

Pt. 403, App. E

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-09 Edition)

- Latex Dipped, Latex-Extruded, and Latex-Molded Rubber³
 - Latex Foam⁴
 - Soap and Detergent Manufacturing* (40 CFR part 417)
 - Soap Manufacture by Batch Kettle
 - Fatty Acid Manufacture by Fat Splitting
 - Soap Manufacture by Fatty Acid Neutralization
 - Glycerine Concentration
 - Glycerine Distillation
 - Manufacture of Soap Flakes and Powders
 - Manufacture of Bar Soaps
 - Manufacture of Liquid Soaps
 - Manufacture of Spray Dried Detergents
 - Manufacture of Liquid Detergents
 - Manufacture of Dry Blended Detergents
 - Manufacture of Drum Dried Detergents
 - Manufacture of Detergent Bars and Cakes
 - Textile Mills* (40 CFR part 410)
 - Apparel manufacturing
 - Cordage and Twine
 - Padding and Upholstery Filling
 - Timber Products Processing* (40 CFR part 429)
 - Barking Process
 - Finishing Processes
 - Hardboard—Dry Process
- [51 FR 36372, Oct. 9, 1986]

APPENDIX E TO PART 403—SAMPLING PROCEDURES

I. COMPOSITE METHOD

A. It is recommended that influent and effluent operational data be obtained through 24-hour flow proportional composite samples. Sampling may be done manually or automatically, and discretely or continuously. If discrete sampling is employed, at least 12 aliquots should be composited. Discrete sampling may be flow proportioned either by varying the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot. All composites should be flow proportional to either the stream flow at the time of collection of the influent aliquot or to the total influent flow since the previous influent aliquot. Volatile pollutant aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis.

B. Effluent sample collection need not be delayed to compensate for hydraulic detention unless the POTW elects to include detention time compensation or unless the Approval Authority requires detention time compensation. The Approval Authority may require that each effluent sample is taken approximately one detention time later than the corresponding influent sample when fail-

³Footnote: Except for production attributed to chromic acid form-cleaning operations.

⁴Footnote: Except for production that generates zinc as a pollutant in discharge.

ure to do so would result in an unrepresentative portrayal of actual POTW operation. The detention period should be based on a 24-hour average daily flow value. The average daily flow should in turn be based on the average of the daily flows during the same month of the previous year.

II. GRAB METHOD

If composite sampling is not an appropriate technique, grab samples should be taken to obtain influent and effluent operational data. A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. The collection of influent grab samples should precede the collection of effluent samples by approximately one detention period except that where the detention period is greater than 24 hours such staggering of the sample collection may not be necessary or appropriate. The detention period should be based on a 24-hour average daily flow value. The average daily flow should in turn be based upon the average of the daily flows during the same month of the previous year. Grab sampling should be employed where the pollutants being evaluated are those, such as cyanide and phenol, which may not be held for an extended period because of biological, chemical or physical interaction which take place after sample collection and affect the results.

[49 FR 31225, Aug. 3, 1984]

APPENDIX F TO PART 403 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX G TO PART 403—POLLUTANTS ELIGIBLE FOR A REMOVAL CREDIT

I. REGULATED POLLUTANTS IN PART 503 ELIGIBLE FOR A REMOVAL CREDIT

Pollutants	Use or disposal practice		
	LA	SD	I
Arsenic	X	X	X
Beryllium .....	.....	.....	X
Cadmium	X	.....	X
Chromium .....	.....	X	X
Copper	X	.....	.....
Lead	X	.....	X
Mercury	X	.....	X
Molybdenum	X	.....	.....
Nickel	X	X	X
Selenium	X	.....	.....
Zinc	X	.....	.....
Total hydrocarbons ..	.....	.....	X ¹

Key:
 LA—land application.
 SD—surface disposal site without a liner and leachate collection system.
 I—firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator.

Environmental Protection Agency

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¹The following organic pollutants are eligible for a removal credit if the requirements for total hydrocarbons (or carbon monoxide) in subpart E in 40 CFR Part 503 are met when sewage sludge is fired in a sewage sludge incinerator: Acrylonitrile, Aldrin/Dieldrin(total), Benzene, Benzidine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Bromodichloromethane, Bromoethane, Bromoform, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlordane, Chloroform, Chloromethane, DDD, DDE, DDT, Dibromochloromethane, Dibutyl phthalate, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 1,3-dichloropropene, Diethyl phthalate, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 1,2-diphenylhydrazine, Di-n-butyl phthalate, Endosulfan, Endrin, Ethylbenzene, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobutadiene, Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta-hexachlorocyclohexane, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Hexachloroethane, Hydrogen cyanide, Isophorone, Lindane, Methylene chloride, Nitrobenzene, N-Nitrosodimethylamine, N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine, Pentachlorophenol, Phenol, Polychlorinated biphenyls, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Toluene, Toxaphene, Trichloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, and 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol.

II. ADDITIONAL POLLUTANTS ELIGIBLE FOR A REMOVAL CREDIT
 (Milligrams per kilogram—dry weight basis)

Pollutant	Use or disposal practice			
	LA	Surface disposal		I
		Unlined ¹	Lined ²	
Arsenic			³ 100	
Aldrin/Dieldrin (Total)	2.7			
Benzene	³ 16	140	3400	
Benzo(a)pyrene	15	³ 100	³ 100	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate		³ 100	³ 100	
Cadmium		³ 100	³ 100	
Chlordane	86	³ 100	³ 100	
Chromium (total)	³ 100		³ 100	
Copper		³ 46	100	1400
DDD, DDE, DDT (Total)	1.2	2000	2000	
2,4 Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid		7	7	
Fluoride	730			
Heptachlor	7.4			
Hexachlorobenzene	29			
Hexachlorobutadiene	600			
Iron	³ 78			
Lead		³ 100	³ 100	
Lindane	84	³ 28	³ 28	
Malathion		0.63	0.63	
Mercury		³ 100	³ 100	
Molybdenum		40	40	
Nickel			³ 100	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	2.1	0.088	0.088	
Pentachlorophenol	30			
Phenol		82	82	
Polychlorinated biphenyls	4.6	<50	<50	
Selenium		4.8	4.8	4.8
Toxaphene	10	³ 26	³ 26	
Trichloroethylene	³ 10	9500	³ 10	
Zinc		4500	4500	4500

¹ Active sewage sludge unit without a liner and leachate collection system.

² Active sewage sludge unit with a liner and leachate collection system.

³ Value expressed in grams per kilogram—dry weight basis.

Key: LA—land application.

I—incineration.

**PART 405—DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROCESSING POINT SOURCE
CATEGORY**

**Subpart A—Receiving Stations
Subcategory**

Sec.

- 405.10 Applicability; description of the receiving stations subcategory.
- 405.11 Specialized definitions.
- 405.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 405.13 [Reserved]
- 405.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 405.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 405.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 405.17 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart B—Fluid Products Subcategory

- 405.20 Applicability; description of the fluid products subcategory.
- 405.21 Specialized definitions.
- 405.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 405.23 [Reserved]
- 405.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 405.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 405.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 405.27 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

**Subpart C—Cultured Products
Subcategory**

- 405.30 Applicability; description of the cultured products subcategory.
- 405.31 Specialized definitions.
- 405.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 405.33 [Reserved]
- 405.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

- 405.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 405.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 405.37 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Subpart D—Buffer Subcategory

- 405.40 Applicability; description of the buffer subcategory.
- 405.41 Specialized definitions.
- 405.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 405.43 [Reserved]
- 405.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 405.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 405.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 405.47 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

**Subpart E—Cottage Cheese and Cultured
Cream Cheese Subcategory**

- 405.50 Applicability; description of the cottage cheese and cultured cream cheese subcategory.
- 405.51 Specialized definitions.
- 405.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
- 405.53 [Reserved]
- 405.54 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
- 405.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
- 405.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.
- 405.57 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

**Subpart F—Natural and Processed Cheese
Subcategory**

- 405.60 Applicability; description of the natural and processed cheese subcategory.
- 405.61 Specialized definitions.
- 405.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best