§413.01

SOURCE: 46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, unless otherwise noted

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 413.01 Applicability and compliance dates.

- (a) This part shall apply to electroplating operations in which metal is electroplated on any basis material and to related metal finishing operations as set forth in the various subparts, whether such operations are conducted in conjunction with electroplating, independently, or as part of some other operation. The compliance deadline for metals and cyanide at integrated facilities shall be June 30, 1984. The compliance date for metals and cvanide at non-integrated facilities shall be April 27, 1984. Compliance with TTO for all facilities shall be July 15, 1986. These part 413 standards shall not apply to a facility which must comply with all the pollutant limitations listed in $\S 433.\overline{15}$ (metal finishing PSES).
- (b) Operations similar to electroplating which are specifically excepted from coverage of this part include:
- (1) Electrowinning and electrorefining conducted as a part of nonferrous metal smelting and refining (40 CFR part 421);
- (2) Metal surface preparation and conversion coating conducted as a part of coil coating (40 CFR part 465);
- (3) Metal surface preparation and immersion plating or electroless plating conducted as a part of porcelain enameling (40 CFR part 466); and
- (4) Electrodeposition of active electrode materials, electroimpregnation, and electroforming conducted as a part of battery manufacturing (40 CFR part 461).
- (c) Metallic platemaking and gravure cylinder preparation conducted within or for printing and publishing facilities, and continuous strip electroplating conducted within iron and steel manufacturing facilities which introduce pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works are exempted from

the pretreatment standards for existing sources set forth in this part.

(Secs. 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the 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, Pub. L. 95–217))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32482, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 41410, Sept. 15, 1983; 51 FR 40421, Nov. 7, 1986]

§413.02 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and the chemical analysis methods set forth in 40 CFR part 136, both of which are incorporated herein by reference, the following definitions apply to this part:

- (a) The term CN, A shall mean cyanide amenable to chlorination as defined by 40 CFR 136.
- (b) The term CN,T shall mean cyanide, total.
- (c) The term Cr, VI shall mean hexavalent chromium.
- (d) The term electroplating process wastewater shall mean process wastewater generated in operations which are subject to regulation under any of subparts A through H of this part.
- (e) The term *total metal* is defined as the sum of the concentration or mass of Copper (Cu), Nickel (Ni), Chromium (Cr) (total) and Zinc (Zn).
- (f) The term strong chelating agents is defined as all compounds which, by virtue of their chemical structure and amount present, form soluble metal complexes which are not removed by subsequent metals control techniques such as pH adjustment followed by clarification or filtration.
- (g) The term *control authority* is defined as the POTW if it has an approved pretreatment program; in the absence of such a program, the NPDES State if it has an approved pretreatment program or EPA if the State does not have an approved program.
- (h) The term integrated facility is defined as a facility that performs electroplating as only one of several operations necessary for manufacture of a product at a single physical location and has significant quantities of process wastewater from non-electroplating manufacturing operations. In addition, to qualify as an "integrated facility"

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one or more plant electroplating process wastewater lines must be combined prior to or at the point of treatment (or proposed treatment) with one or more plant sewers carrying process wastewater from non-electroplating manufacturing operations.

(i) the term $\bar{T}TO$ shall mean total toxic organics, which is the summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 milligrams per liter for the following toxic organics:

Acenaphthene Acrolein Acrylonitrile Benzene Benzidine

Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)

Chlorobenzene
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1,1-trichloroethane
Hexachloroethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane

1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane

Chloroethane

Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)

2-chloronaphthalene 2,4,6-trichlorophenol Parachlorometa cresol Chloroform (trichloromethane)

2-chlorophenol
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3-dichlorobenzidine
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
2,4-dichlorophenol
1,2-dichloroppane

1,3-dichloropropylene (1,3-dichloropropene)

2,4-dimethylphenol 2,4-dinitrotoluene 2,6-dinitrotoluene 1,2-diphenylhydrazine Ethylbenzene Fluoranthene

4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane

Methylene chloride (dichloromethane) Methyl chloride (chloromethane) Methyl bromide (bromomethane) Bromoform (tribromomethane)

Chlorodibromomethane Hexachlorobutadiene Hexachlorocyclopentadiene

Dichlorobromomethane

Isophorone Naphthalene Nitrobenzene 2-nitrophenol 4-nitrophenol 2,4-dinitrophenol 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol N-nitrosodimethylamine N-nitrosodiphenylamine N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine

Pentachlorophenol

Phenol

Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Butyl benzyl phthalate Di-n-butyl phthalate Di-n-octyl phthalate Diethyl phthalate Dimethyl phthalate 1,2-benzanthracene (benzo(a)anthracene)

Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene)

3,4-Benzofluoranthene (benzo(b)fluoranthene) 11,12-benzofluoranthene (benzo(k)fluoranthene)

Chrysene Acenaphthylene Anthracene 1,12-benzoperylene (benzo(ghi)perylene) Fluorene

Fluorene Phenanthrene

1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene (dibenzo(a,h)anthracene) Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene) (2,3-o-phenylene pyrene) Pyrene

Tetrachloroethylene Toluene Trichloroethylene

Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)

Aldrin Dieldrin

Chlordane (technical mixture and metabo-

lites) 4,4-DDT 4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX) 4,4-DDD (p,p-TDE)

Alpha-endosulfan Beta-endosulfan

Endosulfan sulfate Endrin

Endrin aldehyde Heptachlor Heptachlor epoxide

(BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)

Alpha-BHC Beta-BHC Gamma-BHC Delta-BHC

(PCB-polychlorinated biphenyls)
PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)

Toxaphene

2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-

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p-dioxin (TCDD)

(Secs. 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the 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, Pub. L. 95–217))

[46 FR 9467, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32483, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983; 51 FR 40421, Nov. 7, 1986]

§413.03 Monitoring requirements.

(a) In lieu of monitoring for TTO, the control authority may allow industrial users of POTWs to make the following certification as a comment to the periodic reports required by §403.12(e): "Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for mancompliance with pretreatment standard for total toxic organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred since filing the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the toxic organic management plan submitted to the control authority."

(b) In requesting that no monitoring be required industrial users of POTWs shall submit a toxic organic management plan that specifies to the control authority's satisfaction the toxic organic compounds used; the method of disposal used instead of dumping, such as reclamation, contract hauling, or incineration; and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into the wastewater.

(c) If monitoring is necessary to measure compliance with the TTO standard the industrial user need analyze only for those pollutants which would reasonably be expected to be present.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040–0074)

(Secs. 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the 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, Pub. L. 95–217))

[48 FR 32483, July 15, 1983; 48 FR 43681, Sept. 26, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 34823, Sept. 4, 1984]

§413.04 Standards for integrated facilities.

Pretreatment standards for integrated facilities shall be computed as required by §403.6(e) of EPA's General Pretreatment Regulations. In cases process where electroplating wastewaters are combined with regulated wastewaters which have 30 days average standards, the corresponding 30 day average standard for the electroplating wastewaters must be used. The 30 day average shall be determined for pollutants in the relevant subcategory from the corresponding daily and 4 day average values listed in the table below.

If the maximum for any 1 day is	And the 4 day average is	Then the 30 day average is
0.6	0.4	0.3
1.2	.7	.5
1.9	1	.55
4.1	2.6	1.8
4.2	2.6	1.8
4.5	2.7	1.8
5.0	2.7	1.5
7.0	4	2.5
10.5	6.8	5
20.0	13.4	10
23	16	12
47	29	20
53	36	27
74	39	21
107	65	45
169	89	49
160	100	70
164	102	70
176	105	70
273	156	98
365	229	160
374	232	160
401	241	160
410	267	195
623	257	223
935	609	445
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Subpart A—Electroplating of Common Metals Subcategory

§413.10 Applicability: Description of the electroplating of common metals subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to dischargers of pollutants in process wastewaters resulting from the process in which a ferrous or nonferrous basis material is electroplated with copper, nickel, chromium, zinc, tin, lead, cadmium, iron, aluminum, or any combination thereof.