Water Treatment Facility in Owatonna, Minnesota and is subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard other than one codified at 40 CFR part 414, the City of Owatonna may authorize the Participating Industrial User to forego sampling of a pollutant if the Participating Industrial User has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors, including a comparison of three years of effluent data with background data, that the pollutant is not expected to be present in quantities greater than the background influent concentration to the industrial process, and the Participating Industrial User certifies on each report, with the following statement, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the Participating Industrial User. The following statement is to be included as a comment to the periodic reports required by § 403.12(e):

''Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the pretreatment standard for 40 CFR ____, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the raw materials, industrial processes, and potential by-products have not contributed this pollutant to the wastewaters since filing of the last periodic report under 40 CFR 403.12(e).''

(e) If the average daily loading from the Participating Industrial Users to the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility is equal to or less than 0.68 pounds per day of chromium, 0.25 pounds per day of copper, 1.17 pounds per day of nickel, and 1.01 pounds per day of zinc, Owatonna may authorize a categorical Participating Industrial User to satisfy the reporting requirements of § 403.12(e) with an annual report provided on a date specified by Owatonna, provided that the Participating Industrial User has no reasonable potential to violate a Pretreatment Standard for any pollutant for which reduced monitoring is being allowed, and has not been in Significant Noncompliance within the previous three years.

(f) The Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility in Owatonna, Minnesota shall post public notice of all Significant Noncompliance subject to the publication requirement in § 403.8(f)(2)(vii) at the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency website for a period of one year, as soon as practicable upon identifying the violations. In addition, the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility shall post an explanation of how Significant Noncompliance is determined, and a contact name and phone number for information regarding other, non-Significant Noncompliance violations. If a violation is not corrected within thirty (30) calendar days or results in pass through or interference at the Owatonna Waste Water Treatment Facility, publication must also be made in the format specified in § 403.8(f)(2)(vii).

(g) The provisions of this section shall expire on October 6, 2005.

[65 FR 59747, Oct. 6, 2000]

§ 403.20 Pretreatment Program Reinvention Pilot Projects Under Project XL.

The Approval Authority may allow any publicly owned treatment works (POTW) that has a final ''Project XL'' agreement to implement a Pretreatment Program that includes legal authorities and requirements that are different than the administrative requirements otherwise applicable under this part. The POTW must submit any such alternative requirements as a substantial program modification in accordance with the procedures outlined in § 403.18. The approved modified program must be incorporated as an enforceable part of the POTW's NPDES permit. The Approval Authority must include a reopener clause in the POTW's NPDES permit that directs the POTW to discontinue implementing the approved alternative requirements and resume implementation of its previously approved pretreatment program if the Approval Authority determines that the primary objectives of the Local Pilot Pretreatment Program are not being met or the ''Project XL'' agreement expires or is otherwise terminated.

[66 FR 50339, Oct. 3, 2001]

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[1] (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
- Swithchgear
- 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,[2]
- Medium-sided General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants[2]
- Large-sized General Molded, Extruded and Fabricated Rubber Plants[2]
- Wet Digestion Reclaimed Rubber
- Pan, Dry Digestion, and Mechanical Reclaimed Rubber

[1] 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).

[2] Footnote: Except for production attributed to lead-sheathed hose manufacturing operations.

Latex Dipped, Latex-Extruded, and Latex-Molded Rubber[3]
Latex Foam[4]
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 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 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.

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

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

[1] The 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, Idrin/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, Din-butyl phthalate, Endosulfan, Endrin, Ethylbenzene, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobutadiene, Alphahexachlorocyclohexane, 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.

[60 FR 54768, Oct. 25, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 42567, Aug. 4, 1999; 70 FR 60198, Oct. 14, 2005]