Environmental Protection Agency

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 (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

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
Gun 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 Hydrosulphide
Sodium Hydrosulphite
Sodium Metal
Sodium Silicate
Sodium Thiosulphate
Sulfur Dioxide

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
Medium-sized General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants
Large-sized General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants
Wet Digestion Reclaimed Rubber
Pan, Dry Digestion, and Mechanical Reclaimed Rubber

Footnote: Except for production attributed to lead-sheathed hose manufacturing operations.
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 failure 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 on 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.

APPENDIX F TO PART 403 [RESERVED]

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutants</th>
<th>Use or disposal practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Chromium</td>
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<td>Selenium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hydrocarbons</td>
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</table>

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.