluent limitations and standards are based. Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol were analyzed by the standard method number 625 specified in 44 FR 69464 (December 3, 1979) and by the use of the quality assurance/quality control (QA/

QC) procedures specified in: "Procedures for Analysis of Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Effluents for Toxic and Nonconventional Pollutants," U.S. EPA, Washington, D.C., December 1980.

4. Comment: Commenters stated that use of the 99th percentile in determining daily maximum variability factors would result in three to four violations of maximum day limitations per year, even at mills complying with the guidelines. Therefore, a 99.7 or a 99.9 confidence interval should be selected, the 99.7 percentile corresponding to about one violation per year and the 99.9 percentile to about one violation every five years (the life of the average permit).

Response: The 99th percentile was used when establishing BPT effluent limitations for the pulp and paper industry in 1974 and 1977. In our January 6 proposal, we again chose the 99th percentile to account for effluent variability. With this confidence level, it is expected that 99 percent of the daily values will fall below the limitation for a properly designed and operated treatment plant. This would correspond to three to four violations of daily maximum limitations every year if daily monitoring is required. The use of 99th percentile is an acceptable and commonly used method to set limits, balances the need to allow for the variability expected of a well operated plant, and insures the proper operation of that plant. The use of the 99th percentile does not adversely affect industry or subject industry to the real possibility of unnecessary enforcement actions. Although the Clean Water Act is a strict liability statute, the initiation of enforcement proceedings by EPA is discretionary. We have exercised and intend to exercise that discretion in a manner that recognizes and promotes good faith compliance efforts.

5. Comment: The Agency's decision to use all currently available performance data in setting BOD₅ limitations is proper. However, permit writers and the Enforcement Division should be made aware of whether guidelines were developed using refrigerated BOD₅ data. Sample refrigeration may mask seasonal effects on final effluent BOD₅ and subsequently affect variability.

Response: A cooperative effort to study the effects of refrigerated/unrefrigerated samples was undertaken by the Agency and representatives of the industry. Results of this study have been published in *An Evaluation of the Effects of Sample Storage Conditions on the Measurement of BOD₅*, E. C. Jordan Co., Portland, Maine, September, 1982.

This study included an assessment of industry sampling and analysis

techniques, a literature review, a laboratory study, and an evaluation of parallel BOD₅ (refrigerated and unrefrigerated sample storage) data. Several statistical procedures were used to evaluate paired refrigerated and unrefrigerated data sets. Nonlinear regression analyses, multiple regression analyses, and log 10 transform relationships were tested, but none were successful in providing a model to adequately characterize the relationship between refrigerated and unrefrigerated BOD₅ data. Investigations showed that the effects of sample storage conditions on measured final effluent BOD₅ values were small in magnitude. The effects were variable on a mill-to-mill, day-to-day, and season-to-season basis. Therefore, all data regardless of refrigeration status have been considered in establishing BOD₅ effluent limitations. Standard collection procedures, including refrigerated sample collection techniques, shall be followed when collecting samples to determine compliance with conventional pollutant limitations.

6. Comment: A distinction should be made between papergrade sulfite mills where fine and tissue papers are produced.

Response: Raw waste load data relating to fine paper and tissue production were examined. No significant differences in raw waste load flow, BOD₅, or TSS exist between fine and tissue mills and there is no justification for distinguishing between production of fine and tissue papers. We found that the percentage of sulfite pulp produced on-site is a much more significant factor affecting raw waste loads than the type of product manufactured. A flow model has been developed to account for the effect of varying degrees of sulfite pulping on raw waste generation. This flow model is a major element in the development of limitations and standards applicable to the two papergrade sulfite subcategories.

7. Comment: The definition of the BCT (board, coarse, and tissue) bleached kraft subcategory should be changed to include fine paper mills where ash content in the final product is less than 12 percent.

Response: The commenters provided no additional data to support their claims. Available data on all fine bleached kraft mills with less than 12 percent filler were reevaluated. The regression analyses performed on the data from both subcategories did not show a statistically significant relationship between percent filler and raw waste generation. In fact, we found

that raw waste loads at fine paper mills with less than 12 percent filler more closely resemble fine rather than BCT bleached kraft mill characteristics. (See Section IV of Development Document). Thus, a change in the definition of the BCT bleached kraft subcategory is not warranted.

8. Comment: A detailed discussion of the factors (such as mill size, age, raw materials, products, and treatment costs) used in determining subcategories should be provided. Special circumstances which exist at some mills should be recognized and mills should be resubcategorized accordingly.

Industry commenters have also requested a definition and formal recognition of mills in the miscellaneous mill groupings. Permit writers should be provided guidance in establishing effluent limits for these mills, and permits should be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Response: The Development Document (Section IV) provides a detailed discussion of all factors considered in subcategorization. During the comment period, representatives of some mills provided process information relating to subcategorization. As appropriate, certain mills are considered a part of different subcategories now than at the time of proposal. These changes, some of which were discussed previously, are shown in the Development Document.

When a mill does not fit the specific definition of an individual subcategory, we consider this to be a "miscellaneous" mill. Permits for miscellaneous mills must be developed on a case-by-case basis. We encourage permit writers to consider establishing allowable discharge levels by proration when the entire production at a miscellaneous mill can be allocated to existing subcategories. Therefore, when more than one production process is employed, the total allowable discharge could be determined by multiplying the production associated with operations representative of each subcategory by the appropriate discharge allowance for each subcategory. We do not establish a separate subcategory for such mills because we cannot develop uniform national standards applicable to these "miscellaneous" mills.

9. Comment: Specific subcategory definitions published in the Development Document are inconsistent with definitions in the *Federal Register*. Errors exist in the Development Document supporting proposed rules; data presented for individual mills are not correct.

Response: The final Development Document and regulations contain

consistent definitions. All data in the Development Document, including tables and figures, were reviewed for accuracy. Incorrect data and calculations were revised as appropriate. Final limitations and standards reflect these changes.

10. Comment: Limitations for the papergrade sulfite market pulp subcategory codified at Subpart V of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (40 CFR 430) were promulgated in February, 1976, but subsequently withdrawn in January 1977. However, Subpart V was never removed from the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

Response: As part of Interim Final Rulemaking, (see 41 FR 7662, February 19, 1976), effluent limitations were promulgated for a papergrade sulfite-market pulp subcategory. These effluent limitations were codified at Subpart V, 40 CFR Part 430. Subsequently in the preamble to the final rules (see 42 FR 1399, January 6, 1977), the Agency announced that effluent limitations for the papergrade sulfite-market pulp subcategory would be withdrawn and those mills originally included in the papergrade sulfite-market pulp subcategory would be included in the papergrade sulfite subcategory. By mistake, the withdrawn Subpart V was never removed from the *Code of Federal Regulations*. The new *Code of Federal Regulations* for this category will indicate that Subpart V covers the unbleached kraft and semi-chemical subcategory.

11. Comment: Industry commenters expressed concern that those paperboard from wastepaper mills where recycled corrugating medium is processed would face economic hardship if required to meet the proposed NSPS regulations.

Response: During a review of its subcategorization scheme, EPA reviewed data on the raw waste loads of paperboard from wastepaper facilities. As discussed previously, data show that higher waste loads occur at mills where recycled corrugating medium is processed than when other types of wastepaper are processed. For this reason, NSPS limitations have been established that account for the higher raw waste loads characteristic of mills where wastepaper board is produced from recycled corrugating medium. Our analysis indicates that these revised standards will not result in adverse economic impacts.

XIV. Small Business Administration (SBA) Financial Assistance

The Agency is continuing to encourage small manufacturers to use Small Business Administration (SBA)

financing as needed for pollution control equipment. Three basic programs are in effect: the Guaranteed Pollution Control Bond Program, the Section 503 Program, and the Regular Guarantee Program. All the SBA loan programs are only open to businesses with net assets less than \$6 million, with an average annual after-tax income of less than \$2 million, and with fewer than 250 employees.

The guaranteed pollution control program authorizes the SBA to guarantee the payments on qualified contracts entered into by eligible small businesses to acquire needed pollution control facilities when the financing is provided through pollution control bonds, bank loans, and debentures. Financing with SBA's guarantee of payment makes available long-term financing comparable with market rates. The program applies to projects that cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The Section 503 Program, as amended in July 1980, allows for long-term loans to small and medium-sized businesses. These loans are made by SBA-approved local development companies, which for the first time are authorized to issue Government-backed debentures that are bought by the Federal Financing Bank, an arm of the U.S. Treasury.

Through SBA's Regular Guarantee Program, loans are made available by commercial banks and are guaranteed by the SBA. This program has interest rates equivalent to market rates.

For additional information on the Regular Guarantee and Section 503 Programs, contact your district or local SBA Office. The SBA coordinator at EPA headquarters is Ms. Frances Desselle who may be reached at (202) 426-7874.

For further information and specifics on the Guaranteed Pollution Control Bond Program, contact:

U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Pollution Control Financing, 4040 North Fairfax Drive, Rosslyn, Virginia 22203 (703) 235-2902.

XV. List of Subjects in 40 CFR Parts 430 and 431

Paper and paper products industry, Water pollution control, Waste treatment and disposal, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

XVI. OMB Review

The regulation was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review as required by Executive Order 12291.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-511), the provisions concerning certification, which would eliminate certain

monitoring requirements, that are included in this regulation will be submitted for approval to OMB. They are not effective until OMB approval has been obtained and the public is notified to that effect through a technical amendment to this regulation.

XVII. Background Documents

These regulations are explained in two major documents. EPA's technical conclusions are detailed in the *Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards, and Pretreatment Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard and the Builders' Paper and Board Mills Point Source Categories*. The Agency's economic analysis is found in *Economic Impact Analysis of Effluent Limitations and Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Industry*. A summary of the public comments received on the proposal and EPA's responses is presented in "Summary of Comments and Responses on the January 1981 Proposed Regulations for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Industry," which is part of the public record for this regulation.

On December 9, 1982, copies of the development document and the economic analysis will be available for public review in EPA's Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2404 (Rear) (EPA Library), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. On January 22, 1983, the complete Record, including the Agency's responses to comments on the proposed regulation (46 FR 1430, January 6, 1981), will be available for review at the Public Information Reference Unit. The EPA information regulation (40 CFR Part 2) allows the Agency to charge a reasonable fee for copying. Copies of the development document and the economic analysis may also be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161 (703/487-6000). A notice will be published in the *Federal Register* announcing the availability of these documents from NTIS. (This should occur within 60 days of publication.)

Dated: October 29, 1982.

Anne M. Gorsuch,
Administrator.

Appendix A—Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Other Terms Used in This Notice

Act—The Clean Water Act

Agency—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

BAT—The best available technology economically achievable, under section 301(b)(2)(A) of the Act

BCT—The best conventional pollutant control technology, under section 301(b)(2)(E) of the Act

BMPs—Best management practices, under section 304(e) of the Act

BPT—The best practicable control technology currently available, under section 301(b)(1)(A) of the Act

Clean Water Act—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217)

Direct discharger—A facility where wastewaters are discharged or may be discharged into waters of the United States

Indirect discharger—A facility where wastewaters are discharged or may be discharged into a publicly owned treatment works

NPDES permit—A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued under section 402 of the Act

NSPS—New source performance standards under section 306 of the Act

POTW or POTWs—Publicly owned treatment works

PSES—Pretreatment standards for existing sources of indirect discharges, under section 307(b) of the Act

PSNS—Pretreatment standards for new sources of indirect discharges, under section 307(c) of the Act

RCRA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (PL 94-580) of 1976, Amendments to Solid Waste Disposal Act

Appendix B—Exclusion of Certain Toxic Pollutants From Regulations Applicable to Indirect Dischargers

For the following reasons, EPA is not establishing pretreatment standards for the toxic pollutants listed below:

The pollutant is detectable in the effluent from only a small number of sources and the pollutant is uniquely related to those sources:

benzene	PCB-1248
1,1,1-trichloroethane	PCB-1254
1-chlorophenol	PCB-1260
2,4-dichlorophenol	naphthalene
ethylbenzene	di-n-butyl phthalate
trichloroethylene	tetrachloroethylene
lead	

The pollutant is susceptible to treatment in publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) and does not interfere with, does not pass through, or is not otherwise incompatible with POTWs:

butyl benzyl phthalate	toluene
diethyl phthalate	cyanide
PCB-1242	chloroform
phenol	

Part 430 of Title 40 is revised to read as follows:

PART 430—THE PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

General Provisions

Sec.

430.00 Applicability.

430.01 General definitions.

430.02 Monitoring requirements. [Reserved]

Subpart A—Unbleached Kraft Subcategory

Sec.

430.10 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft subcategory.

430.11 Specialized definitions.

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

430.13 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.14 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart B—Semi-Chemical Subcategory

Sec.

430.20 Applicability, description of the semi-chemical subcategory.

430.21 Specialized definitions.

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

430.23 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.24 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.26 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.27 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart C—[Reserved]

Subpart D—Unbleached Kraft—Neutral Sulfite Semi-Chemical (Cross Recovery) Subcategory

Sec.

430.40 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft—neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) subcategory.

430.41 Specialized definitions.

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

430.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.44 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.45 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.46 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.47 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart E—Paperboard From Wastepaper Subcategory

Sec.

430.50 Applicability; description of the paperboard from wastepaper subcategory.

430.51 Specialized definitions.

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

430.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.54 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.55 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.56 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.57 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart F—Dissolving Kraft Subcategory

Sec.

430.60 Applicability; description of the dissolving kraft subcategory.

430.61 Specialized definitions.

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

430.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.64 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.65 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.66 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.67 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart G—Market Bleached Kraft Subcategory

Sec.

430.70 Applicability; description of the market bleached kraft subcategory.

430.71 Specialized definitions.

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

430.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.74 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.75 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.76 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.77 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart H—BCT Bleached Kraft Subcategory

Sec.

430.80 Applicability; description of the BCT bleached kraft subcategory.

430.81 Specialized definitions.

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

430.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.84 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.85 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.86 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.87 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart I—Fine Bleached Kraft Subcategory

Sec.

430.90 Applicability; description of the fine bleached kraft subcategory.

430.91 Specialized definitions.

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

430.93 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.94 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available

Sec.

technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.95 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.96 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.97 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart J—Papergrade Sulfite (Blow Pit Wash) Subcategory

Sec.

430.100 Applicability; description of the papergrade sulfite (blow pit wash) subcategory.

430.101 Specialized definitions.

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

430.103 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.104 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.105 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.106 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.107 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart K—Dissolving Sulfite Pulp Subcategory

Sec.

430.110 Applicability; description of the dissolving sulfite pulp subcategory.

430.111 Specialized definitions.

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

430.113 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.114 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.115 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.116 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.117 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart L—Groundwood-Chemical Mechanical Subcategory

Sec.

430.120 Applicability; description of the groundwood-chem-mechanical subcategory.

430.121 Specialized definitions.

430.122 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by

Sec. the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

430.123 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.124 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). [Reserved]

430.125 New source performance standards (NSPS). [Reserved]

430.126 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). [Reserved]

430.127 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS). [Reserved]

Subpart M—Groundwood-Thermo-Mechanical Subcategory

Sec. 430.130 Applicability; description of the groundwood-thermo-mechanical subcategory.

430.131 Specialized definitions.

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

430.133 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.134 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.135 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.136 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.137 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart N—Groundwood-CMN Pages Subcategory

Sec. 430.140 Applicability; description of the groundwood-CMN papers subcategory.

430.141 Specialized definitions.

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

430.143 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.144 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.145 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.146 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.147 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart O—Groundwood-Fine Papers Subcategory

Sec.

430.150 Applicability; description of the groundwood-fine papers subcategory.

430.151 Specialized definitions.

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

430.153 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.154 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.155 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.156 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.157 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart P—Soda Subcategory

Sec.

430.160 Applicability; description of the soda subcategory.

430.161 Specialized definitions.

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

430.163 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.164 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.165 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.166 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.167 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart Q—Deink Subcategory

Sec.

430.170 Applicability; description of the deink subcategory.

430.171 Specialized definitions.

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

430.173 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.174 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Sec.

430.175 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.176 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.177 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart R—Nonintegrated-Fine Papers Subcategory

Sec.

430.180 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-fine papers subcategory.

430.181 Specialized definitions.

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

430.183 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.184 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.185 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.186 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.187 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart S—Nonintegrated-Tissue Papers Subcategory

Sec.

430.190 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-tissue papers subcategory.

430.191 Specialized definitions.

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

430.193 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.194 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.195 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.196 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.197 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart T—Tissue From Wastepaper Subcategory

Sec.

430.200 Applicability; description of the tissue from wastepaper subcategory.

430.201 Specialized definitions.

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

Sec.

430.203 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.204 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.205 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.206 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.207 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart U—Papergrade Sulfite (Drum Wash) Subcategory**Sec.**

430.210 Applicability; description of the papergrade sulfite (drum wash) subcategory.

430.211 Specialized definitions.

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

430.213 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.214 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.215 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.217 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.218 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart V—Unbleached Kraft and Semi-Chemical Subcategory**Sec.**

430.220 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft and semi-chemical subcategory.

430.221 Specialized definitions.

430.222 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). [Reserved]

430.223 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.224 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.225 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.226 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.227 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS). (PSNS).

Subpart W—Wastepaper-Molded Products**Subcategory****Sec.**

430.230 Applicability; description of the wastepaper-molded products subcategory.

430.231 Specialized definitions.

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

430.233 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.234 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.235 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.236 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.237 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart X—Nonintegrated-Lightweight Papers Subcategory**Sec.**

430.240 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-lightweight papers subcategory.

430.241 Specialized definitions.

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

430.243 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.244 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.245 New source performance standards (NSP).

430.246 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.247 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart Y—Nonintegrated-Filter and Nonwoven Papers Subcategory**Sec.**

430.250 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-filter and nonwoven papers subcategory.

430.251 Specialized definitions.

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

430.253 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

Sec.

430.254 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.255 New source performance standards (SNPS).

430.256 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.257 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart Z—Nonintegrated-Paperboard Subcategory**Sec.**

430.260 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-paperboard subcategory.

430.261 Specialized definitions.

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

430.263 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

430.264 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.265 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.266 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.267 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Authority: Sections 301, 304 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 306 (b) and (c), 307 (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. 816, Pub. L. 92-500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95-217.

General Provisions**§ 430.00 Applicability.**

This part applies to any pulp, paper, or paperboard mill 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.

§ 430.01 General definitions.

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

(a) Production shall be defined as the annual off-the-machine production (including off-the-machine coating where applicable) divided by the number of operating days during that year. Paper and paperboard production shall be measured at the off-the-machine moisture content whereas market pulp shall be measured in air-dry-tons (10%

moisture). Production shall be determined for each mill based upon past production practices, present trends, or committed growth.

(b) Wet barking operations shall be defined to include hydraulic barking operations and wet drum barking operations which are those drum barking operations that use substantial quantities of water in either water sprays in the barking drums or in a partial submersion of the drums in a "tub" of water.

(c) A non-continuous discharger is a mill which is prohibited by the NPDES authority from discharging pollutants during specific periods of time for reasons other than treatment plant upset control, such periods being at least 24 hours in duration. A mill shall not be deemed a non-continuous discharger unless its permit, in addition to setting forth the prohibition described above, requires compliance with the effluent limitations established for non-continuous dischargers and also requires compliance with maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations. Such maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for non-continuous dischargers shall be established by the NPDES authority in the form of concentrations which reflect wastewater treatment levels that are representative of the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, the best conventional pollutant control technology, or new source performance standards in lieu of the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for conventional pollutants set forth in each subpart.

§ 430.02 Monitoring requirements. [Reserved]

Subpart A—Unbleached Kraft Subcategory

§ 430.10 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of pulp and paper at unbleached kraft mills.

§ 430.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the

general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.12 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 125.30–125.32, 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).

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	5.6	2.8
TSS.....	12.0	6.0
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

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

[Reserved]

§ 430.14 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kg (lb/1000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058	(0.011)(12.6)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00053	(0.010)(12.6)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART A

[Facilities where linerboard is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	3.4	1.8
TSS.....	5.8	3.0
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)
Kg/kg (lb/1000 lb) of product		
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058	(0.015)(9.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00053	(0.013)(9.4)/y

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART A

[Facilities where bag paper and other mixed products are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	5.0	2.7
TSS.....	9.1	4.8
pH.....	(1)	(1)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg(lb/1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058	(0.012)(11.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00053	(0.011)(11.4)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgaf per ton of product.

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**§ 430.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).**

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using those biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
Pentachlorophenol.....		(0.011)(12.6)/y
Trichlorophenol.....		(0.010)(12.6)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgaf per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....		0.00058
Trichlorophenol.....		0.00053

§ 430.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART A

[Facilities where linerboard is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....		(0.015)(9.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....		(0.013)(9.4)/y

y=wastewater discharge in kgaf per ton of product.

[Facilities where bag paper and other mixed products are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....		(0.012)(11.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....		(0.011)(11.4)/y

y=wastewater discharge in kgaf per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART A

[Facilities where linerboard is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....		0.00058
Trichlorophenol.....		0.00053

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....		0.00058
Trichlorophenol.....		0.00053

Subpart B—Semi-Chemical Subcategory**§ 430.20 Applicability; description of the semi-chemical subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the integrated production of pulp and paper at semi-chemical mills.

§ 430.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.22 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 125.30–125.32, 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).

SUBPART B

[Ammonia base mills]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
		Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
BOD5.....	8.0	4.0
TSS.....	10.0	5.0
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B [Sodium base mills]		
Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	8.7	4.35
TSS.....	11.0	5.5
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

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

[Reserved]

§ 430.24 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams/liter
kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Pentachlorophenol.....	- 0.0012	(0.029) (10.3)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00043	(0.010) (10.3)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

§ 430.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days

effluent limitations for BOD5 and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/1) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	3.0	1.6
TSS.....	5.8	3.0
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams/liter
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0012	(0.041) (7.3)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00043	(0.014) (7.3)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.26 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.032) (10.3)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010) (10.3)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	

(b) In cases when POTW's find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0014
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00043

§ 430.27 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/1)
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.045) (7.3)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.014) (7.3)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	

(b) In cases when POTW's find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0014
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00043

Subpart C—[Reserved]**Subpart D—Unbleached Kraft—Neutral Sulfite Semi-Chemical (Cross Recovery) Subcategory**

§ 430.40 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of pulp and paper at unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) mills.

§ 430.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.42 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 125.30–125.32, 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).

SUBPART D

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per/1,000 lb of product)		
BOD ₅	8.0	4.0
TSS.....	12.5	6.25
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]**§ 430.44 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).**

BAT effluent limitations for unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-

chemical (cross recovery) mills are presented in Subpart V.

§ 430.45 New source performance standards (NSPS).

NSPS for unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) mills are presented in Subpart V.

§ 430.46 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

PSES for unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) mills are presented in Subpart V.

§ 430.47 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

PSNS for unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) mills are presented in Subpart V.

Subpart E—Paperboard From Wastepaper Subcategory**§ 430.50 Applicability; description of the paperboard from wastepaper subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of paperboard from wastepaper.

§ 430.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) Noncorrugating medium furnish subdivision mills are mills where recycled corrugating medium is not used in the production of paperboard.

(c) Corrugating medium furnish subdivision mills are mills where only recycled corrugating medium is used in the production of paperboard.

§ 430.52 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 125.30–125.32, 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).

SUBPART E

[Noncorrugating medium furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb of product)		
BOD ₅	3.0	1.5
TSS.....	5.0	2.5
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART E

[Corrugating medium furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb of product)		
BOD ₅	5.5	2.8
TSS.....	7.1	4.6
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]**§ 430.54 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum-day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb./1000 lb.), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00087	(0.029)(7.2)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00030	(0.010)(7.2)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

§ 430.55 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART E

[Noncorrugating medium furnished subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	Maximum for any 1 day	
		Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
		Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD ₅		2.6	1.4
TSS.....		3.5	1.8
pH.....	(¹)		

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	milligrams/liter
	Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.065)(3.2)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00030	(0.023)(3.2)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**SUBPART E**
[Corrugating medium furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg or pounds per 1,000 lb of product		
BOD ₅	3.9	2.1
TSS.....	4.4	2.3
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

§ 430.57 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....		(0.072)(3.2)/y
Trichlorophenol.....		(0.023)(3.2)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 8.0 at all times.**§ 430.56 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).**

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....		(0.032)(7.2)/y
Trichlorophenol.....		(0.010)(7.2)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART E

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00096	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00030	

Subpart F—Dissolving Kraft Subcategory**§ 430.60 Applicability; description of the dissolving kraft subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of dissolving pulp at kraft mills.

§ 430.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, 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).

reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	23.6	12.25
TSS.....	37.3	20.05
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.79 and TSS by 1.88.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	3.2	1.7
TSS.....	6.9	3.75
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point

source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 2.00 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.35	0.2
TSS.....	0.70	0.4
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.75 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.6	0.35
TSS.....	1.45	0.8
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
[Reserved]

§ 430.64 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0025	(0.011)(55.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.016	(0.068)(55.1)/y
<i>y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.</i>		

§ 430.65 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and

trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	15.6	8.4
TSS.....	27.3	14.3
pH.....	(1)	(1)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligram/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0025	(0.012)(50.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.016	(0.074)(50.7)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.66 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.011)(55.1)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.082)(55.1)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0025
Trichlorophenol.....	0.019

§ 430.67 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.012)(50.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.089)(50.7)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART F

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0025
Trichlorophenol.....	0.019

Subpart G—Market Bleached Kraft Subcategory

§ 430.70 Applicability; description of the market bleached kraft subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of market pulp at bleached kraft mills.

§ 430.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR § 125.30–125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous discharges shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitation	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	15.45	8.05
TSS.....	30.4	16.4
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.71 and TSS by 1.84.

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	2.3	1.2

SUBPART G—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
TSS.....	5.3 (¹)	2.85 (¹)
pH.....		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.00 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
BOD ₅	0.2	0.1
TSS.....	0.6	0.3
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.33 and TSS by 1.71.

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
BOD ₅	0.4	0.2
TSS.....	1.15	0.6
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 430.74 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1,000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0019	(0.013)(36.6)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.012	(0.077)(36.6)/y

§ 430.75 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive

days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	10.3	5.5
TSS.....	18.2	9.5
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0019	(0.013)(36.6)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.012	(0.077)(36.6)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.76 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....		(0.011)(41.6)/y
Trichlorophenol.....		(0.082)(41.6)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0019
Trichlorophenol.....	0.014

§ 430.77 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.013)(36.6)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.093)(36.6)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART G

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0019
Trichlorophenol.....	0.014

Subpart H—BCT Bleached Kraft Subcategory

§ 430.80 Applicability; description of the BCT bleached kraft subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are

applicable to discharges resulting from the integrated production of paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper at bleached kraft mills.

§ 430.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART H

BPT effluent limitations	Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD ₅	13.65	7/1
TSS.....	24.00	12.9
pH.....		

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30

consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.85 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	2.25	1.2
TSS.....	5.75	3.1
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity of quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 3.00 and TSS by 1.75.

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.25	0.15
TSS.....	0.65	0.35
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 2.50 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.45	0.25
TSS.....	1.25	0.7
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

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

[Reserved]

§ 430.84 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0016	(0.011)(35.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.010	(0.068)(35.4)/y
<i>y</i> =wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

§ 430.85 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new

source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	8.5	4.8
TSS.....	14.6	7.6
pH	(¹)	(¹)

	Maximum for any one day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0016	(0.012)(31.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.010	(0.076)(31.7)/y
<i>y</i> =wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.86 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.011)(35.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.082)(35.4)/y
<i>y</i> =wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART H

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0016
Trichlorophenol.....	0.012

§ 430.87 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

Subpart H

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.012)(31.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.092)(31.7)/y
<i>y</i> =wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

Subpart H

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0016
Trichlorophenol.....	0.012

Subpart I—Fine Bleached Kraft Subcategory**§ 430.90 Applicability; description of the fine bleached kraft subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the integrated production of pulp and fine papers at bleached kraft mills.

§ 430.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	10.6	5.5
TSS.....	22.15	11.9
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to

annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.82 and TSS by 1.84.

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	1.95	1.0
TSS.....	5.3	2.85
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 2.00 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.2	0.1
TSS.....	0.55	0.3
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and

average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 2.00 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.35	0.2
TSS.....	1.15	0.6
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

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

[Reserved]

§ 430.94 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Pentachlorophenol.....	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0014 0.0088	(0.011)(30.9)/y (0.068)(30.9)/y

§ 430.95 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS),

except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not these biocides.

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	5.7	3.1
TSS.....	9.1	4.8
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0014	(0.014)(25.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0088	(0.084)(25.1)/y

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

430.96 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.011)(30.9)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.082)(30.9)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol	0.0014
Trichlorophenol.....	0.011

§ 430.97 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.014)(25.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.101)(25.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART I

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol	0.0014
Trichlorophenol.....	0.011

Subpart J—Papergrade Sulfite (Blow Pit Wash) Subcategory**§ 430.100 Applicability; description of the papergrade sulfite (blow pit wash) subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the integrated production of pulp and paper at papergrade sulfite mills, where blow pit pulp washing techniques are used.

§ 430.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) Sulfite cooking liquor shall be defined as bisulfite cooking liquor when the pH of the liquor is between 3.0 and 6.0 and as acid sulfite cooking liquor when the pH is less than 3.0.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 1125.30-125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART J

[Bisulfite liquor/surface condensers]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	31.8	16.55
TSS.....	43.95	23.65
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART J

[Bisulfite liquor/barometric condensers]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	34.7	18.05
TSS.....	52.2	28.1
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**SUBPART J**

[Acid sulfite liquor/surface condensers]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	32.3	16.8
TSS.....	43.95	23.65
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**SUBPART J**

[Acid sulfite liquor/barometric condensers]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	35.5	18.5
TSS.....	52.2	28.1
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.81 and TSS by 1.80.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	2.7	1.45
TSS.....	7.5	3.95
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 2.00 and TSS by 1.80.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	0.35	0.2
TSS.....	1.7	0.9
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

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

[Reserved]

§ 430.104 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1,000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Pentachlorophenol.....	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00058exp(0.017x) 0.0036exp(0.017x)	((0.011)(12.67)exp(0.017x))/y ((0.068)(12.67)exp(0.017x))/y

x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.105 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and

TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

Subpart J	NSPS Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb.) of product		
BOD ₅	4.38exp(0.017x)	2.36exp(0.017x)
TSS.....	3.03exp(0.017x)	5.81exp(0.017x)
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)
x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.		
Maximum for any 1 day		
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058exp(0.107x)	((0.015)(9.12)exp(0.017x))/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0036exp(0.017x)	((0.094)(9.12)exp(0.017x))/y
x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.		
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.106 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb.) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058exp(0.017x)	((0.015)(9.12)exp(0.017x))/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0036exp(0.017x)	((0.094)(9.12)exp(0.017x))/y
x = percent sulfite pulp in final product.		

§ 430.107 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol	((0.015)(9.12)exp(0.017x))/y
Trichlorophenol	((0.114)(9.12)exp(0.017x))/y
x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART J

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb.) of product	
Pentachlorophenol	0.00058exp(0.017x)
Trichlorophenol	0.0043exp(0.017x)
x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.	

Subpart K—Dissolving Sulfite Pulp Subcategory**§ 430.110 Applicability; description of the dissolving sulfite pulp subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of pulp at dissolving sulfite mills.

§ 430.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR § 125.30-125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where nitration grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	Maximum for any 1 day	
		Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
BOD5.....	41.4	21.55	
TSS.....	70.65	38.05	
pH	(¹)	(¹)	

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**SUBPART K**

[Facilities where viscose grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	Maximum for any 1 day	
		Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
BOD5.....	44.3	23.0	
TSS.....	70.65	38.05	
pH	(¹)	(¹)	

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**SUBPART K**

[Facilities where cellophane grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	Maximum for any 1 day	
		Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
BOD5.....	48.05	25.0	
TSS.....	70.65	38.05	
pH	(¹)	(¹)	

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**SUBPART K**

[Facilities where acetate grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	Maximum for any 1 day	
		Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
BOD5.....	150.80	128.40	
TSS.....	70.65	38.05	
pH	(¹)	(¹)	

¹BOD5 effluent limitations were remanded (*Weyerhaeuser Company, et al. v. Costle*, 590 F.2nd 1011; D.C. Circuit 1978).²Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to

the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.75 and TSS by 2.00.

pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations

but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 2.00 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART K

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
BOD5.....	0.7	0.35
TSS.....	0.15	0.1
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 2.00 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART K

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
BOD5.....	0.15	0.1
TSS.....	0.15	0.1
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or

§ 430.113 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
[Reserved]

§ 430.114 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where nitration, viscose, or cellophane grade pulps are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	milligrams/liter	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0030	(0.011)(86.0)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.019	(0.068)(66.0)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.		

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0030	(0.012)(59.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.019	(0.076)(59.7)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where acetate grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0033	(0.011)(72.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.021	(0.068)(72.7)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.		

[Facilities where viscose grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	28.7	15.5
TSS.....	40.8	21.3
pH	(¹)	(¹)

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where cellophane grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
KG/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	31.2	16.8
TSS.....	40.8	21.3
pH	(¹)	(¹)

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where nitration grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 days
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter	
BOD5.....	26.9	14.5
TSS.....	40.8	21.3
pH	(¹)	(¹)

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where acetate grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	39.6	21.4
TSS.....	41.1	21.5
pH	(¹)	(¹)

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Avg. of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0033	(0.012)(65.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.021	(0.075)(65.7)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.116 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permitting authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where acetate grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00(0.011)(72.7)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0(0.082)(72.7)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.		

SUBPART K

[Facilities where cellophane grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00(0.011)(72.7)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0(0.082)(72.7)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent

limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART K

[Facilities where nitration, viscose, or cellophane grade pulps are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0030
Trichlorophenol.....	0.023

SUBPART K

[Facilities where acetate grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0033
Trichlorophenol.....	0.025

§ 430.117 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS)

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where nitration, viscose, or cellophane grade pulps are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.012) (59.0)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.092) (59.0)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.

SUBPART K

[Facilities where acetate grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.012) (65.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.091) (65.7)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent

mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART K

[Facilities where nitration, viscose, or cellophane grade pulps are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0030
Trichlorophenol.....	0.023

SUBPART K

[Facilities where acetate grade pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0033
Trichlorophenol.....	0.025

Subpart L—Groundwood-Chemical Mechanical Subcategory

§ 430.120 Applicability; description of the groundwood-chemi-mechanical subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of pulp and paper at groundwood chemi-mechanical mills.

§ 430.121 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg pounds per 1,000 lb of product		
BOD5.....	13.5	7.05
TSS.....	19.75	10.65
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.80 and TSS by 1.81.

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	0.9	0.45
TSS.....	2.6	1.45
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.00 and TSS by 1.50.

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.05	0.05
TSS.....	0.25	0.15
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.00 and TSS by 2.00.

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.15	0.05
TSS.....	0.55	0.3
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(e) For those mills using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent in the manufacturing process, the following effluent limitations are to be added to the base limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive effluent limitations by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations by 1.50.

SUBPART L

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Zinc.....	0.34	0.17

§ 430.123 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 430.124 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). [Reserved]

§ 430.125 New source performance standards (NSPS). [Reserved]

§ 430.126 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). [Reserved]

§ 430.127 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS). [Reserved]

Subpart M—Groundwood—Thermo-Mechanical Subcategory

§ 430.130 Applicability; description of the groundwood-thermo-mechanical subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of pulp and paper at groundwood mills through the application of the thermo-mechanical process.

§ 430.131 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30

consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	10.6	5.55
TSS.....	15.55	8.35
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.50 and TSS by 1.93.

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.9	0.45
TSS.....	2.7	1.45
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days

limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.00 and TSS by 3.00.

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.05	0.05
TSS.....	0.30	0.15
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 2.00 and TSS by 2.33.

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.15	0.1
TSS.....	0.60	0.35
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(e) For those mills using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent in the manufacturing process, the following effluent limitations are to be added to the base limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the

permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound. Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive effluent limitations by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations by 1.50.

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Zinc.....	0.26	0.13

Pollutant or pollutant property	SUBPART M	
	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00097	(0.011)(21.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0060	(0.068)(21.1)/y
Zinc.....	0.26	(3.0)(21.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.135 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound.

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	4.6	2.5
TSS.....	6.8	4.6
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00097	(0.017)(13.8)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0080	(0.104)(13.8)/y
Zinc.....	0.17	(3.0)(13.8)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.		

§ 430.136 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol	(0.011)(21.1)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.082)(21.1)/y	
Zinc	(3.0)(21.1)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product		

(b) In cases when POTW's find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol	0.00097	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0072	
Zinc	0.26	

§ 430.137 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS)

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this

subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR § 125.30-125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol	(0.017)(13.8)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.125)(13.8)/y	
Zinc	(3.0)(13.8)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.		

(b) In cases when POTW's find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART M

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol	0.00097	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0072	
Zinc	0.17	

Subpart N—Groundwood-CMN Papers Subcategory

§ 430.140 Applicability; description of the groundwood-CMN papers subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the integrated production of pulp and coarse paper, molded pulp products, and newsprint at groundwood mills.

§ 430.141 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

SUBPART N

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
BOD ₅	7.45	3.9
TSS.....	12.75	6.85
pH	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0, at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.83 and TSS by 1.83.

SUBPART N

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
BOD ₅	1.15	0.55

SUBPART N—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
TSS.....	2.0 (¹)	1.1 (¹)
pH.....		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.00 and TSS by 1.50.

SUBPART N

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
		Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
BOD5	0.15	0.05
TSS.....	0.20	0.15
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30

consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 2.00 and TSS by 1.67.

SUBPART N

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5	0.25	0.1
TSS.....	0.45 (¹)	0.25 (¹)
pH.....		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(e) For those mills using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent in the manufacturing process, the following effluent limitations are to be added to the base limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive effluent limitations by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations by 1.50.

SUBPART N

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Zinc.....	0.30	0.15

§ 430.143 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 430.144 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, 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 available technology economically achievable (BAT), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in Kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations

are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound.

SUBPART N

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0011	(0.011)(23.8)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0068	(0.068)(23.8)/y
Zinc.....	0.30	(3.0)(23.8)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.

§ 430.145 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD5 and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound.

SUBPART N		
Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
		Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
BOD5.....	4.6	2.5
TSS.....	7.3	3.8
pH	(1)	(1)

SUBPART N	
Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0011
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0081
Zinc	0.30

Maximum for any 1 day		
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0011	(0.016)(16.8)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0068	(0.096)(16.8)/y
Zinc.....	0.21	(3.0)(16.8)/y

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.146 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART N

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.011)(23.8)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.082)(23.8)/y	
Zinc.....	(3.0)(23.8)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.		

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART N		
Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.016)(16.8)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.116)(16.8)/y	
Zinc.....	(3.0)(16.8)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.		

SUBPART N		
Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0011	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0081	
Zinc	0.21	

Subpart O—Groundwood-Fine Papers Subcategory

§ 430.150 Applicability; description of the groundwood-fine papers subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the integrated production of pulp and fine paper at groundwood mills.

§ 430.151 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART O

BPT effluent limitations		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD5.....	6.85	3.6
TSS.....	11.75	6.3
pH	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to

annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.57 and TSS by 1.83.

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	1.1	0.55
TSS.....	1.95	1.1
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.00 and TSS by 1.50.

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.15	0.05
TSS.....	0.2	0.15
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and

average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.00 and TSS by 1.67.

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.2	0.05
TSS.....	0.4	0.25
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(e) For those mills using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent in the manufacturing process, the following effluent limitations are to be added to the base limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound. Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive effluent limitations by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations by 1.5).

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Zinc.....	0.275	0.135

§ 430.153 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 430.154 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, 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 available technology economically achievable (BAT), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb),

but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound.

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0010	(0.011)(21.9)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0062	(0.068)(21.9)/y
Zinc.....	0.27	(3.0)(21.9)/y

y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.155 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound.

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	3.5	1.9
TSS.....	5.8	3.0
pH.....	(1)	(1)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pound per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0010	(0.016)(15.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0062	(0.097)(15.4)/y
Zinc.....	0.19	(3.0)(15.4)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.156 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). Pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations are only applicable at facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. Zinc limitations are only applicable at facilities where zinc hydrosulfite is used as a bleaching agent. Permittees not using zinc hydrosulfite as a bleaching agent must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using this bleaching compound. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.011)(21.9)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.082)(21.9)/y	
Zinc.....	(3.0)(21.9)/y	

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol	0.0010	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0075	
Zinc	0.27	

Subpart P—Soda Subcategory**§ 430.160 Applicability; description of the soda subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the integrated production of pulp and paper at soda mills.

§ 430.161 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401, and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	13.7	7.1
TSS.....	24.5	13.2
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations

SUBPART O

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol	0.0010	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0075	
Zinc	0.19	

determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1983 and TSS by 1.81.

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	2.05	1.1
TSS.....	5.25	2.8
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 2.00 and TSS by 1.67.

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.15	0.1
TSS.....	0.5	0.25
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and

average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 2.00 and TSS by 1.57.

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.3	0.2
TSS.....	1.1	0.55
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.163 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 430.164 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0014	(0.014)(25.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0088	(0.084)(25.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	5.7	3.1
TSS.....	9.1	4.8
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0014	(0.014)(25.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0088	(0.084)(25.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.166 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

§ 430.165 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS).

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.011)(30.9)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.082)(30.9)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0014
Trichlorophenol.....	0.011

§ 430.167 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.014)(25.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.101)(25.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART P

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0014
Trichlorophenol.....	0.011

Subpart Q—Deink Subcategory**§ 430.170 Applicability; description of the deink-subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the integrated production of pulp and paper at deink mills.

§ 430.171 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.172 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 125.30–125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART Q

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD ₅	18.1	9.4
TSS.....	24.05	12.95
pH	(1)	(1)

*Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.173 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]**§ 430.174 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable

(BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1,000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART Q

[Facilities where fine or tissue paper is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0030	(0.029)(24.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0069	(0.068)(24.4)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

SUBPART Q

[Facilities where newsprint is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0030	(0.029)(24.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0010	(0.010)(24.4)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.175 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitation. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART Q

[Facilities where fine or tissue paper is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0033
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0084

SUBPART Q

[Facilities where newsprint is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0033
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0010

limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART R

[Wood fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	8.2	4.25
TSS.....	11.0	5.9
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

SUBPART R

[Cotton fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	17.4	9.1
TSS.....	24.3	13.1
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.183 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 430.184 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1,000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART R

[Wood fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0018	(0.029)(15.2)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00064	(0.010)(15.2)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

SUBPART R

[Cotton fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0051	(0.029)(42.3)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0018	(0.010)(42.3)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.185 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD5 and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART R

[Wood fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	3.5	1.9
TSS.....	4.4	2.3
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0018	(0.047)(9.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00064	(0.0116)(9.4)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

*Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART R

[Cotton fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	7.8	4.2
TSS.....	9.5	4.9
pH	(1)	(1)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0051	(0.039)(31.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0018	(0.014)(31.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

*Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

430.186 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART R

[Wood fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....		(0.032)(15.2)/y

SUBPART R—Continued

[Wood fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010)(15.2)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

SUBPART R

[Cotton fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.032)(42.3)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010)(42.3)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART R

[Wood fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0020
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00064

SUBPART R

[Cotton fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0056
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0018

§ 430.187 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART R

[Wood fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.054)(9.0)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.017)(9.0)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

SUBPART R

[Cotton fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0(0.044)(31.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.014)(31.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in dgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART R

[Wood fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0020
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00064

SUBPART R

[Cotton fiber furnish subdivision]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0056
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0018

Subpart S—Nonintegrated-Tissue Papers Subcategory

§ 430.190 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-tissue papers subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of tissue papers at nonintegrated mills.

§ 430.191 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§430.192 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 125.30-125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.79 and TSS by 1.76.

SUBPART S

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days.
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	11.4	8.25
TSS.....	10.25	5.0
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

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

[Reserved]

§ 430.194 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART S

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations		Maximum for any 1 day
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0028	(0.029)(22.9)/y	0.00096 (0.012)(19.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00096	(0.010)(22.9)/y	

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.195 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.48 and TSS by 1.64. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. NSPS must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

§ 430.196 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART S

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....		0.032(22.9)/y
Trichlorophenol.....		0.010(22.9)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART S

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	7.0	3.4
TSS.....	6.0	2.6
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0028	(0.035)(19.1)/y

§ 430.197 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART S

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.038)(19.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.012)(19.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART S

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0031
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00095

Subpart T—Tissue from Wastepaper Subcategory**§ 430.200 Applicability; description of the tissue from wastepaper subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of tissue paper from wastepaper without deinking at secondary fiber mills.

§ 430.201 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.202 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 125.30-125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82

SUBPART T

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	13.7	7.1
TSS.....	17.05	9.2
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.203 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART T

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
DOD ₅	4.6	2.5
TSS.....	10.2	5.3
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)
Maximum for any 1 day		
Pollutant or pollutant property	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0030	(0.045)(16.3)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0011	(0.015)(16.3)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.206 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART T

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter(mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol.....		(0.032)(25.2)/y

SUBPART T—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES Maximum for any 1 day
Trichlorophenol..... y=wastewater discharge in kgal per ton of product.	(0.010)(25.2)/y

(b) In cases when POTW's find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART T

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol..... Trichlorophenol.....	0.0034 0.0011

§ 430.207 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART T

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS Maximum for any 1 day
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol..... Trichlorophenol..... y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	(0.049)(16.3)/y (0.015)(16.3)/y

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART T

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS Maximum for any 1 day
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol..... Trichlorophenol.....	0.0034 0.0011

Subpart U—Papergrade Sulfite (Drum Wash) Subcategory**§ 430.210 Applicability; description of the papergrade sulfite (drum wash) subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharge resulting from the integrated production of pulp and paper at papergrade sulfite mills, where vacuum or pressure drums are used to wash pulp.

§ 430.211 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) Sulfite cooking liquor shall be defined as bisulfite cooking liquor when the pH of the liquor is between 3.0 and 6.0 and as acid sulfite cooking liquor when the pH is less than 3.0.

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

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR Sections 125.30-125.32, 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), except that noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART U
[Bisulfite liquor/surface condensers]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	26.7	13.9
TSS.....	43.95	23.65
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE.—Limitations above do not apply to mills using continuous digesters.

SUBPART U

[Bisulfite liquor/barometric condensers]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	29.4	15.3
TSS.....	52.2	28.1
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE.—Limitations above do not apply to mills using continuous digesters.

SUBPART U

[Acid sulfite liquor/surface condensers]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	29.75	15.5
TSS.....	43.95	23.65
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE.—Limitations above do not apply to mills using continuous digesters.

SUBPART U

[Acid sulfite liquor/barometric condensers]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	32.5	16.9
TSS.....	52.2	28.1
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

NOTE.—Limitations above do not apply to mills using continuous digesters.

SUBPART U

[Continuous digesters]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	38.15	18.85
TSS.....	53.75	28.95
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be

discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.78 and TSS by 1.80.

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	3.05	1.6
TSS.....	7.5	3.95
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations. Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 2.00 and TSS by 1.80.

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.35	0.2
TSS.....	2.55	1.35
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this

section, resulting from the use of log fumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations.

Noncontinuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.75 and TSS by 1.80.

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	0.7	0.35
TSS.....	1.7	0.9
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.213 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
[Reserved]

§ 430.214 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR §§ 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058exp(0.017x)	((0.011)(12.67)exp(0.017))/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0036exp(0.017x)	((0.068)(12.67)exp(0.017x))/y

x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of production.

§ 430.215 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and

TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	4.38 exp(0.017x)	2.36 exp(0.017x)
TSS.....	3.03 exp(0.017x)	5.81 exp(0.017x)

SUBPART U—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
pH.....	(1)	(1)

x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058 exp(0.017x)	((0.015)(9.12) exp(0.017x))/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0036 exp(0.017x)	((0.094)(9.12) exp(0.017x))/y

x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**§ 430.216 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).**

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol	((0.011)(12.67) exp(0.017x))/y	
Trichlorophenol	((0.082)(12.67) exp(0.017x))/y	

x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058 exp(0.017x)	0.00058 exp (0.017x)
Trichlorophenol	0.0043 exp(0.017x)	0.0043 exp (0.017x)

x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.

§ 430.217 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol		((0.015)(9.12) exp (0.017x))/y
Trichlorophenol		((0.114)(9.12) exp (0.017x))/y

x=percent sulfite pulp in final product.

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART U

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00058 exp (0.017x)	0.00058 exp (0.017x)
Trichlorophenol	0.0043 exp (0.017x)	0.0043 exp (0.017x)

Subpart V—Unbleached Kraft and Semi-Chemical Subcategory**§ 430.220 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft and semi-chemical subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of pulp and paper at combined unbleached kraft and semi-chemical mills, wherein the spent semi-chemical cooking liquor is burned within the unbleached kraft chemical recovery system.

§ 430.221 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.222 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). [Reserved]**§ 430.223 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]****§ 430.224 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART V

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00064	(0.011)(14.0)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00059	(0.010)(14.0)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

§ 430.226 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART V

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.011)(14.0)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010)(14.0)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART V

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00064	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00059	

§ 430.227 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART V

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Milligrams/liter	
BOD5.....	3.9	2.1
TSS.....	7.3	3.8
pH.....	(1)	(1)
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00064	(0.013)(11.5)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00059	(0.012)(11.5)/y
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART V—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.012)(11.5)/y	

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART V

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.00064	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00059	

Subpart W—Wastepaper-Molded Products Subcategory**§ 430.230 Applicability; description of the wastepaper-molded products subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of molded products from wastepaper without deinking at secondary fiber mills.

§ 430.231 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.232 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 125.30–125.32, 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), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.78 and TSS by 1.82.

SUBPART W

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	4.4	2.3
TSS.....	10.8	5.8
pH.....	(1)	(1)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

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

[Reserved]

§ 430.234 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART W

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0026	(0.029)(21.1)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00088	(0.010)(21.1)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 430.235 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD5 and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average

effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD5 by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART W

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5.....	2.1	1.1
TSS.....	4.4	2.3
pH.....	(1)	(1)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0026	(0.107)(5.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00088	(0.037)(5.7)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.236 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART W

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.032)(21.1)/y	

SUBPART W—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010)(21.1)/y	

y=wastewater discharge in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART W

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0028	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00088	

§ 430.237 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART W

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.118)(5.7)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.037)(5.7)/y	

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART W

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0028	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00088	

Subpart X—Nonintegrated-Lightweight Papers Subcategory**§ 430.240 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-lightweight papers subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of lightweight paper at nonintegrated mills.

§ 430.241 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.242 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 125.30–125.32, 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), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.79 and TSS by 1.76.

SUBPART X

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	24.1	13.2
TSS.....	21.6	10.6
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART X

[Facilities where electrical grade papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	38.0	20.9
TSS.....	34.2	16.7
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.243 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]**§ 430.244 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30–125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.48 and TSS by 1.64. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART X

NSPS	Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	13.7	8.7
TSS.....	12.0	5.2
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0059	(0.037)(38.2)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0020	(0.013)(38.2)/y

y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART X

[Facilities where electrical grade papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0093	(0.029)(76.9)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0032	(0.010)(76.9)/y

§ 430.245 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by

NSPS	Pollutant or pollutant property	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	24.1	11.7
TSS.....	21.1	9.2
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0093	(0.033)(66.8)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0032	(0.012)(66.8)/y

y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.246 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART X

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.032)(48.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010)(48.7)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

SUBPART X

[Facilities where electrical grade papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.032)(76.9)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010)(76.9)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART X

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol	0.0065
Trichlorophenol.....	.0020

SUBPART X

[Facilities where electrical grade papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol	0.010
Trichlorophenol.....	.0032

subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART X

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.041)(38.2)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.013)(38.2)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product

the production of filter and nonwoven papers at nonintegrated mills.

§ 430.251 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.252 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 125.30-125.32, 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), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.79 and TSS by 1.76.

SUBPART Y

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	29.6	16.3
TSS.....	26.6	13.0
pH	(1)	(1)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.253 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]**§ 430.254 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations

Subpart Y—Nonintegrated-Filter and Nonwoven Papers Subcategory**§ 430.255 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-filter and nonwoven papers subcategory.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from

§ 430.247 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this

are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART Y

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0072	(0.029) (59.9)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0025	(0.010) (59.9)/y

§ 430.255 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.48 and TSS by 1.64. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART Y

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD ₅	17.1	8.3
TSS.....	15.0	6.6
pH.....	(1)	(1)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

*Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 430.256 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART Y

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.032)(59.9)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010)(59.9)/y	
	y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.	

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART Y

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0080	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0025	

§ 430.257 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0072	(0.037)(47.5)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0025	(0.013)(47.5)/y

SUBPART Y

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.040)(47.5)/y	
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.013)(47.5)/y	
y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART Y

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0080	
Trichlorophenol.....	0.0025	

Subpart Z—Nonintegrated-Paperboard Subcategory

§ 430.260 Applicability; description of the nonintegrated-paperboard subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of paperboard at nonintegrated mills. The production of electrical grades of board and matrix board is not included in this subpart.

§ 430.261 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.262 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 125.30-125.32, 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), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days limitations, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.79 and TSS by 1.76.

SUBPART Z

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	6.5	3.6
TSS	5.8	2.8
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**§ 430.263 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).**

[Reserved]

§ 430.264 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART Z

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0016	(0.029)(12.9)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.00054	(0.010)(12.9)/y

§ 430.265 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.48 and

TSS by 1.64. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART Z

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD ₅	4.0	1.9
TSS	3.5	1.5
pH	(¹)	(¹)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0016	(0.033)(11.2)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.00054	(0.012)(11.2)/y

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**§ 430.266 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).**

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART Z

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
Pentachlorophenol	(0.032)(12.9)/y	
Trichlorophenol	(0.010)(12.9)/y	

SUBPART Z—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART Z

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol	0.0017
Trichlorophenol	0.00054

§ 430.267 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART Z

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Milligrams per liter (Mg/l)	
Pentachlorophenol	0.037(11.2)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.012(11.2)/y

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART Z

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day
Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
Pentachlorophenol	0.0017
Trichlorophenol	0.00054

Part 431 of Title 40 is revised to read as follows:

PART 431—THE BUILDERS' PAPER AND BOARD MILLS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY**Subpart A—Builders' Paper and Roofing Felt Subcategory**

Sec.

431.10 Applicability; description of the builders' paper and roofing felt subcategory.

431.11 Specialized definitions.

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

431.13 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

431.14 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

431.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

431.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

431.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Authority: Sections 301, 304 (b), (c), (e), and (g), 306 (b) and (c), 307 (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; 88 Stat. 818, Pub. L. 92-500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 95-217.

Subpart A—Builders' Paper and Roofing Felt Subcategory

§ 431.10 Applicability; description of the builders' paper and roofing felt subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of builders' paper and roofing felt from wastepaper.

§ 431.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 and 430.01 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) Production shall be defined as the annual off-the-machine production (including off-the-machine coating where applicable) divided by the number of operating days during that year. Production shall be measured at the off-the-machine moisture content. Production shall be determined for each mill based upon past production practices, present trends, or committed growth.

(c) A non-continuous discharger is a mill which is prohibited by the NPDES

authority from discharging pollutants during specific periods of time for reasons other than treatment plant upset control, such periods being at least 24 hours in duration. A mill shall not be deemed a non-continuous discharger unless its permit, in addition to setting forth the prohibition described above, requires compliance with the effluent limitations established by this subpart for non-continuous dischargers and also requires compliance with maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations. Such maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for non-continuous dischargers shall be established by the NPDES authority in the form of concentrations which reflect wastewater treatment levels that are representative of the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, the best conventional pollutant control technology, or new source performance standards in lieu of the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for conventional pollutants set forth in this subpart.

§ 431.12 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 125.30-125.32, 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).

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
BOD ₅	5.0	3.0
TSS	5.0	3.0
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 431.13 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]

§ 431.14 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30-125.32, any existing point source subject

to this subpart where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day mass limitations in kg/kkg (lb/1000 lb), but shall be subject to concentration limitations. Concentration limitations are only applicable to non-continuous dischargers. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0017	(0.029)(14.4)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.00060	(0.010)(14.4)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

§ 431.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), except that non-continuous dischargers shall not be subject to the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, but shall be subject to annual average effluent limitations determined by dividing the average of 30 consecutive days limitations for BOD₅ by 1.91 and TSS by 1.90. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply, where provided. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers. Only facilities where chlorophenolic-containing biocides are used shall be subject to pentachlorophenol and trichlorophenol limitations. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
BOD ₅	1.7	0.94

SUBPART A—Continued

Pollutant or pollutant property	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
TSS.....	2.7	1.40
pH.....	(¹)	(¹)

	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams per liter
Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0017	(0.155)(2.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00060	(0.053)(2.7)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

¹Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**§ 431.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).**

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2) achieve the following pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using

these biocides. PSES must be attained on or before July 1, 1984.

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day

Milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.032)(14.4)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.010)(14.4)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES
	Maximum for any 1 day

Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product

Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0019
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00060

§ 431.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must (1) comply with 40 CFR Part 403 and (2)

achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides.

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day

Milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Pentachlorophenol.....	(0.171)(2.7)/y
Trichlorophenol.....	(0.053)(2.7)/y

y=wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(b) In cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations, the following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance:

SUBPART A

Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS
	Maximum for any 1 day

Kg/kkg (or lb/1,000 lb) of product

Pentachlorophenol.....	0.0019
Trichlorophenol.....	0.00060

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