ANEXO - II

PART 414—ORGANIC CHEMICALS, PLASTICS, AND SYNTHETIC FIBERS

Subpart A—General

Sec.

Subpart B—Rayon Fibers

Subpart C—Other Fibers

Subpart D—Thermoplastic Resins

Subpart E—Thermosetting Resins

Subpart F—Commodity Organic Chemicals

Subpart G—Bulk Organic Chemicals

Subpart H—Specialty Organic Chemicals

Subpart I—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment

Subpart J—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Do Not Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment

Subpart K—Indirect Discharge Point Sources

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304, 306, 307, and 501, Pub. L. 92-500, 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 95-217, 91 Stat. 156, Pub. L. 100-4, 101 Stat. 7 (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, and 1361).

SOURCE: 52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 414.10 General definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) Except as provided in this regulation, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in part 401 of this chapter shall apply to this part.

(b) *Pretreatment control authority* means:

(1) The POTW if the POTW's submission for its pretreatment program has been approved in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.11, or

(2) The Approval Authority if the submission has not been approved.

(c) *Priority pollutants* means the toxic pollutants listed in 40 CFR 401.15.

§ 414.11 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this part are applicable to process wastewater discharges from all establishments or portions of establishments that manufacture the organic chemicals, plastics, and synthetic fibers (OCPSF) products or product groups covered by subparts B through H of this regulation and are included within the following U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) major groups:

(1) SIC 2821—Plastic Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers,

(2) SIC 2823—Cellulosic Man-Made Fibers,

(3) SIC 2824—Synthetic Organic Fibers, Except Cellulosic,

(4) SIC 2865—Cyclic Crudes and Intermediates, Dyes, and Organic Pigments,

(5) SIC 2869—Industrial Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified.

(b) The provisions of this part are applicable to wastewater discharges from OCPSF research and development, pilot plant, technical service and laboratory bench scale operations if such operations are conducted in conjunction with and related to existing OCPSF manufacturing activities at the plant site.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the provisions of this part are not applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of OCPSF products if the products are included in the following SIC subgroups and have in the past been reported by the establishment under these subgroups and not under the SIC groups listed in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) SIC 2843085—bulk surface active agents;

(2) SIC 28914—synthetic resin and rubber adhesives;

(3) Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, not Elsewhere Classified:

(i) SIC 2899568—sizes, all types

Effluent characteristics	BPT effluent limitations [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	120	45
TSS	183	57
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 41844, Sept. 11, 1992]

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

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

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

§ 414.84 New source performance standards (NSPS).

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.9 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5	120	45
TSS	183	57
pH	(2)	(2)

[1] All units except pH are milligrams per liter.
[2] Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

§ 414.85 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

§ 414.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart I—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment

§ 414.90 Applicability; description of the subcategory of direct discharge point sources that use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the OCPSF products and product groups defined by § 414.11 from any point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment or installs end-of-pipe biological treatment to comply with BPT effluent limitations.

§ 414.91 Toxic pollutant effluent limitations and standards for direct discharge point sources that use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

(a)Any point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity

(mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b)In the case of chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and total cyanide, the discharge quantity (mass) shall be determined by multiplying the concentrations listed in the following table for these pollutants times the flow from metal-bearing waste streams for the metals and times the flow from cyanide bearing waste streams for total cyanide. The metal-bearing waste streams and cyanide-bearing waste streams are defined as those waste streams listed in Appendix A of this part, plus any additional OCPSF process wastewater streams identified by the permitting authority on a case-by-case basis as metal or cyanide bearing based upon a determination that such streams contain significant amounts of the pollutants identified above. Any such streams designated as metal or cyanide bearing must be treated independently of other metal or cyanide bearing waste streams unless the permitting authority determines that the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with the Appendix A waste streams will result in substantial reduction of these pollutants. This determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information.

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations BAT and NSPS[1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for for any monthly average
Acenaphthene	59	22
Acenaphthylene	59	22
Acrylonitrile	242	96
Anthracene	59	22
Benzene	138	37
Benzo(a)anthracene	59	22
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	61	23
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	59	22
Benzo(a)pyrene	61	23
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	279	103
Carbon Tetrachloride	38	18
Chlorobenzene	28	15
Chloroethane	268	104
Chloroform	46	21
2-Chlorophenol	98	31
Chrysene	59	22
Di-n-butyl phthalate	57	27
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	163	77
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	44	31
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	28	15
1,1-Dichloroethane	59	22
1,2-Dichloroethane	211	68
1,1-Dichloroethylene	25	16
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	54	21
2,4-Dichlorophenol	112	39
1,2-Dichloropropane	230	153
1,3-Dichloropropylene	44	29
Diethyl phthalate	203	81
2,4-Dimethylphenol	36	18
Dimethyl phthalate	47	19
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	277	78
2,4-Dinitrophenol	123	71
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	285	113
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	641	255
Ethylbenzene	108	32
Fluoranthene	68	25
Fluorene	59	22
Hexachlorobenzene	28	15
Hexachlorobutadiene	49	20
Hexachloroethane	54	21
Methyl Chloride	190	86
Methylene Chloride	89	40
Naphthalene	59	22
Nitrobenzene	68	27
2-Nitrophenol	69	41
4-Nitrophenol	124	72
Phenanthrene	59	22
Phenol	26	15
Pyrene	67	25
Tetrachloroethylene	56	22
Toluene	80	26
Total Chromium	2,770	1,110
Total Copper	3,380	1,450
Total Cyanide	1,200	420
Total Lead	690	320
Total Nickel	3,980	1,690
Total Zinc[2]	2,610	1,050
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	140	68
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	54	21
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	54	21
Trichloroethylene	54	21
Vinyl Chloride	268	104

[1] All units are micrograms per liter.

[2] Total Zinc for Rayon Fiber Manufacture that uses the viscose process and Acrylic Fiber Manufacture that uses the zinc chloride/solvent process is 6,796 µg/l and 3,325 µg/l for maximum for any one day and maximum for monthly average, respectively.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

Subpart J—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Do Not Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment

§ 414.100 Applicability; description of the subcategory of direct discharge point sources that do not use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the OCPSF products and product groups defined by § 414.11 from any point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and does not install end-of-pipe biological treatment to comply with BPT effluent limitations.

§ 414.101 Toxic pollutant effluent limitations and standards for direct discharge point sources that do not use end-of-pipe biological treatment.

(a)Any point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentartions in the following table.

(b) In the case of chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and total cyanide, the discharge quantity (mass) shall be determined by multiplying the concentrations listed in the following table for these pollutants times the flow from metal bearing waste streams for the metals and times the cyanide-bearing waste streams for total cyanide. The metal-bearing waste streams and cyanide-bearing waste streams are defined as those waste streams listed in Appendix A of this part, plus any additional OCPSF process wastewater streams identified by the permitting authority on a case-by-case basis as metal or cyanide bearing based upon a determination that such streams contain significant amounts of the pollutants identified above. Any such streams designated as metal or cyanide bearing must be treated independently of other metal or cyanide bearing waste streams unless the permitting authority determines that the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with the Appendix A waste streams will result in substantial reduction of these pollutants. This determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information.

Effluent characteristics	BAT effluent limitations and NSPS[1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
Acenaphthene	47	19
Acenaphthylene	47	19
Acrylonitrile	232	94
Anthracene	47	19
Benzene	134	57
Benzo(a)anthracene	47	19
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	48	20
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	47	19
Benzo(a)pyrene	48	20
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	258	95
Carbon Tetrachloride	380	142
Chlorobenzene	380	142
Chloroethane	295	110
Chloroform	325	111
Chrysene	47	19
Di-n-butyl phthalate	43	20
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	794	196
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	380	142
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	380	142
1,1-Dichloroethane	59	22
1,2-Dichloroethane	574	180
1,1-Dichloroethylene	60	22
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	66	25
1,2-Dichloropropane	794	196
1,3-Dichloropropylene	794	196
Diethyl phthalate	113	46
2,4-Dimethylphenol	47	19
Dimethyl phthalate	47	19
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	277	78
2,4-Dinitrophenol	4,291	1,207
Ethylbenzene	380	142
Fluoranthene	54	22
Fluorene	47	19
Hexachlorobenzene	794	196
Hexachlorobutadiene	380	142
Hexachloroethane	794	196
Methyl Chloride	295	110
Methylene Chloride	170	36
Naphthalene	47	19
Nitrobenzene	6,402	2,237
2-Nitrophenol	231	65
4-Nitrophenol	576	162
Phenanthrene	47	19
Phenol	47	19
Pyrene	48	20
Tetrachloroethylene	164	52
Toluene	74	28
Total Chromium	2,770	1,110
Total Copper	3,380	1,450
Total Cyanide	1,200	420
Total Lead	690	320
Total Nickel	3,980	1,690
Total Zinc[2]	2,610	1,050
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	794	196
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	59	22
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	127	32
Trichloroethylene	69	26
Vinyl Chloride	172	97

[1] All units are micrograms per liter.

[2] Total Zinc for Rayon Fiber Manufacture that uses the viscose process and Acrylic Fibers Manufacture that uses the zinc chloride/solvent process is 6,796 µg/l and 3,325 µg/l for maximum for any one day and maximum for monthly average, respectively.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 36893, July 9, 1993]

Subpart K—Indirect Discharge Point Sources

SOURCE: 58 FR 36893, July 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 414.110 Applicability; description of the subcategory of indirect discharge point sources.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the OCPSF products and product groups defined by § 414.11 from any indirect discharge point source.

§ 414.111 Toxic pollutant standards for indirect discharge point sources.

(a) Any point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quan-

ANEXO - IX

1284

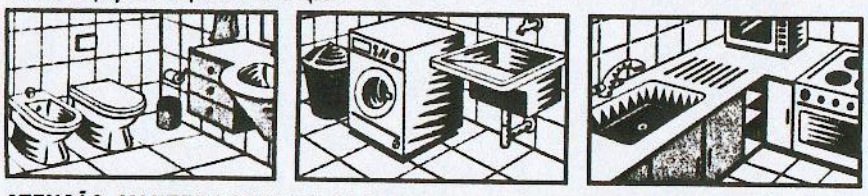
MAKRO KOLOR - 247-63E

O pinho original. Nenhum outro faz mais por você.

Pinho Sol

PINHO SOL foi cuidadosamente desenvolvido para desinfetar, limpar e perfumar. Sua fórmula exclusiva faz de PINHO SOL uma eficiente solução na guerra contra germes nocivos à saúde. Use-o diariamente. ***Antes de usar, leia as instruções do rótulo.***

MODO DE USAR: Puro: Para uma desinfecção perfeita, deixe-o agir em contato com a área por 10 minutos. **Diluído:** Use duas colheres de sopa (30 ml) por litro de água para limpeza geral de superfícies. **Lavagem de roupas:** Utilize um copo americano (200 ml) de Pinho Sol com sabão ou detergente em um tanque ou máquina de lavar cheios de água. **Manchas:** Basta umedecer a parte suja com Pinho Sol e colocar a peça na máquina ou no tanque.



ATENÇÃO: MANTER LONGE DO ALCANCE DE CRIANÇAS E ANIMAIS DOMÉSTICOS. Não ingerir. Evite inalação ou aspiração, contato com os olhos e pele. Não dê nada por via oral a uma pessoa inconsciente. Mantenha o produto em sua embalagem original. Não reutilize as embalagens vazias. Lave os objetos ou utensílios usados como medida, antes de reutilizá-los. **CUIDADOS:** Se ingerido, beber leite ou um copo de água e claras de ovos batidas. NÃO PROVOCAR VÔMITOS. Em caso de contato com os olhos ou pele, lave-os com água corrente por 15 minutos e se persistir a irritação, procure o médico, levando a embalagem ou o rótulo do produto. **Conservação:** Conservar a embalagem fechada e ao abrigo da luz solar direta e do calor. **Composição:** orto-Benzil para-Clorofenol.....0,75%, Formol (37%).....0,40%. Outros: Sabão, Óleo de Pinho, Solvente e Corante.

7 891024 191102

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CGC/MF 00.382.468/0020-50
Industria Brasileira
Resp. Téc.: Sérgio L. S. Leite
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Pinho Sol

500 ml

AÇÃO GERMICIDA BACTERICIDA

ANEXO - X

Cool Mint LISTERINE®

ANTISEPTIC

Kills germs that cause Bad Breath, Plaque & the gum disease Gingivitis

ADA ACCEPTED American Dental Association ®

250 mL (8.5 fl oz)

Do not use if printed Cool Mint LISTERINE band around cap is broken or missing.

07-0010-59

LISTERINE® COOL MINT ANTI-SÉPTICO BUCAL

O Anti-Séptico Bucal Listerine® Cool Mint mata os germes que causam o mau hálito, a placa bacteriana e gengivite. Seu sabor de menta assegura hálito puro e dá agradável sensação de refrescância.

Modo de Usar: Após a escovação, faça bochechos com 20 ml (1 tampa e 1/2) de Listerine® Cool Mint puro durante 30 segundos de manhã e à noite.

Precaução: Mantenha fora do alcance das crianças. Não administrar o produto a menores de 12 anos. Não engolir. Em caso de ingestão acidental procure assistência médica. Baixas temperaturas podem turvar o produto, porém sem alterar suas propriedades anti-sépticas. Estocar em temperatura ambiente de 15° a 30° C.

Para abrir a tampa: Retire o lacre plástico de segurança, iniciando pelo picote. Pressione os dois lados da tampa, nos espaços em alto relevo e gire, conforme mostra o desenho da tampa.

Para fechar: Gire a tampa até travar.

Ingredientes Ativos: Timol 0,064%, Eucaliptol 0,092%, Salicilato de Metila 0,060% e Mentol 0,042%. Contem: Água, Sorbitol líquido, Álcool 21,6%, Polaxamer 407, Ácido Benzoico, Essências de Menta e Hortelã, Sacarina Sódica, Citrato de Sódio, Ácido Cítrico e Corante Verde nº 3.

Responsável Técnico: Vagner [illegible] Pio - CRF-SP nº15106.

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07-0316-13

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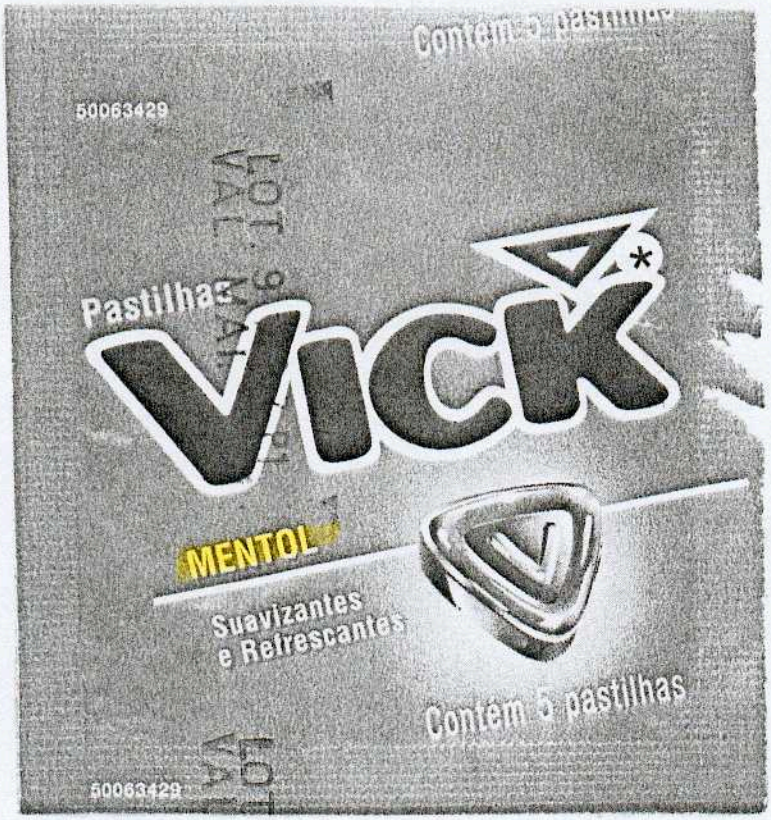
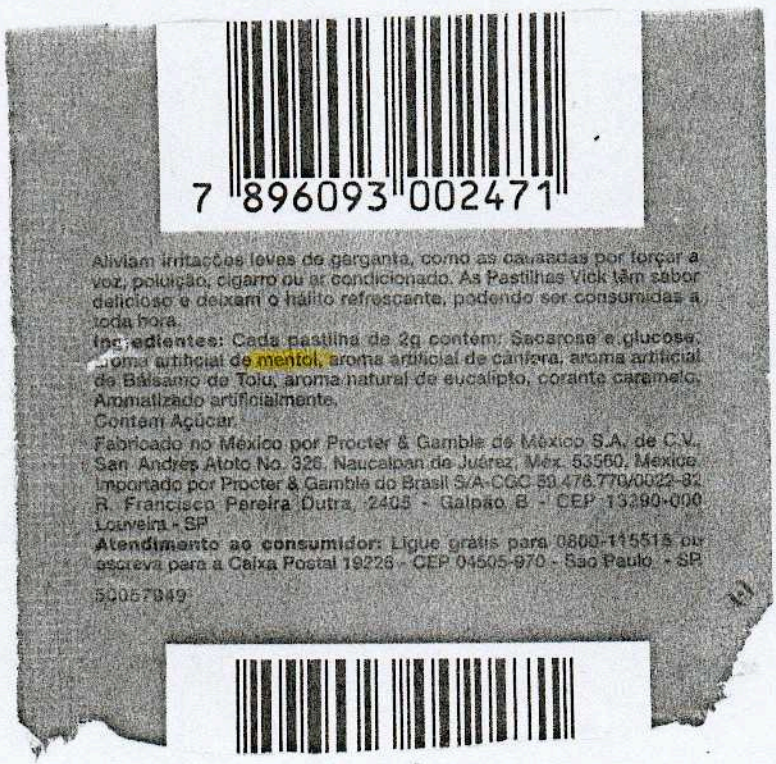
lote: 00839L

Listerine Anti-Septico Bucal
contem Timol (isopropil-3-metil fenol) 0,064% (640 mg/L)
e Mentol (hexa-hidro-isopropil-3-metil-fenol) 0,042% (420 mg/L)

ANEXO - XI





Pastilhas Vick aliviam irritações leves de garganta.
Contem MENTOL, que é Hexa-hidro-isopropil-3-metil-fenol.

ANEXO - XII

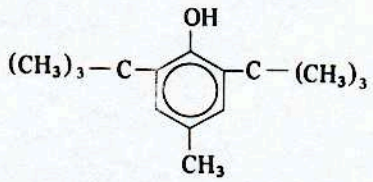
Manufacturers: organic chemical industry (347)
Users and formulations: oxidant, polymerization catalyst (347)
A. PROPERTIES: yellow crystals; m.w. 220.3; m.p. 65–67°C; v.d 7.6
C. WATER POLLUTION FACTORS:
–In river water: 0.001–0.011 ppm; in river sediment: 0.1–40 ppm (555)

2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-*p*-cresol *see* 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol

di-*n*-butylether *see* *n*-butylether

dibutylketone *see* 5-nonanone

2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol (2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-*p*-cresol; butylated hydroxytoluene; BHT; "ionol" CP-antioxidant; DBPC)



Use: antioxidant for petroleum products, jet fuels, rubber, plastics and food products; food packaging; animal feeds
A. PROPERTIES: m.w. 220.36; m.p. 69.85°C; b.p. 265°C; sp.gr. 1.048 at 20/4°C; solub. 0.4 mg/l at ±20°C; v.d. 7.6
C. WATER POLLUTION FACTORS:
–BOD_5: 0.51 NEN 3235-5.4 (277)
–COD: 2.27 NEN 3235-5.3 (277)
–Odor threshold: detection: 1.0 mg/l (998)
–Water and sediment quality: in river water: 0.001–0.002 ppm; in river sediment: 1–60 ppm (555)
D. BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS:
–Fish: goldfish: not toxic in saturated solution (0.4 mg/l) (277)
–Mammals: rat: acute oral LD_{50}: ±1800 mg/kg (277)

di-*n*-butylnitrosamine (DBN)
B. AIR POLLUTION FACTORS:
–Manmade sources:
emitted during the compounding, forming and curing operations of elastomeric parts by reaction of accelerators/stabilizers used such as zinc dibutyldithiocarbamate, nickel dibutyldithiocarbamate, and tetrabutylthioram polysulfide; emissions ranging from 15 to 120 g DBN/billion g rubber stock have been reported (1800)
D. BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS:
–Carcinogenicity: +
–Mutagenicity in the *Salmonella* test: +
015 revertant colonies/nmol
384 revertant colonies at 395 µg/plate (1883)

ANEXO - XIII

Margarina

INGREDIENTES: ÓLEO LÍQUIDO E HIDROGENADO DE MILHO, ÓLEOS VEGETAIS LÍQUIDOS E HIDROGENADOS, LEITE DESNATADO E/OU SORO DE LEITE EM PÓ, ÁGUA, SAL (1,9%). CONTÉM: 15.000 U.I. DE VITAMINA A POR kg DE PRODUTO FINAL, ACIDULANTE ÁCIDO LÁTICO, ANTIOXIDANTES ÁCIDO CÍTRICO E BHT, CONSERVADOR SORBATO DE POTÁSSIO E/OU BENZOATO DE SÓDIO, ESTABILIZANTES LECITINA DE SOJA E MONO E DIGLICERÍDEOS, CORANTE NATURAL DE URUCUM E CÚRCUMA OU IDÊNTICO AO NATURAL BETA-CAROTENO, AROMA ARTIFICIAL DE MANTEIGA.

250g

COM SAL

mila

Vem do milho.

SANTISTA ALIMENTOS

ANEXO - XIV

Margarina

(Gessy Lever)

BECEL CUIDA MELHOR DO SEU CORAÇÃO.

INGREDIENTES: ÁGUA, ÓLEOS VEGETAIS POLIINSATURADOS E ÓLEOS VEGETAIS LÍQUIDOS E HIDROGENADOS, SAL (1,1%), ESTABILIZANTES LECITINA DE SOJA E MONOGLICERIDEOS, ANTIOXIDANTES BHT E EDTA, ACIDULANTES ÁCIDOS LÁTICO E CÍTRICO, CONSERVADOR BENZOATO DE SÓDIO, CORANTES URUCUM E CÚRCUMA, VITAMINAS "A" (1500 UI / 100g) E "E" E AROMATIZANTE ARTIFICIAL. REGISTRO NO MS Nº 4.0158.0179

ANEXO - XV

Margarina

REGISTRO NO MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA / SIF / DIPOA SOB Nº 0015/3343. INGREDIENTES: ÓLEOS VEGETAIS LÍQUIDOS E HIDROGENADOS, LEITE DESNATADO E/OU SORO DE LEITE EM PÓ, ÁGUA, SAL (1,9%), 15.000 UI DE VITAMINA A POR KG DE PRODUTO FINAL, ESTABILIZANTES MONO E DIGLICERÍDEOS, GELATINA, ANTIOXIDANTES ÁCIDO CÍTRICO E BHT, CORANTE NATURAL DE URUCUM E CÚRCUMA OU IDÊNTICO AO NATURAL BETACAROTENO. MANTENHA RESFRIADO ATÉ 16ºC.

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Cada 100g de All Day contém:	
ENERGIA	540 kcal
LIPÍDIOS	60 g
PROTEÍNAS	0,1 g
GLICÍDIOS	0,1 g
FIBRA ALIMENTAR	0 g
VITAMINA A	1500 UI
COLESTEROL	0 mg

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ANEXO - ~~XVI~~

Margarina

margarina

QUALY - Sadia

cremosa

LIPÍDIOS 80%

INDÚSTRIA BRASILEIRA

MANTENHA RESFRIADO ATÉ +16°C

PESO LÍQ. 250g

Validade: na tampa

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São Paulo SP
Internet: www.sadia.com.br

INGREDIENTES: ÓLEOS VEGETAIS LÍQUIDOS E HIDROGENADOS, ÁGUA, LEITE EM PÓ DESNATADO, SAL, 15.000 U.I. DE VITAMINA A POR kg, ESTABILIZANTES: LECITINA DE SOJA (INS 322) E MONO E DIGLICERÍDIOS (INS 471), CONSERVADOR SORBATO DE POTÁSSIO (INS 202), ACIDULANTE ÁCIDO CÍTRICO (INS 330), CORANTES: BETA-CAROTENO (INS 160a (i)), CORANTE NATURAL DE URUCUM (INS 160b) E CÚRCUMA (INS 100), ANTIOXIDANTES: EDTA (INS 385) E BHT (INS 321) e AROMA.

ANEXO - XVII
LEGISLAÇÃO ESTADUAL DE CONTROLE DA POLUIÇÃO AMBIENTAL DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO.
DECRETO Nº 8.468 DE 8 DE SETEMBRO DE 1976.

§ 3º- Para as águas de Classe 4, visando a atender necessidades de jusante, a CETESB poderá estabelecer, em cada caso, limites a serem observados para lançamento de cargas poluidoras.

Art. 14 - Os limites de Demanda Bioquímica de Oxigênio (DBO), estabelecidos para as Classes 2 e 3, poderão ser elevados, caso o estudo de autodepuração do corpo receptor demonstre que os teores mínimos de Oxigênio Dissolvido (OD) previstos não serão desobedecidos em nenhum ponto do mesmo, nas condições críticas de vazão.

Art. 15 - Para efeitos deste Regulamento, consideram-se "Virtualmente Ausentes" teores desprezíveis de poluentes, cabendo à CETESB, quando necessário, quantificá-los caso por caso.

Art. 16 - Os métodos de análises devem ser os internacionalmente aceitos e especificados no "Standard Methods", última edição, salvo os constantes de normas específicas já aprovadas pela Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas - ABNT.

SEÇÃO II
Dos Padrões de Emissão

Art. 17 - Os efluentes de qualquer natureza somente poderão ser lançados nas águas interiores ou costeiras, superficiais ou subterrâneas, situadas no território do Estado, desde que não sejam considerados poluentes, na forma estabelecida no artigo 3º deste Regulamento.

Parágrafo único - A presente disposição aplica-se aos lançamentos feitos, diretamente, ou indiretamente, por fontes de poluição através de canalizações pública ou privada, bem como de outro dispositivo de transporte, próprio ou de terceiros.

Art. 18 - Os efluentes de qualquer fonte poluidora somente poderão ser lançados, direta ou indiretamente, nas coleções de água, desde que obedeçam às seguintes condições:

I - pH entre 5,0 (cinco inteiros), e 9,0 (nove inteiros);

II - temperatura inferior a 40°C (quarenta graus Celsius);

III - materiais sedimentáveis até 1,0 ml/l (um milímetro por litro) em teste de uma hora em "cone imhoff";

IV - Substâncias solúveis em hexana até 100 mg/l (cem miligramas por litro);

V - DBO 5 dias, 20°C no máximo de 60 mg/l (sessenta miligrama por litro). Este limite somente poderá ser ultrapassado no caso de efluentes de sistema de tratamento de águas residuárias que reduza a carga poluidora em termos de DBO 5 dias, 20°C do despejo em no mínimo 80% (oitenta por cento);

VI - concentrações máximas dos seguintes parâmetros:

a) Arsênico - 0,2 mg/l (dois décimos de miligrama por litro);
b) Bário -5,0 mg/l (cinco miligramas por litro);
c) Boro -5,0 mg/l (cinco miligramas por litro);
d) Cádmio - 0,2 mg/l (dois décimos de miligrama por litro);
e) Chumbo - 0,5 mg/l (cinco décimos de miligrama por litro);
f) Cianeto - 0,2 mg/l (dois décimos de miligrama por litro);
g) Cobre -1,0 mg/l (um miligrama por litro);
h) Cromo hexavalente - 0,1 mg/l (um décimo de miligrama por litro);
i) Cromo total - 5,0 mg/l (cinco miligramas por litro);
j) Estanho - 4,0 mg/l (quatro miligramas por litro);
k) Fenol - 0,5 mg/l (cinco décimos de miligrama por litro);
l) Ferro solúvel (Fe^{2+}) -15,0 mg/l (quinze miligramas por litro);
m) Fluoretos -10,0 mg/l (dez miligramas por litro);
n) Manganês solúvel (Mn^{2+}) -1,0 mg/l (um miligrama por litro);
o) Mercúrio - 0,01 mg/l (um centésimo de miligrama por litro);
p) Níquel - 2,0 mg/l (dois miligramas por litro);
q) Prata - 0,02 mg/l (dois centésimos de miligrama por litro);
r) Selênio - 0,02 mg/l (dois centésimos de miligrama por litro);
s) Zinco -5,0 mg/l (cinco miligramas por litro).

VII - outras substâncias, potencialmente prejudiciais, em concentrações máximas a serem fixadas, para cada caso, a critério da CETESB;