CR 89-67

State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Carroll D. Besadny, Secretary
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707
TELEFAX NO. 608-267-3579
TDD NO. 608-267-6897

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
)
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Bruce B. Braun, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and custodian of the official records of said Department, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of Natural Resources Board Order No. WW-9-89 was duly approved and adopted by this Department on October 26, 1989. I further certify that said copy has been compared by me with the original on file in this Department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Department at the Natural Resources Building in the City of Madison, this 1st day of March, 1990.

Bruce B. Braun

Bruce B. Braun, Deputy Secretary

(SEAL)

89-67

6-1-90

ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
REPEALING AND RECREATING RULES

IN THE MATTER of repealing and recreating ch. NR 230 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code pertaining to effluent limitations and pretreatment standards for the inorganic chemicals manufacturing industry

WW-9-89

Analysis Prepared by Department of Natural Resources

Statutory authority: ss. 147.01, 147.035, 147.04, 147.06, 147.07, and 227.11(2)(a), Stats.
Statutes interpreted: ss. 147.035, 147.04, 147.06, and 147.07, Stats.

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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issues effluent limitations, pretreatment standards, and new source performance standards for industrial wastewater discharges. The Clean Water Act of 1977 expanded the federal pollution control program by setting different types of effluent limitations: "best practicable technology" (BPT), "best available technology" (BAT), "best conventional technology" (BCT), "new source performance standards" (NSPS), "pretreatment standards for existing sources" (PSES), and "pretreatment standards for new sources" (PSNS). The Clean Water Act stressed control of toxic pollutants, including 65 "priority" pollutants and classes of pollutants from 21 major industries.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources instituted the Wisconsin pollutant discharge elimination system in 1976. This system includes the regulation of discharges from various industries. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is promulgating ch. NR 230, Wis. Adm. Code, to regulate the inorganic chemicals manufacturing industry. The provisions of this chapter are based upon the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regulations in 40 C.F.R. Part 415.

The purpose of this rule is to specify effluent limitations for BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS for the direct discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and to establish pretreatment standards for the introduction of pollutants to publicly owned treatment works. The effect of the repeal and recreation of ch. NR 230, Wis. Adm. Code, will be to update and clarify the state standards and limitations for industrial wastewater discharges from the inorganic chemicals manufacturing processing industry. The code will reflect changes made by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under authority of sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the Clean Water Act.

The inorganic chemicals manufacturing industry encompasses operations which process an ore or a chemical by one or several chemical reactions and which follow this step with refining or purification. Each of these steps may produce wastewater. In most cases, a chemical is produced in conjunction with other inorganic chemicals. Inorganic chemicals are often produced at the same location as organic chemicals and plastics.

Water is used for cooling, process operations, scrubbing towers, product washes, washdowns, waste transport, and other functions. Important pollutants include ammonia, cadmium, chemical oxygen demand, chromium, copper, cyanide, fluoride, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, pH, suspended solids, and zinc. For discharges to publicly owned treatment works, controlling metals is particularly important because many metals either pass through the treatment works or limit sludge disposal options.

Seven federal documents form the basis for 40 CFR Part 415 and ch. NR 230: (1) development document for effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the inorganic chemicals manufacturing point source category (USEPA, Washington, D.C., EPA 440/1-82/007, June, 1982); (2) development document for effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the inorganic chemicals point source category (USEPA, Washington, D.C., EPA 440/1-84/007, August, 1984); (3) economic analysis of proposed revised effluent guidelines and standards for the inorganic chemicals industry (USEPA, Washington, D.C., EPA 440/2-80/008, April, 1980); (4) economic impact analysis of pollution control technologies for segments of the inorganic chemicals manufacturing industry (USEPA, Washington, D.C., EPA 440/2-81/023, May, 1982); (5) economic impact analysis of effluent limitations and standards for the inorganic chemicals industry, phase II (USEPA, Washington, D.C., EPA 440/2-84/013, June, 1982); (6) Treatability studies for the inorganic chemicals manufacturing point source category (USEPA, Washington, D.C., EPA 440/1-80/103, July, 1980); (7) sampling and analysis procedures for screening of industrial effluents for priority pollutants (USEPA, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1977). Copies of these documents are available for inspection at the central office of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 101 south Webster street, Madison, and may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161, (703) 487-4600.

This rule uses the format and text of 40 C.F.R. Part 415 and is identical to the federal regulation for purposes of s. 227.14(1m)(a), Stats. However, changes have been made in the text of the federal regulation to make the rule useful to Wisconsin citizens, industry, and regulating authorities. These changes are consistent with the current state regulatory framework and reflect the conventions of state rule drafting.

As required by the administrative rules procedures manual, a purpose section has been added. In addition, revisions have been made to the numbering system, citation formats and definition formats. Where possible, Wisconsin Administrative Code references were substituted in the text for references to the Code of Federal Regulations. Citations in the text to the Code of Federal Regulations may be cross-referenced to corresponding sections of the Wisconsin Administrative Code in the table which has been added at the end of the rule. Subchapters in the state rule parallel the subpart divisions in the federal regulation. Definitions for "existing source" and "new source" have been added to the general definitions section in the state rule. Most definitions have been moved to the general definitions section. To be consistent with other state rules, the order of PSES and NSPS has been rearranged so that NSPS precedes PSES.

SECTION 1. Chapter NR 230 is repealed and recreated to read:

Chapter NR 230

INORGANIC CHEMICALS MANUFACTURING

Subchapter IV - The calcium chloride subcategory

Subchapter V - The calcium oxide subcategory

Subchapter VI - The chlor-alkali subcategory

Subchapter VIII - The hydrofluoric acid subcategory

Subchapter IX - The hydrogen peroxide subcategory

Subchapter XI - The potassium metal subcategory

Subchapter XII - The potassium dichromate subcategory

Subchapter XIII - The potassium sulfate subcategory

Subchapter XIV - The sodium bicarbonate subcategory

Subchapter XVI - The sodium chloride subcategory

Subchapter XVII - The sodium dichromate and sodium sulfate subcategory

Subchapter XX - The sodium sulfite subcategory

NR 230.200 Applicability; description of the sodium sulfite subcategory
NR 230.202 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.203 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.204 New source performance standards
NR 230.206 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XXII - The titanium dioxide subcategory

NR 230.220 Applicability; description of the titanium dioxide subcategory
NR 230.222 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.223 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.224 New source performance standards
NR 230.226 Pretreatment standards for new sources
NR 230.227 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter XXIII - The aluminum fluoride subcategory

NR 230.230 Applicability; description of the aluminum flouride subcategory
NR 230.232 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.233 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.234 New source performance standards
NR 230.237 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter XIV - The ammonium chloride subcategory

NR 230.240 Applicability; description of the ammonium chloride subcategory
NR 230.241 Specialized definitions
NR 230.2415 Regulation of contaminated nonprocess wastewater
NR 230.242 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

Subchapter XXVII - The borax subcategory

NR 230.270 Applicability; description of the borax subcategory
NR 230.272 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.276 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XXVIII - The boric acid subcategory

NR 230.280 Applicability; description of the boric acid subcategory
NR 230.282 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

Subchapter XXIX - The bromine subcategory

NR 230.290 Applicability; description of the bromine subcategory
NR 230.292 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.296 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XXX - The calcium carbonate subcategory

NR 230.300 Applicability; description of the calcium carbonate subcategory
NR 230.302 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

Subchapter XXXI - The calcium hydroxide subcategory

NR 230.310 Applicability; description of the calcium hydroxide subcategory
NR 230.311 Specialized definitions
NR 230.3115 Regulation of contaminated nonprocess wastewater
NR 230.312 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.316 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XXXIII - The carbon monoxide and byproduct hydrogen subcategory

NR 230.330 Applicability; description of the carbon monoxide and byproduct hydrogen subcategory
NR 230.332 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

Subchapter XXXIV - The chrome pigments subcategory

NR 230.340 Applicability; description of the chrome pigments subcategory
NR 230.342 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.343 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.344 New source performance standards
NR 230.345 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
NR 230.346 Pretreatment standards for new sources
NR 230.347 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter XXXV - The chromic acid subcategory

NR 230.350 Applicability; description of the chromic acid subcategory
NR 230.352 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.356 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XXXVI - The copper salts subcategory

NR 230.360 Applicability; description of the copper salts subcategory
NR 230.362 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.363 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.364 New source performance standards
NR 230.365 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
NR 230.366 Pretreatment standards for new sources
NR 230.367 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter XXXVIII - The ferric chloride subcategory

NR 230.380 Applicability; description of the ferric chloride subcategory
NR 230.381 Specialized definitions
NR 230.3815 Regulation of contaminated nonprocess wastewater
NR 230.382 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.385 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
NR 230.386 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XL - The fluorine subcategory

NR 230.400 Applicability; description of the flourine subcategory
NR 230.401 Specialized definitions
NR 230.4015 Regulation of contaminated nonprocess wastewater
NR 230.402 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.406 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XLI - The hydrogen subcategory

NR 230.410 Applicability; description of the hydrogen subcategory
NR 230.411 Specialized definitions
NR 230.412 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

Subchapter XLII - The hydrogen cyanide subcategory

NR 230.420 Applicability; description of the hydrogen cyanide subcategory
NR 230.422 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.423 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.424 New source performance standards
NR 230.426 Pretreatment standards for new sources
NR 230.427 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter XLIII - The iodine subcategory

NR 230.430 Applicability; description of the iodine subcategory
NR 230.431 Specialized definitions
NR 230.432 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.436 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XLIV - The lead monoxide subcategory

NR 230.440 Applicability; description of the lead monoxide subcategory
NR 230.441 Specialized definitions
NR 230.4415 Regulation of contaminated nonprocess wastewater
NR 230.442 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.445 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
NR 230.446 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter XLV - The lithium carbonate subcategory

NR 230.450 Applicability; description of the lithium carbonate subcategory
NR 230.452 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

Subchapter XLVII - The nickel salts subcategory

NR 230.470 Applicability; description of the nickel salts subcategory
NR 230.472 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.473 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.474 New source performance standards
NR 230.475 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
NR 230.476 Pretreatment standards for new sources
NR 230.477 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter IL - The oxygen and nitrogen subcategory

NR 230.490 Applicability; description of the oxygen and nitrogen subcategory
NR 230.492 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

Subchapter L - The potassium chloride subcategory

NR 230.500 Applicability; description of the potassium chloride subcategory
NR 230.502 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.506 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter LI - The potassium iodide subcategory

NR 230.510 Applicability; description of the potassium iodide subcategory
NR 230.512 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

Subchapter LIII - The silver nitrate subcategory

NR 230.530 Applicability; description of the silver nitrate subcategory
NR 230.532 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.535 Pretreatment standards for existing sources

Subchapter LIV - The sodium bisulfite subcategory

NR 230.540 Applicability; description of the sodium bisulfite subcategory
NR 230.542 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.543 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.544 New source performance standards
NR 230.546 Pretreatment standards for new sources
NR 230.547 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter LV - The sodium fluoride subcategory

NR 230.550 Applicability; description of the sodium fluoride subcategory
NR 230.551 Specialized definitions
NR 230.5515 Regulation of contaminated nonprocess wastewater
NR 230.552 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.555 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
NR 230.556 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter LX - The stannic oxide subcategory

NR 230.600 Applicability; description of the stannic oxide subcategory
NR 230.601 Specialized definitions
NR 230.6015 Regulation of contaminated nonprocess wastewater
NR 230.602 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.606 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter LXIII - The zinc sulfate subcategory

NR 230.630 Applicability; description of the zinc sulfate subcategory
NR 230.631 Specialized definitions
NR 230.6315 Regulation of contaminated nonprocess wastewater
NR 230.632 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.636 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter LXIV - The cadmium pigments and salts subcategory

NR 230.640 Applicability; description of the cadmium pigments and salts subcategory
NR 230.642 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.643 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.644 New source performance standards
NR 230.645 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
NR 230.646 Pretreatment standards for new sources
NR 230.647 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter LXV - The cobalt salts subcategory

NR 230.650 Applicability; description of the cobalt salts subcategory
NR 230.652 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
NR 230.653 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
NR 230.654 New source performance standards
NR 230.655 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
NR 230.656 Pretreatment standards for new sources
NR 230.657 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology

Subchapter LXVI - The sodium chloride subcategory

Subchapter LXVII - The zinc chloride subcategory

NR 230.001 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to establish effluent limitations, performance standards, and pretreatment standards for discharges of process wastes from the inorganic chemicals manufacturing point source category and its subcategories.

NR 230.002 APPLICABILITY. This chapter applies to any manufacturing operation which discharges or may discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the State or into a publicly owned treatment works and which produces any of the inorganic chemicals listed in table A:

TABLE A

aluminum chloride	lead monoxide
aluminum fluoride	lithium
aluminum sulfate	nickel salts
ammonium chloride	nitrogen
borax	oxygen
boric acid	potassium metal
bromine	potassium chloride
cadmium pigments and salts	potassium dichromate
calcium carbide	potassium hydroxide
calcium carbonate	potassium iodide
calcium chloride	potassium sulfate
calcium hydroxide	silver nitrate
calcium oxide	sodium bicarbonate
carbon monoxide	sodium bisulfite
chlorine	sodium chlorate
chrome pigments	sodium chloride
chromic acid	sodium dichromate
cobalt salts	sodium flouride
copper salts	sodium hydroxide
ferric chloride	sodium sulfate
fluorine	sodium sulfite
hydrofluoric acid	stannic oxide
hydrogen	titanium dioxide
hydrogen cyanide	zinc chloride
hydrogen peroxide	zinc sulfate
iodine	

NR 230.003 GENERAL DEFINITIONS. The following definitions are applicable to the terms used in this chapter. Definitions of other terms and abbreviations are set forth in ss. NR 205.03, 205.04, and 211.03.

(1) "Antimony" means the total antimony present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(2) "Arsenic" means the total arsenic present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(3) "Bitterns" means the saturated brine solution remaining after precipitation of sodium chloride in the solar evaporation process.

(4) "Cadmium" means the total cadmium present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(5) "Chlorine" means the total residual chlorine present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(7) "Chromium" means the total chromium present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(8) "Cobalt" means the total cobalt present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(9) "Copper" means the total copper present in the process wastewater stream exiting the treatment system.

(10) "Cyanide A" means cyanides amenable to chlorination as determined by the methods set forth in ch. NR 219, Table B, for parameter 24.

(11) "Existing source" means any point source, except a new source as defined in sub. (14), from which pollutants may be discharged either into waters of the state or into a publicly owned treatment works.

(12) "Lead" means the total lead present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(13) "Mercury" means the total mercury present in the process wastewater stream exiting the mercury treatment system.

(14) "New source" means any point source from which pollutants are or may be discharged directly to waters of the state or into a publicly owned treatment works and for which construction commenced after the date given in table B:

TABLE B

July 24, 1980	October 25, 1983
Aluminum fluoride	Borax
Aluminum sulfate	Bromine
Calcium carbide	Cadmium pigments and salts
Calcium chloride	Calcium hydroxide
Calcium oxide	Chromic Acid
Chlor-alkali	Cobalt salts
Chrome pigments	Copper salts (other than copper sulfate)
Copper salts (copper sulfate)	Ferric chloride
Hydrofluoric acid	Fluorine
Hydrogen cyanide	Iodine
Nickel salts (nickel sulfate)	Lead monoxide
Potassium dichromate	Nickel salts (other than nickel sulfate)
Potassium metal	Potassium chloride
Potassium sulfate	Sodium chlorate
Sodium bicarbonate	Sodium fluoride
Sodium bisulfate	Sodium sulfite
Sodium chloride	Stannic oxide
Sodium dichromate	Zinc Chloride
Sodium sulfate	Zinc sulfate
Titanium dioxide	

(15) "Nickel" means the total nickel present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(16) "Selenium" means the total selenium present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

(17) "Zinc" means the total zinc present in the process wastewater stream exiting the wastewater treatment system.

NR 230.04 COMPLIANCE DATES. (1) Any existing source subject to this chapter which discharges to waters of the state shall achieve:

(a) the effluent limitations representing BPT by July 1, 1977; and

(b) the effluent limitations representing BAT by July 1, 1984.

(2) Any new source subject to this chapter which discharges to waters of the state shall achieve NSPS at the commencement of discharge.

(3) Any existing source subject to the aluminum chloride, aluminum sulfate, potassium dichromate, ferric chloride, lead monoxide, silver nitrate, or sodium fluoride subcategory which discharges process wastewater pollutants to a POTW shall achieve PSES by July 20, 1980.

(4) Any existing source subject to the copper salts, nickel salts, cadmium pigments and salts, cobalt salts, or zinc chloride subcategory which discharges process wastewater pollutants to a POTW shall achieve PSES by August 22, 1987, except for discharges from copper sulfate and nickel sulfate manufacturing operations.

(5) Any existing source not subject to subs. (3) or (4) which discharges process wastewater pollutants to a POTW shall achieve PSES by June 29, 1985.

(6) Any new source subject to this chapter which introduces process wastewater pollutants into a POTW shall achieve PSNS at the commencement of discharge.

SUBCHAPTER I - THE ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.010 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of aluminum chloride.

NR 230.015 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and the pH of the discharge shall be within the range of 5.0 to 10.0.

SUBCHAPTER II - THE ALUMINUM SULFATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.020 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE ALUMINUM SULFATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of aluminum sulfate.

NR 230.022 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT.

(2) Except as provided in subs. (3), (4), and (5), process wastewater pollutants may not be discharged to waters of the state.

(3) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of the precipitation attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

(4) During any calender month, a process wastewater impoundment may discharge a volume equivalent to whatever is the greater of the following:

(a) The difference between the precipitation for that month which falls within the impoundment and the evaporation for that month; or

(b) The difference between the mean precipitation for that month which falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established for the impoundment's location by the National climatic center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or as otherwise established if no monthly evaporation has been determined by the National Climatic Center.

(5) Any process wastewater dischargered according to sub. (4) shall comply with the following effluent limitations representing BPT:

Table 1

Aluminum Sulfate

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
TSS	50	25
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.023 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BAT.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3), process wastewater pollutants may not be discharged to waters of the state.

(3) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

NR 230.024 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), any new source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants waters of the state.

(2) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

NR 230.025 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any existing source subject to this which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achive the following PSES:

Table 2

Aluminum Sulfate

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Zinc	5.0	2.5

NR 230.026 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13 and sub. (2), any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.024.

SUBCHAPTER III - THE CALCIUM CARBIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.030 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CALCIUM CARBIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of calcium carbide in uncovered furnaces.

NR 230.032 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.033 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.034 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.036 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER IV - THE CALCIUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.040 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CALCIUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of calcium chloride by the brine extraction process.

NR 230.042 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 3

Calcium Chloride

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of calcium chloride	
TSS	0.016	0.0082
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.043 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.044 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.046 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER V - THE CALCIUM OXIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.050 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CALCIUM OXIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of calcium oxide.

NR 230.052 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT.

(2) Except as provided in subs. (3), (4), and (5), process wastewater pollutants may not be discharged to waters of the state.

(3) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

(4) During any calender month a process wastewater impoundment may discharge a volume equivalent to whatever is the greatest of the following:

(a) The difference between the precipitation for that month which falls within the impoundment and the evaporation for that month; or

(b) The difference between the mean precipitation for that month which falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established for the impoundment's location by the National climatic center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or as otherwise established if no monthly evaporation has been determined by the National Climatic Center.

(5) Any process wastewater discharged pursuant to sub. (4) shall comply with the following effluent limitations:

Table 4

Calcium Oxide

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
TSS	50	25
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.053 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BAT.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3), process wastewater pollutants may not be discharged to waters of the state.

(3) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

NR 230.054 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), any new source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

(2) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

NR 230.056 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.054.

SUBCHAPTER VI - THE CHLOR-ALKALI SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.060 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CHLOR-ALKALI SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of chlorine and either sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide by the diaphragm cell process and by the mercury cell process.

NR 230.062 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 5

Chlor-Alkali Mercury Cells

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of chlorine	
TSS	0.64	0.32
Mercury	0.00028	0.00014
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 6

Chlor-Alkali Diaphragm Cells

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of chlorine	
TSS	1.1	0.51
Copper	0.018	0.0070
Lead	0.026	0.010
Nickel	0.014	0.0056
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.063 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BAT:

Table 7

Chlor-Alkali Mercury Cells

BAT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of chlorine	
Mercury	0.00023	0.00010
Total residual chlorine	0.0032	0.0019

Table 8

Chlor-Alkali Diaphragm Cells

BAT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of chlorine	
Copper	0.012	0.0049
Lead	0.0059	0.0024
Nickel	0.0097	0.0037
Total residual chlorine	0.013	0.0079

NR 230.064 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

Table 9

Chlor-Alkali Mercury Cells

NSPS		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of chlorine	
TSS	0.64	0.32
Mercury	0.00023	0.00010
Total residual chlorine	0.0032	0.0019
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 10

Chlor-Alkali Diaphragm Cells

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of chlorine	
TSS	1.1	0.51
Lead	0.0047	0.0019
Total residual chlorine	0.013	0.0079
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.066 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 11

Chlor-Alkali Diaphragm Cells(1)

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Copper	2.1	0.80
Lead	2.9	1.1
Nickel	1.6	0.64

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSES shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.062 for copper, lead, and nickel.

NR 230.066 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSNS:

Table 12

Chlor-Alkali Mercury Cells(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Mercury	0.11	0.048

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.064 for mercury.

Table 13

Chlor-Alkali Diaphragm Cells(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Lead	0.53	0.21

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.064 for lead.

NR 230.067 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter using the mercury cell process shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.062 for TSS and pH for chlor-alkali mercury cells.

SUBCHAPTER VIII - THE HYDROFUORIC ACID SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.080 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE HYDROFUORIC ACID SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of hydrofluoric acid.

NR 230.082 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 14

Hydrofluoric Acid

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of hydrofluoric acid	
TSS	11.0	5.3
Fluoride	6.1	2.9
Nickel	0.036	0.011
Zinc	0.12	0.036
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.083 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BAT:

Table 15

Hydrofluoric Acid

	BAT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of hydrofluoric acid	
Fluoride	3.4	1.6
Nickel	0.020	0.0060
Zinc	0.072	0.022

NR 230.084 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

Table 16

Hydrofluoric Acid

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of hydrofluoric acid	
TSS	6.0	3.0
Fluoride	3.4	1.6
Nickel	0.020	0.0060
Zinc	0.072	0.022
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.086 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSNS:

Table 17

Hydrofluoric Acid(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Fluoride	100	50
Nickel	0.66	0.20
Zinc	2.2	0.66

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the standards set forth in s. NR 230.084 for fluoride, nickel, and zinc.

SUBCHAPTER IX - THE HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.090 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of hydrogen peroxide by the electrolytic process and by the oxidation of alkyl hydroanthraquinones.

NR 230.092 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 18

Hydrogen Peroxide Organic Process

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of 100% hydrogen peroxide solution	
TSS	0.80	0.40
TOC	0.44	0.22
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 19

Hydrogen Peroxide Electrolyte Process

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of 100% hydrogen peroxide solution	
TSS	0.0050	0.0025
Cyanide A	0.00040	0.00020
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

SUBCHAPTER XI - THE POTASSIUM METAL SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.110 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE POTASSIUM METAL SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of potassium metal.

NR 230.112 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.113 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.114 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.116 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER XII - THE POTASSIUM DICHROMATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.120 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE POTASSIUM DICHROMATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of potassium dichromate.

NR 230.122 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.123 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.124 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.125 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 20

Potassium Dichromate

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Hexavalent chromium	0.25	0.090
Total Chromium	3.0	1.0

NR 230.126 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER XIII - THE POTASSIUM SULFATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.130 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE POTASSIUM SULFATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of potassium sulfate.

NR 230.132 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT.

(2) Except as provided in subs. (3), (4), and (5), process wastewater pollutants may not be discharged to waters of the state.

(3) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

(4) During any calender month, a process wastewater impoundment may discharge a volume equivalent to the greater of the following:

(a) The difference between the precipitation for that month which falls within the impoundment and the evaporation for that month;

(b) The difference between the mean precipitation for that month which falls within the impoundment and the mean evaporation for that month as established by the National climatic center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the impoundment's location or as otherwise established if no monthly evaporation has been determined by the National Climatic Center.

(5) Any process wastewater discharged pursuant to sub. (4) shall comply with the following limitations:

Table 21

Potassium Sulfate

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
TSS	50	25
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.133 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BAT.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3), process wastewater pollutants may not be discharged to waters of the state.

(3) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

NR 230.134 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), any new source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

(2) If a process wastewater impoundment is designed, constructed, and operated to contain the precipitation from the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event as established for the impoundment's location by the National Climatic Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the impoundment may discharge a volume of process wastewater equivalent to the volume of precipitation which falls within the impoundment in excess of that attributable to the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, when such an event occurs.

NR 230.136 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.134.

SUBCHAPTER XIV - THE SODIUM BICARBONATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.140 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE SODIUM BICARBONATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of sodium bicarbonate.

NR 230.142 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.143 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.144 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.146 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER XVI - THE SODIUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.160 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE SODIUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of sodium chloride by the solution brine mining process and by the solar evaporation process.

NR 230.162 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE.

(1) SOLAR EVAPORATION. (a) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32 and par. (b), any existing point source subject to this subchapter which uses the solar evaporation procedure may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

(b) If no additional pollutants are added to the bitterns during production of sodium chloride, unused bitterns may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

(2) SOLUTION BRINE MINING. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter which uses the solution brine mining process shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 22

Sodium Chloride Brine Mining Process

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium chloride	
TSS	0.34	0.17
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.163 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE.

(1) SOLAR EVAPORATION. (a) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32 and par. (b), any existing point source subject to this subchapter which uses the solar evaporation procedure may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

(b) If no additional pollutants are added to the bitterns during production of sodium chloride, unused bitterns may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

NR 230.164 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

(1) SOLAR EVAPORATION. (a) Except as provided in sub. (b), any new source subject to this subchapter which uses the solar evaporation process may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

(b) If no additional pollutants are added to the bitterns during production of sodium chloride, unused bitterns may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

(2) SOLUTION BRINE MINING. Any new source subject to this subchapter which uses the solution brine mining process may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.166 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and shall achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.164.

SUBCHAPTER XVII - THE SODIUM DICHROMATE AND SODIUM SULFATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.170 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE SODIUM DICHROMATE AND SOLDIUM SULFATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of sodium dichromate and byproduct sodium sulfate.

NR 230.172 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 23

Sodium Dichromate

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium dichromate	
TSS	0.44	0.22
Hexavalent Chromium	0.00090	0.00050
Total Chromium	0.0088	0.0044
Nickel	0.0068	0.0034
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.173 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.172 for total chromium, hexavalent chromium, and nickel.

NR 230.174 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.172.

NR 230.176 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and shall achieve the following PSNS:

Table 24

Sodium Dichromate(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium dichromate	
Total Chromium	1.0	0.50
Hexavalent Chromium	0.11	0.060
Nickel	0.80	0.40

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the standards set forth in s. NR 230.172 for total chromium, hexavalent chromium, and nickel.

NR 230.177 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.172 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER XX - THE SODIUM SULFITE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.200 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE SODIUM SULFITE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of sodium sulfite by reacting sulfur dioxide with sodium carbonate.

NR 230.202 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 25

Sodium Sulfite

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium sulfite	
TSS	0.032	0.016
COD	3.4	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.203 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BAT:

Table 26

Sodium Sulfite

	BAT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium sulfite	
Chromium	0.0020	0.00063
Zinc	0.0051	0.0015
COD	3.4	1.7

NR 230.204 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

Table 27

Sodium Sulfite

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium sulfite	
TSS	0.032	0.016
Chromium	0.0020	0.00063
Zinc	0.0051	0.0015
COD	3.4	1.7
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.206 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and shall achieve the following PSNS:

Table 28

Sodium Sulfite

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Chromium	1.3	0.42
Zinc	3.4	1.2
COD	1260	630

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the standards set forth in s. NR 230.204 for total chromium, total zinc, and COD.

SUBCHAPTER XXII - THE TITANIUM DIOXIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.220 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE TITANIUM DIOXIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of titanium dioxide by the sulfate process, the chloride process, and the chloride-ilmenite process.

NR 230.222 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 29

Titanium Dioxide Sulfate Process

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of titanium dioxide	
TSS	140	38
Chromium	0.48	0.21
Nickel	0.29	0.14
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 30

Titanium Dioxide Chloride Process

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of titanium dioxide	
TSS	23	6.4
Chromium	0.057	0.030
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 31

Titanium Dioxide Chloride-Ilmenite Process

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of titanium dioxide	
TSS	35	9.6
Chromium	0.12	0.053
Nickel	0.072	0.035
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.223 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.222 for chromium and nickel.

NR 230.224 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

Table 32

Titanium Dioxide Sulfate Process

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of titanium dioxide	
TSS	110	30
Iron	4.1	1.2
Chromium	0.27	0.14
Nickel	0.18	0.095
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 33

Titanium Dioxide Chloride Process

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of titanium dioxide	
TSS	14	4.0
Iron	0.52	0.16
Chromium	0.023	0.012
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 34

Titanium Dioxide Chloride-Ilmenite Process

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of titanium dioxide	
TSS	8.4	2.4
Iron	0.32	0.096
Chromium	0.014	0.0072
Nickel	0.020	0.010
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.226 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and shall achieve the following PSNS:

Table 34

Titanium Dioxide Sulfate Process(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Iron	8.5	2.5
Chromium	0.57	0.30
Nickel	0.38	0.20

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the standards set forth in s. NR 230.224 for chromium, iron, and nickel.

Table 35

Titanium Dioxide Chloride Process(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Iron	5.3	1.6
Chromium	0.23	0.12

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the standards set forth in s. NR 230.224 for chromium, iron, and nickel.

Table 36

Titanium Dioxide Chloride-Ilmenite Process(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Iron	5.3	1.6
Chromium	0.23	0.12
Nickel	0.33	0.17

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the standards set forth in s. NR 230.224 for chromium, iron, and nickel.

NR 230.227 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.222 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER XXIII - THE ALUMINUM FLUORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.230 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE ALUMINUM FLUORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of aluminum fluoride by the dry process in which partially dehydrated alumina hydrate is reacted with hydrofluoric acid gas.

NR 230.232 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 37

Aluminum Fluoride

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of aluminum fluoride	
TSS	2.4	1.2
Fluoride	1.3	0.63
Chromium	0.015	0.0045
Nickel	0.0079	0.0024
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.233 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.232 for fluoride, chromium, and nickel.

NR 230.234 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.232.

NR 230.237 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32 any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.232 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER XXIV - THE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.240 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of ammonium chloride by the reaction of anhydrous ammonia with hydrogen chloride gas and by the recovery process from Solvay process wastes.

NR 230.241 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subcategory:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.2415 REGULATION OF CONTAMINATED NONPROCESS WASTEWATER. Contaminated nonprocess wastewater shall be regulated as process wastewater unless all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has occurred.

NR 230.242 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter which reacts anhydrous ammonia with hydrogen gas may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

(2) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter which uses the recovery process from Solvay process wastes shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 38

Ammonium Chloride

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of ammonium chloride	
Ammonia (as N)	8.8	4.4
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

SUBCHAPTER XXVII - THE BORAX SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.270 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE BORAX SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of borax by the ore mining process and by the Trona process.

NR 230.272 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state, but residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally drawn.

NR 230.276 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.272.

SUBCHAPTER XXVIII - THE BORIC ACID SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.280 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE BORIC ACID SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of boric acid from ore mined borax and from borax produced by the the Trona process.

NR 230.282 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter which uses borax made by the Trona process may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into waters of the state, but residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

(2) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter which uses ore mined borax shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 39

Boric Acid Ore Mined Borax Process

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of boric acid	
Arsenic	0.0028	0.0014
TSS	0.14	0.07
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

SUBCHAPTER XXIX - THE BROMINE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.290 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE BROMINE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of bromine by the brine mining process and by the Trona process.

NR 230.292 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state, but residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the body of water from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

NR 230.296 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.292.

SUBCHAPTER XXX - THE CALCIUM CARBONATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.300 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CALCIUM CARBONATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of calcium carbonate by the milk of lime process and by the recovery process from Solvay process wastes.

NR 230.302 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 40

Calcium Carbonate Milk Of Lime Process

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of calcium carbonate	
TSS	0.56	0.28
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 41

Calcium Carbonate Solvay Recovery Process

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of calcium carbonate	
TSS	1.16	0.58
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

SUBCHAPTER XXXI - THE CALCIUM HYDROXIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.310 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CALCIUM HYDROXIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of calcium hydroxide by the lime slaking process.

NR 230.311 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subcategory:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, if all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has occurred.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.312 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into waters of the state.

NR 230.316 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER XXXIII - THE CARBON MONOXIDE AND BYPRODUCT HYDROGEN SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.330 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CARBON MONOXIDE AND BYPRODUCT HYDROGEN SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of carbon monoxide and byproduct hydrogen by the reforming process.

NR 230.332 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 42

Carbon Monoxide and Byproduct Hydrogen

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of carbon monoxide and hydrogen	
COD	0.50	0.25
TSS	0.12	0.060
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

SUBCHAPTER XXXIV - THE CHROME PIGMENTS SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.340 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CHROME PIGMENTS SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of chrome yellow, chrome orange, molybdate chrome orange, anhydrous and hydrous chromium oxide, chrome green, and zinc yellow.

NR 230.342 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 43

Chrome Pigments

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of chrome pigments	
TSS	9.1	3.8
Chromium	0.31	0.13
Lead	0.36	0.15
Zinc	0.31	0.13
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.343 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve limitations set forth in s. NR 230.342 for chromium, lead, and zinc.

NR 230.344 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.342.

NR 230.345 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. (1) Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14 and sub. (2), any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 44

Chrome Pigments(1)

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Chromium	2.9	1.2
Lead	3.4	1.4
Zinc	2.9	1.2

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSES shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.342 for chromium, lead, and zinc.

(2) Existing sources which annually introduce less than 210,000 cubic meters (55 million gallons) of chrome pigments process wastewater into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211.

NR 230.346 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.345.

NR 230.347 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.342 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER XXXV - THE CHROMIC ACID SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.350 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CHROMIC ACID SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of chromic acid by facilities which also manufacture sodium dichromate.

NR 230.352 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.172.

NR 230.356 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.172.

SUBCHAPTER XXXVI - THE COPPER SALTS SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.360 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE COPPER SALTS SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of copper salts, such as copper sulfate, copper chloride, copper iodide, copper nitrate, and copper carbonate.

NR 230.362 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 45

Copper Sulfate, Copper Chloride, Copper Iodide, and Copper Nitrate

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of copper salts	
TSS	0.069	0.023
Copper	0.0030	0.0010
Nickel	0.0060	0.0020
Selenium	0.0015	0.00050
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 46

Copper Carbonate

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of copper salts	
TSS	4.2	1.4
Copper	0.19	0.064
Nickel	0.37	0.12
Selenium	0.093	0.031
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.363 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve limitations set forth in s. NR 230.362 for copper, nickel, and selenium.

NR 230.364 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.362.

NR 230.365 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any new source subject to the copper salts subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 47

Copper Sulfate, Copper Chloride, Copper Iodide, Copper Nitrate, and Copper Carbonate(1)

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Copper	3.2	1.1
Nickel	6.4	2.1
Selenium	1.6	0.53

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSES shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.362 for copper, nickel, and selenium.

NR 230.366 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.365.

NR 230.367 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.362 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER XXXVIII - THE FERRIC CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.380 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE FERRIC CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of ferric chloride from pickle liquor.

NR 230.381 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subcategory:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.3815 REGULATION OF CONTAMINATED NONPROCESS WASTEWATER. Contaminated nonprocess wastewater shall be regulated as process wastewater unless all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has occurred.

NR 230.382 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into waters of the state.

NR 230.385 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and NR 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 48

Ferric Chloride

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Total Chromium	3.0	1.0
Hexavalent Chromium	0.25	0.09
Copper	1.0	0.50
Nickel	2.0	1.0
Zinc	5.0	2.5

NR 230.386 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER XL - THE FLUORINE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.400 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE FLUORINE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of fluorine by the liquid hydrofluoric acid electrolysis process.

NR 230.401 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subcategory:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.4015 REGULATION OF CONTAMINATED NONPROCESS WASTEWATER. Contaminated nonprocess wastewater shall be regulated as process wastewater unless all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has occurred.

NR 230.402 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into waters of the state.

NR 230.406 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER XLI - THE HYDROGEN SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.410 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE HYDROGEN SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of hydrogen as a refinery byproduct.

NR 230.411 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subchapter:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, if all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has been occurred.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.412 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into waters of the state, except as provided in s. NR 279.

SUBCHAPTER XLII - THE HYDROGEN CYANIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 236.420 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE HYDROGEN CYANIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of hydrogen cyanide by the Andrussow process.

NR 230.422 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 49

Hydrogen Cyanide

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of hydrogen cyanide	
TSS	8.6	3.2
Cyanide A	0.10	0.021
Total cyanide	0.65	0.23
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 10.5

NR 230.423 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BAT:

Table 50

Hydrogen Cyanide

	BAT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of hydrogen cyanide	
Cyanide A	0.10	0.021
Total cyanide	0.65	0.23
Total residual chlorine	0.086	0.051

NR 230.424 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

Table 51

Hydrogen Cyanide

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of hydrogen cyanide	
TSS	8.6	3.2
Cyanide A	0.10	0.021
Total cyanide	0.65	0.23
Total residual chlorine	0.086	0.051
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 10.5

NR 230.426 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSNS:

Table 52

Hydrogen Cyanide(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Cyanide A	1.7	0.36
Total cyanide	11	4.0

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSNS shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.424 for cyanide A and total cyanide.

NR 230.427 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.422 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER XLIII - THE IODINE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.430 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE IODINE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of iodine.

NR 230.431 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subchapter:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, if all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has been occurred.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.432 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into waters of the state.

NR 230.436 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER XLIV - THE LEAD MONOXIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.440 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE LEAD MONOXIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of lead monoxide.

NR 230.441 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subcategory:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.4415 REGULATION OF CONTAMINATED NONPROCESS WASTEWATER. Contaminated nonprocess wastewater shall be regulated as process wastewater unless all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has occurred.

NR 230.442 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into waters of the state.

NR 230.445 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and NR 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 53

Lead Monoxide

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Lead	2.0	1.0

NR 230.446 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER XLV - THE LITHIUM CARBONATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.450 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE LITHIUM CARBONATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of lithium carbonate by the Trona process and from spodumene ore.

NR 230.452 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. (1) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter which uses the Trona process may not discharge process wastewater pollutants to waters of the state, but residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the water body from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

(2) Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter which uses spodumene ore shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 54

Lithium Carbonate From Spodumene Ore

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of lithium carbonate	
TSS	2.7	0.90
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

SUBCHAPTER XLVII - THE NICKEL SALTS SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.470 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE NICKEL SALTS SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of nickel salts, such as nickel sulfate, nickel chloride, nickel nitrate, nickel fluoborate, and nickel carbonate.

NR 230.472 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 55

Nickel Sulfate, Nickel Chloride, Nickel Nitrate, and Nickel Fluorborate

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of nickel salts	
TSS	0.096	0.032
Nickel	0.0060	0.0020
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 56

Nickel Carbonate

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of nickel carbonate	
TSS	17	5.6
Nickel	1.1	0.35
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.473 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction obtainable by the application of BAT:

Table 57

Nickel Sulfate, Nickel Chloride, Nickel Nitrate, and Nickel Fluorborate

BAT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of nickel salts	
Copper	0.00074	0.00024
Nickel	0.00074	0.00024

Table 58

Nickel Carbonate

BAT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of nickel carbonate	
Copper	0.13	0.042
Nickel	0.13	0.042

NR 230.474 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

Table 59

Nickel Sulfate, Nickel Chloride, Nickel Nitrate, and Nickel Fluorborate

NSPS		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of nickel salts	
TSS	0.096	0.032
Copper	0.00074	0.00024
Nickel	0.00074	0.00024
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Table 60

Nickel Carbonate

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of nickel carbonate	
TSS	17	5.6
Copper	0.13	0.042
Nickel	0.13	0.042
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.475 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 61

Nickel Sulfate, Nickel Chloride, Nickel Nitrate, Nickel Fluorborate and Nickel Carbonate(1)

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Copper	1.1	0.36
Nickel	1.1	0.36

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSES shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.473 for copper and nickel.

NR 230.476 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.475.

NR 230.477 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.472 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER IL - THE OXYGEN AND NITROGEN SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.490 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE OXYGEN AND NITROGEN SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of oxygen and nitrogen by air liquification.

NR 230.492 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 62

Oxygen and Nitrogen

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of oxygen and nitrogen	
Oil and grease	0.0020	0.0010
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

SUBCHAPTER L - THE POTASSIUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.500 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE POTASSIUM CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of potassium chloride by the Trona process and by the mining process.

NR 230.502 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge wastewater pollutants to waters of the state, but residual brine and depleted liquor may be returned to the water body from which the process brine solution was originally withdrawn.

NR 230.506 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.502.

SUBCHAPTER LI - THE POTASSIUM IODIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.510 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE POTASSIUM IODIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of potassium iodide.

NR 230.512 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 63

Potassium Iodide

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of potassium iodide	
TSS	0.090	0.030
Sulfide	0.015	0.0050
Iron	0.015	0.0050
Barium	0.0090	0.0030
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

SUBCHAPTER LIII - THE SILVER NITRATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.530 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE SILVER NITRATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of silver nitrate.

NR 230.532 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 64

Silver Nitrate

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) Of silver nitrate	
Silver	0.0090	0.0030
TSS	0.069	0.023
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.535 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and NR 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 65

Silver Nitrate

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Silver	1.0	0.5

SUBCHAPTER LIV - THE SODIUM BISULFITE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.540 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE SODIUM BISULFITE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of sodium bisulfite.

NR 230.542 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of BPT:

Table 66

Sodium Bisulfite

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium bisulfite	
TSS	0.32	0.080
COD	3.8	0.95
Chromium	0.0020	0.00063
Zinc	0.0051	0.0015
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.543 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.542 for COD, Chromium, and Zinc.

NR 230.544 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.542.

NR 230.546 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSNS:

Table 67

Sodium Bisulfite(1)

	PSNS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Chromium	1.3	0.42

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSES shall be are the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.542 for chromium.

NR 230.547 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.542 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER LV - THE SODIUM FLUORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.550 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE SODIUM FLUORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of sodium fluoride by the anhydrous neutralization process and by the silico fluoride process.

NR 230.551 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subcategory:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.5515 REGULATION OF CONTAMINATED NONPROCESS WASTEWATER. Contaminated nonprocess wastewater shall be regulated as process wastewater unless all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has occurred.

NR 230.552 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge discharge wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.555 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and NR 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 68

Sodium Fluoride

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Fluoride	50	25

NR 230.556 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER LX - THE STANNIC OXIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.600 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE STANNIC OXIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of stannic oxide by the reaction of tin metal with air or oxygen.

NR 230.601 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subcategory:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.6015 REGULATION OF CONTAMINATED NONPROCESS WASTEWATER. Contaminated nonprocess wastewater shall be regulated as process wastewater unless all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has occurred.

NR 230.602 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.606 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER LXIII - THE ZINC SULFATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.630 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE ZINC SULFATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of zinc sulfate.

NR 230.631 SPECIALIZED DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to the terms used in this subcategory:

(1) "Contaminated nonprocess wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into incidental contact with any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

(2) "Incidental contact" means contact resulting from:

(a) Rainfall runoff;

(b) Accidental spills;

(c) Accidental leaks which are caused by failure of process equipment and which are repaired within the shortest reasonable time not to exceed 24 hours after discovery; and

(d) Discharges from safety showers and related personal safety equipment.

(3) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product, except for contaminated nonprocess wastewater.

(4) "Process wastewater pollutants" means pollutants present in the process wastewater.

NR 230.6315 REGULATION OF CONTAMINATED NONPROCESS WASTEWATER. Contaminated nonprocess wastewater shall be regulated as process wastewater unless all reasonable measures have been taken to prevent, reduce, and control incidental contact and to mitigate the effects of incidental contact after it has occurred.

NR 230.632 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter may not discharge discharge wastewater pollutants to waters of the state.

NR 230.636 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not discharge process wastewater pollutants into a POTW.

SUBCHAPTER LXIV - THE CADMIUM PIGMENTS AND SALTS SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.640 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CADMIUM PIGMENTS AND SALTS SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of cadmium pigments and salts, such as cadmium chloride, cadmium nitrate, and cadmium sulfate.

NR 230.642 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 69

Cadmium Pigments

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of cadmium pigments	
TSS	2.59	1.57
Cadmium	0.078	0.026
Selenium	0.11	0.037
Zinc	0.017	0.0092
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range 6.0 to 9.0

Table 70

Cadmium Salts

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of cadmium salts	
TSS	0.0016	0.001
Cadmium	0.0000487	0.0000162
Selenium	0.000070	0.000023
Zinc	0.0000104	0.0000058
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.643 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.642 for cadmium, selenium, and zinc.

NR 230.644 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.642.

NR 230.645 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 71

Cadmium Pigments and Salts(1)

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Cadmium	0.84	0.28
Selenium	1.1	0.40
Zinc	0.18	0.10

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSES shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.642 for cadmium, selenium, and zinc.

NR 230.646 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.645 for cadmium, selenium, and zinc.

NR 230.647 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.642 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER LXV - THE COBALT SALTS SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.650 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE COBALT SALTS SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of cobalt salts.

NR 230.652 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 72

Cobalt Salts

BPT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of cobalt salts	
TSS	0.0023	0.0014
Cobalt	0.0003	0.00012
Copper	0.00027	0.000083
Nickel	0.00027	0.000083
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) WIthin the range 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.653 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.652 for cobalt, copper, and nickel.

NR 230.654 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.652.

NR 230.655 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSES:

Table 73

Cobalt Salts(1)

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Cobalt	3.6	1.4
Copper	3.3	1.0
Nickel	3.3	1.0

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSES shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.652 for cobalt, copper, and nickel.

NR 230.656 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the standards set forth in s. NR 230.655 for cobalt, copper, and nickel.

NR 230.657 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.652 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER LXVI - THE SODIUM CHLORATE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.660 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE SODIUM CHLORATE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of sodium chlorate.

NR 230.662 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 74

Sodium Chlorate

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium chlorate	
TSS	0.12	0.068
Antimony	0.0086	0.0043
Chromium	0.0027	0.0014
Chlorine	0.0041	0.0024
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.663 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BAT:

Table 75

Sodium Chlorate

	BAT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium chlorate	
Antimony	0.0043	0.0022
Chromium	0.0017	0.00086
Chlorine	0.0041	0.0024

NR 230.664 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

Table 76

Sodium Chlorate

	NSPS	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	kg/kkg (pounds per 1,000 pounds) of sodium chlorate	
TSS	0.076	0.046
Antimony	0.0043	0.0022
Chromium	0.0017	0.00086
Chlorine	0.0041	0.0024
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.666 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the following PSNS:

Table 77

Sodium Chlorate(1)

	PSES	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Antimony	1.6	0.8
Chromium	0.64	0.32

(1) When a POTW finds that mass limitations are necessary, the PSES shall be the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.663 for antimony and chromium.

NR 230.667 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.662 for TSS and pH.

SUBCHAPTER LXVII - THE ZINC CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY

NR 230.670 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE ZINC CHLORIDE SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and the introduction of pollutants into POTWs from the production of zinc chloride.

NR 230.672 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT:

Table 77

Zinc Chloride

	BPT Effluent Limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
TSS	43	25
Arsenic	3.0	1.0
Zinc	11.4	3.8
Lead	1.8	0.6
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.673 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BAT:

Table 78

Zinc Chloride

BAT Effluent Limitations		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
Arsenic	3.0	1.0
Zinc	2.3	0.76
Lead	0.18	0.048

NR 230.674 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

Table 79

Zinc Chloride

NSPS		
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
Pollutant or pollutant property	milligrams per liter	
TSS	28	17
Arsenic	3.0	1.0
Zinc	2.3	0.76
Lead	0.18	0.048
pH	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range 6.0 to 9.0

NR 230.675 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISITNG SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.673.

NR 230.676 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a POTW shall comply with ch. NR 211 and achieve the limitations set forth in s. NR 230.673.

NR 230.677 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the effluent limitations set forth in s. NR 230.672 for TSS and pH.

NOTE: The Wisconsin administrative code corresponds to the code of federal regulations as cross referenced in the following table:

State Code	Corresponding Federal Regulation
s. NR 205.03	40 C.F.R. s. 401.11
s. NR 205.04	40 C.F.R. s. 401.11
ch. NR 211	40 C.F.R. Part 403
s. NR 211.03	40 C.F.R. s. 403.3
s. NR 211.13	40 C.F.R. s. 403.7
s. NR 211.14	40 C.F.R. s. 403.13
ch. NR 219	40 C.F.R. Part 136
ch. NR 230	40 C.F.R. Part 415
ch. NR 279	40 C.F.R. Part 419

The foregoing rules were approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on October 26, 1989.

The rules shall take effect the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register as provided in s. 227.22(2)(intro.), Stats.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin March 1, 1990

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By Carroll D. Besadny, Secretary

(SEAL)