

## Environmental Protection Agency

## Pt. 403, App. D

### APPENDIXES A–C TO PART 403 [RESERVED]

### APPENDIX D TO PART 403—SELECTED INDUSTRIAL SUBCATEGORIES CONSIDERED DILUTE FOR PURPOSES OF THE COMBINED WASTESTREAM FORMULA

The following industrial subcategories are considered to have dilute wastestreams for purposes of the combined wastestream formula. They either were or could have been excluded from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to paragraph 8 of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et al. v. Costle Consent Decree for one or more of the following four reasons: (1) The pollutants of concern are not detectable in the effluent from the industrial user (paragraph 8(a)(iii)); (2) the pollutants of concern are present only in trace amounts and are neither causing nor likely to cause toxic effects (paragraph 8(a)(iii)); (3) the pollutants of concern are present in amounts too small to be effectively reduced by technologies known to the Administrator (paragraph 8(a)(iii)); or (4) the wastestream contains only pollutants which are compatible with the POTW (paragraph 8(b)(i)). In some instances, different rationales were given for exclusion under paragraph 8. However, EPA has reviewed these subcategories and has determined that exclusion could have occurred due to one of the four reasons listed above.

This list is complete as of October 9, 1986. It will be updated periodically for the convenience of the reader.

*Auto and Other Laundries* (40 CFR part 444)  
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning  
Coin-Operated Laundries and Dry Cleaning  
Diaper Services  
Dry Cleaning Plants except Rug Cleaning  
Industrial Laundries  
Laundry and Garment Services, Not Elsewhere Classified  
Linen Supply  
Power Laundries, Family and Commercial  
*Electrical and Electronic Components*<sup>1</sup> (40 CFR part 469)  
Capacitors (Fluid Fill)  
Carbon and Graphite Products  
Dry Transformers  
Ferrite Electronic Devices  
Fixed Capacitors  
Fluorescent Lamps  
Fuel Cells  
Incandescent Lamps  
Magnetic Coatings  
Mica Paper Dielectric

<sup>1</sup>The Paragraph 8 exemption for the manufacture of products in the Electrical and Electronic Components Category is for operations not covered by Electroplating/Metal Finishing pretreatment regulations (40 CFR parts 413/433).

Motors, Generators, Alternators  
Receiving and Transmitting Tubes  
Resistance Heaters  
Resistors  
Switchgear  
Transformer (Fluid Fill)  
*Metal Molding and Casting* (40 CFR part 464)  
Nickel Casting  
Tin Casting  
Titanium Casting  
*Gum and Wood Chemicals* (40 CFR part 454)  
Char and Charcoal Briquets  
*Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing* (40 CFR part 415)  
Ammonium Chloride  
Ammonium Hydroxide  
Barium Carbonate  
Calcium Carbonate  
Carbon Dioxide  
Carbon Monoxide and Byproduct Hydrogen  
Hydrochloric Acid  
Hydrogen Peroxide (Organic Process)  
Nitric Acid  
Oxygen and Nitrogen  
Potassium Iodide  
Sodium Chloride (Brine Mining Process)  
Sodium Hydrosulfide  
Sodium Hydrosulfite  
Sodium Metal  
Sodium Silicate  
Sodium Thiosulfate  
Sulfur Dioxide  
Sulfuric Acid  
*Leather* (40 CFR part 425)  
Gloves  
Luggage  
*Paving and Roofing* (40 CFR part 443)  
Asphalt Concrete  
Asphalt Emulsion  
Linoleum  
Printed Asphalt Felt  
Roofing  
*Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard, and Builders' Paper and Board Mills* (40 CFR parts 430 and 431)  
Groundwood-Chemi-Mechanical  
*Rubber Manufacturing* (40 CFR part 428)  
Tire and Inner Tube Plants  
Emulsion Crumb Rubber  
Solution Crumb Rubber  
Latex Rubber  
Small-sized General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants,<sup>2</sup>  
Medium-sized General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants<sup>2</sup>  
Large-sized General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants<sup>2</sup>  
Wet Digestion Reclaimed Rubber  
Pan, Dry Digestion, and Mechanical Reclaimed Rubber

<sup>2</sup>Footnote: Except for production attributed to lead-sheathed hose manufacturing operations.

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

- Latex Dipped, Latex-Extruded, and Latex-Molded Rubber<sup>3</sup>
  - Latex Foam<sup>4</sup>
  - 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-

<sup>3</sup>Footnote: Except for production attributed to chromic acid form-cleaning operations.

<sup>4</sup>Footnote: 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 <sup>1</sup>

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.