

Pollutant	Method	Minimum level micrograms per liter (µg/L)
<i>tert</i> -Butyl Alcohol	1666	100
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	410.1, 410.2, 410.3, 410.4	( <sup>a</sup> )
Chlorobenzene	1624B	10
Chloroform	1624B	10
Chloromethane	1624B	50
Cyanide (Total)	335.1, 335.2, 335.3	( <sup>a</sup> )
Cyclohexane	1666	5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1625B	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	1624B	10
Diethylamine	1666, 1671	50,000
Diethyl Ether	1624B	50
N,N-Diethylacetamide	1665	50
N,N-Dimethylaniline	1665	10
Dimethylamine	1666, 1671	50,000
N,N-Dimethylformamide	1665	5
Dimethylsulfoxide	1666, 1671	20,000
1,4-Dioxane	1624B	50
Ethanol	1666, 1671( <sup>b</sup> )	3,180
Ethyl Acetate	1666	10
Ethylene Glycol	1666, 1671	100,000
Formaldehyde	1667	50
Formamide	1666, 1671	100,000
Furfural	1666, 1677	50
n-Heptane	1666	10
n-Hexane	1666	10
Isobutyraldehyde	1666, 1667	10
Isopropanol	1666	200
Isopropyl Acetate	1666	10
Isopropyl Ether	1666	5
Methanol	1666, 1671( <sup>a</sup> )	3,180
Methylamine	1666, 1671	50,000
Methyl Cellosolve	1666, 1671	20,000
Methylene Chloride	1624B	10
Methyl Formate	1666	100
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK)	1666	10
2-Methylpyridine	1624B, 1665	5
Petroleum Naptha (as n-pentane)	1666	10
Phenol	1625	10
Polyethylene Glucol 600	1673	1,000
n-Propanol	1666, 1671( <sup>b</sup> )	3,180
Pyridine	1665	5
Tetrahydrofuran	1666	20
Toluene	1624	10
Trichlorofluoromethane	1666	10
Triethylamine	1666, 1671	50,000
TSS	160.2	( <sup>a</sup> )
m,p-Xylene	1666	10
o-Xylene	1666	5

(<sup>a</sup>)—As specified in 40 CFR Part 136.

(<sup>b</sup>)—Method 1671 is modified ASTM Method D3695–88.

(h) *New source.* As defined in EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 122.2 and 122.29.

(i) *Nonconventional pollutants.* Pollutants that are neither conventional pollutants nor toxic pollutants.

(j) *Non-detect (ND) value.* A concentration-based measurement reported below the minimum level (see paragraph (g) of this section) that can be reliably measured by the analytical method for the pollutant.

(k) *Pilot-scale operation.* The trial operation of processing equipment, which is the intermediate stage between laboratory experimentation and full-scale operation in the development of a new process or product.

(l) *POTW.* Publicly owned treatment works, as defined at 40 CFR 403.3(o).

(m) *Process wastewater.* Any water that, 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. Process wastewater includes surface runoff from the immediate process area that has the potential to become contaminated.

(1) For the purposes of this part, the following materials are excluded from the definition of process wastewater, and the discharge of such materials must be regulated separately.

(i) Trimethyl silanol;

(ii) Any active anti-microbial materials;

(iii) Wastewater from imperfect fermentation batches; and

(iv) Process area spills.

(2) For purposes of this part, the following waters and wastewaters are excluded from the definition of process wastewater: noncontact cooling water, utility wastewaters, general site surface runoff, groundwater (e.g., contaminated groundwaters from on-site or off-site groundwater remediation projects), and other nonprocess water generated on site. The discharge of such waters and