Sumner – Bonney Lake Joint Pretreatment Program
1104 Maple Street, Sumner, WA 98390
Office: (253) 299 - 5760

Sumner - Bonney Lake Joint Pretreatment Program

Non-Domestic Wastewater Discharge
Permit Application Instructions

General Instructions

1. Submit one application for each facility or site.
2. Use the document titled Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Instructions for guidance on completing the application.
3. Provide typed or neatly printed answers to all questions. Include the required attachments.
4. Is a section does not apply to your operation, indicate with an "N/A."
5. On those sections that apply to your business but for which you do not have the information requested, please provided an explanation.
6. Use additional pages, if needed.
7. There is no application fee. System Development Charges (SDCs) will be assessed, as applicable.
8. Send the completed, signed application and attachments to:

   City of Sumner Public Works Department
   Attn: Sumner - Bonney Lake Joint Pretreatment Program
   1104 Maple Street
   Sumner, WA 98390

Allow 16 to 20 weeks for permit preparation. If you have questions regarding this form or the permit application process, please call the SBL Joint Pretreatment Program at **(253) 299-5760** or email SBLpretreatment@sumnerwa.gov .

Section A: Site and Administrative Information

1. Addresses and Contacts

Applicant Business and / or Project Name. Enter the name or title of the business or project name.

Names of Owner and Operator. Enter the names of the persons or entities that own and operate the business or project.

Name of Site Discharging Wastewater. Enter the name of the site or building where wastewater will be discharged. If the site generates process wastewater but discharges or plans to discharge only domestic, check the box and then proceed directly to Section G – Certification.

Address of Site Discharging Wastewater. Enter the full street address of the site or building discharging wastewater. If the site does not have an assigned address, attach a map showing the location where wastewater will be discharged.

Business Mailing Address. Enter the full mailing address of the persons or entities that are responsible for wastewater discharge from the site. This address will be used for correspondence between the Control Authority and permittee.

Contact Name. Provide the names, job titles and contact information for persons who can be contacted regarding this application and the facilities discharging wastewater. Provide at least two names.

2. Nature of Business

Business Description. Briefly describe the business operations at the site including primary finished products or services.

Activities Producing Wastewater. Briefly describe operations at the site that contribute to industrial wastewater discharge. Also, describe operations where chemicals are used.

Reason for Applying for Wastewater Discharge Permit. Provide the main reason for the application. The most common reasons are:

- New facility plans to discharge wastewater
- Existing unpermitted facility plans to discharge wastewater
- New or existing facility is identified as a Categorical User
- Existing permitted facility plans to discharge a new wastewater stream
- Existing permitted facility is renewing its permit

3. Site Identification and Environmental Permit Numbers Held by or for the Facility

Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code(s). This is the code that appears on tax documents and business licenses. If you haven't determined your SIC code, refer to the following link: http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html

NPDES Permit. Indicate whether the facility has a permit and include the permit number, if applicable. If currently applying for one, mark "Yes" and enter "TBD."

Stormwater Permit. Indicate whether the facility has a permit and include the permit number. If currently applying for one, mark "Yes" and enter "TBD."

SWCAA Air Discharge Permit. Indicate whether the facility has a permit and include the permit number, if applicable. If currently applying for one, mark "Yes" and enter "TBD."

EPA Hazardous Waste ID Number. Indicate whether the facility has an ID number and include the waste ID number, if applicable. According to Chapter 173-303 WAC, a state/EPA waste identification numbers (WAD) is required for a facility that routinely, or even occasionally, generates over 220 pounds of hazardous waste each month, or if it accumulates over 220 pounds at any one time. If the facility qualifies, contact the Washington State Department of Ecology. Check the box that best describes the facility's generator status:

CESQG – Conditionally exempt small quantity generator

SQG – Small quantity generator

MQG – Medium quantity generator

LQG – Large quantity generator

Water Provider. Indicate if the facility is connected to a public water system; if yes, enter the provider and account number.

Other Environmental Permit Information. Enter other environmental regulatory program descriptions and other permit numbers for the facility, including SARA 312 (hazardous materials) and 313 (Toxic Release Inventory) reporting, SPCC and other spill plan requirements, fire department permits.

Section B: Product and Process Information

1. Business Operations

Total Average Number of Employees for Site. Enter the number of employees that work during the period of time considered as the normal workday (typically daytime, such as 8:00 – 5:00). Include production and non-production personnel. Provide an estimate if the business is new.

Is Activity Generating Wastewater Seasonal? If the facility operates based on seasonal constraints during the year, place an "X" in the yes box and provide a brief explanation of the seasonal cycles. Examples include fruit canning and vegetable processing.

Days When Facility is in Operation. Place an "X" in the box for each day when the facility is normally operational and generating process wastewater.

Facility Shift Schedule. Enter shift names, time periods and the average number of employees working during the shifts. Provide the number of hours during the shift when process wastewater is discharged to sewer.

If the facility is operated in a scaled-back mode (i.e. weekends), indicate those shifts separately in the extra spaces provided.

2. Process Products

Process Activity. Enter a description of the activity at the facility. Process activities include major manufacturing steps, materials processed and remediation activities.

Enter separate process activities for steps that use different chemicals, pretreatment systems or discharge to different side sewers. Note that the identifier letters (a), (b), etc. for process activities listed in the table. The letters will be referred further in the application.

Product Name or Type. Enter the brand or common name of the finished product, material, or activity at the facility. This entry should correlate to the production or process units in this table. See example below.

Daily Avg. / Daily Max. For existing facilities, enter the average and maximum quantities produced or handled at the facility each day during the last year. For all facilities, enter an estimate of the average and maximum quantities that will be produced or handled during the next 5 years.

Wastewater Discharge to Sanitary Sewer? Indicate whether the process activity generates wastewater that will be discharged to sanitary sewer.

- - EXAMPLE - -			**Previous Calendar Year**		**Current Calendar Year**			
	Process Activity	**Product Name or Type**	**Daily Avg.**	**Daily Max.**	**Daily Avg.**	**Daily Max.**	**Production or Process Units**	**Wastewater Discharge to Sanitary Sewer?**
(a)	Whole potato peeling	Potato chips	800	1,000	800	1,000	Lbs	☒ Y N
(b)	Potato slicing	Potato chips	800	1,000	800	1,000	Lbs	☒ Y N
(c)	Potato chip fryers	Potato chips	800	1,000	800	1,000	Lbs	☒ Y N
(d)	Potato chip packaging	Potato chips	800	1,000	800	1,000	Lbs	Y ☒ N
(e)	Electronic assembly	Printed circuit boards	50	75	75	125	boards	Y ☒ N
(f)	Groundwater remediation	Treated groundwater	10,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	gallons	☒ Y N
(g)	Truck washing	Exterior wash	10	15	15	20	trucks	☒ Y N

3. Process Manufacturing Plan

The site plan shows a layout of the facility and locations where activities and processes occur. The site plan diagram should be on a page no larger than 11 x 17 inches. It should include the following at a minimum:

- Building outlines
  lines
- Property lines
- North arrow
- Production / process areas
- Chemical storage areas
- Floor drains (other than bathrooms)

- ☐ Production / process wastewater
- ☐ Pretreatment systems
- ☐ Industrial wastewater sewer line(s)
- ☐ Side sewers
- ☐ Sampling locations
- ☐ Main water supply line & meter

4. Process / Manufacturing Flow Diagram

The schematic flow diagram is a simple line drawing that illustrates the nature and flow of the facility's processes, placing particular emphasis on the processes that generate wastewater and the associated pretreatment systems. For sites already in operation, the diagram should also show any proposed changes in your processes. The process / manufacturing flow diagram should be on a page no larger than 11 x 17 inches. It should include the following at a minimum:

- Each process activity, as indicated in section B. 2 of this application
- Each facility process that generates wastewater, as indicated in B. 7 of this application
- Include the projected average and maximum daily quantities of wastewater generated.

5. Pretreatment and Discharge Site Plan

The pretreatment and discharge site plan shows each wastewater treatment process and illustrates treatment tanks, piping, control features, discharge points and sampling locations**.**

6. Non-Domestic Wastewater Discharged to Sanitary Sewer

Side Sewer No. Assign a number to identify side sewers that are connected to sanitary sewer. Each private sanitary sewer lateral at the site is a separate side sewer. Smaller facilities will likely have only 1 side sewer. Large facilities may have multiple side sewers.

Process. Enter the letter corresponding to the process activity listed in the **Processes and Products** table in section B.2.

Substances Discharge to Side Sewer. List all substances expected to be present in the wastewater stream.

Type of Pretreatment. Enter the type of pretreatment, if any, that is applied to the wastewater stream.

Batch or Continuous? Indicate whether the discharged wastewater to the side sewer is batch or continuous.

Hours per Day of Discharge. Enter the typical number of hours per day that wastewater discharges to the side sewer. For batch discharges enter the number of batch discharges expected per month. If batch discharges occur less frequently than daily, enter an average hour value using the typical time for a batch discharge divided by the number of days between each discharge.

Daily Quantity Discharged in Gallons per Day. Enter the average and maximum daily quantities of wastewater discharged in units of gallons per day. If batch discharges occurs less frequently than daily, enter an average volume by using the batch volume divided by the number of days between each discharge. Maximum daily quantities should represent largest discharges based on design flow or facility history.

7. Liquid Wastes and Sludges Removed by Means Other Than Sanitary Sewer

Process. Enter the letter corresponding to the process activity listed in the **Processes and Products** table in section B.2.

Type of Waste / Substance. Enter the name or description of liquid or solid waste materials generated in the process that will not be discharged to sanitary sewer.

Means of Removal. Describe the method of removal of the waste stream from the facility. For example, "solid waste dumpster," "tanker truck." Include the name(s) of haulers and the address of the location where waste is disposed.

Frequency of Removal. Enter the frequency that the waste is removed from the facility. For example, "once/week," "every 3 days".

Quantity Generated. Enter the quantity of the waste material that is generated each day, or if more appropriate, each month. Enter the quantity as gallons (gal) for liquids and pounds (lb) for solids.

8. Raw Materials and Chemical Used in Processes

In the table provided, or a similar table, provide information for all chemicals used onsite (or planned to be used) in the following areas:

- Production, processing, or remediation areas.
- Ancillary processes such as boilers, scrubbers, waste treatment, maintenance shops, industrial cleaning.
- Do not list materials or cleaners used in routine office operations.
- Do not list non-hazardous materials stored in quantities of less than 1 gallon (or 5 pounds if solid).
  Use additional sheets of the page if necessary.

Chemical or Product Name. Enter the common chemical name or brand name.

Chemical Constituents. Enter the chemical constituents in the chemical or product. List all constituents provided on the material safety data sheet (MSDS). If numerous constituents are listed, submit the MSDS as an attachment to the application.

CAS Number. Enter the CAS number corresponding to the chemical constituent. (Or submit MSDS).

Process & Location Used. Enter the letter corresponding to the process activity listed in the **Processes and Products** table in section B.2. If the chemical is used in an ancillary process, indicate the location where it is used.

Avg. Total Storage Quantity. Enter the typical bulk or other storage quantity of the chemical on-site. Enter the quantity as gallons (gal) for liquids and pounds (lb) for solids.

Avg. Daily Usage Rate. Enter the average daily quantity of chemical used at the site. The average daily quantity should correlate to the production rates listed in the **Processes and Products** table in section

B.2. Enter the quantity as gallons (gal) for liquids and pounds (lb) for solids.

Max. Daily Usage Rate. Enter the maximum daily quantity of chemical used at the site. The maximum daily quantity should correlate to the production rates listed in the **Processes and Products** table in section B.2. Enter the quantity as gallons (gal) for liquids and pounds (lb) for solids.

Disposition. Check the box(es) that correlates to the disposition of the chemical.

Section C: Water Balance

1. Water Balance Table

The purpose of the water balance is to provide an accounting of all water entering and leaving the entire site. All water sources and uses must be balanced with discharges and losses. Enter quantities in units of gallons per day.

If no water is consumed or discharged from any of the listed types of consumption / discharge, enter "0" as values in the corresponding "Water Use" or "Water Discharge or Loss" cells.

TYPE OF CONSUMPTION / DISCHARGE

The following types of water consumption and wastewater discharge are listed in the first column of the

Water Balance Table. Review the descriptions below to help enter information and data.

Industrial process water / industrial wastewater – Water used in and discharged from manufacturing or primary service processes.

Contact cooling water – Water that comes in direct contact with process materials or services for the purposes of cooling.

Non-contact cooling water – Water used in heat exchangers or other non-direct contact devices for the purposes of cooling (or heating) air, gases, chemicals, or process water. If the cooling water system is closed loop, enter "0" as values for the "Water Use" or "Water Discharge or Loss" cells. If the cooling water system is not closed loop or routinely flushed, enter the appropriate values in the "Water Use" or "Water Discharge or Loss" cells.

Boiler & cooling tower feed / blowdown – Makeup water that is used in boiler and cooling tower systems.

Water incorporated into product – Water that is incorporated into final manufacturing products, such as beverages.

Domestic use / wastewater - Water supplied for, and discharged from restrooms, showers, and meal preparation facilities. Use the following Uniform Plumbing Code volumes for both the "Water Use" and "Water Discharge or Loss" columns:

- Field service employees - 5 gallons per employee per day
- Office employees - 20 gallons per employee per day
- Production employees - 25 gallons per employee per day
- Production employees with showers - 35 gallons per employee per day

Industrial stormwater – Rain and other precipitation water accumulated from impervious areas of the site, including roofs, pavement, structures. For average daily flow, calculate total volume of water accumulated from impervious areas by using expected collected rainwater from the wettest rainfall month in the last year and then divide by the number of days in that month. For maximum daily flow, calculate the total volume of water accumulated from impervious areas based on 1.6" rainfall in a 24-hour period.

Facility washing water / wastewater – Water used for facility structures and ancillary equipment washing.

Construction dewatering – Groundwater or surface water removed from construction sites.

Groundwater remediation – Treated or untreated pumped groundwater, or process water generated from the treatment of groundwater.

Site irrigation – Water used for irrigation of site grounds.

Evaporation - Water loss due to evaporation from production or service operations, humidification devices, scrubbers, tanks, and ponds.

Other – If water is supplied from another source, or is discharged or removed by other means, provide a description and daily average and maximum flow values.

WATER IN

WATER SOURCE: In the "**Water Source**" column, enter the letter corresponding to the water source in the list below:

a. Water Provider – For existing facilities, use meter readings or past water bills to calculate daily flow values. For new facilities, estimate projected values.

b. Private Well – Water that is sourced from an on-site or off-site private supply.

c. Reclaimed Water – Collected or treated wastewater that is "reused" for site irrigation or facility processes.

d. Raw Materials – Raw materials, such as bulk chemical solutions, that contain water which may account for some of the wastewater discharged from the site.

e. Industrial Stormwater – Accumulated stormwater sourced from impervious areas at the site.

f. Groundwater – Groundwater pumped for site remediation or construction dewatering.

g. Septage – Wastewater accumulated or collected from septic tanks or portable toilets.

h. Other – Indicate other sources of water that do not fit into the categories listed above.

WATER USE (flow value columns). Each water use may have more than one source. Allocate the amount of each water source to each water use (average and maximum daily quantities).

- Start with water usage for processes that can be measured from meters, product labels, or other accurate means.
- Then calculate other water uses that are less precisely known. This can include measuring instantaneous flows and estimating process operation.
- Estimate the remaining uses by subtracting the measured and calculated amounts from the total amount for each source.

WATER OUT

DISCHARGE POINT: In the "**Discharge Point**" column, enter the letter corresponding to the discharge point in the list below:

a. Sanitary Sewer – Sanitary sewer connection.

b. Storm Drain – Storm sewer connection.

c. Receiving Water – Surface water including streams, rivers, wetlands, ponds, and lakes.

d. Waste Hauler – Wastewater and waste containing wastewater that is removed from the site in truck trailers, totes, drums, or other containers.

e. Evaporation – Water loss due to evaporation from production or service operations, humidification devices, scrubbers, tanks, and ponds.

f. Ground – Pervious surfaces that allow water to infiltrate.

g. Product – Materials containing water that leave the site as product or by-product.

WATER DISCHARGE OR LOSS (flow columns). Allocate the amount of each discharge point to each discharge (or loss) value (average and maximum daily quantities).

TOTALS

Calculate and enter **TOTAL Water Use** and **TOTAL Water Discharge or Loss** values by adding the values in the corresponding columns. The TOTAL values for Water IN should be equal to the values for Water.

Section D: Wastewater Characteristics

1. Wastewater Strength Characteristics

For pH, enter the typical range of pH values for the wastewater in the designated side sewer. For the remaining strength characteristics:

- For EXISTING permitted discharges, provide average and maximum values using analytical data collected during the last permit cycle.
- For NEW discharges, contact the Sumner – Bonney Lake Joint Pretreatment Program to determine characteristics to be tested.
    - Grab samples shall be used for pH and oil & grease.
    - All other characteristics sampling shall be conducted in the following manner:
        a. For continuous discharges, 24-hour flow-proportional sampling is the preferred method, however, time-proportional sampling is acceptable if it results in a sample representative of the discharged wastewater.
        b. For batch discharges, at least four grab samples shall be collected (not less than 15 minutes apart). The grab samples shall then be composited for analysis. Alternatively, a flow-proportional (or time-proportional if justified) sample may be collected, provided the sample is representative of discharge.
- If NO discharge is available for sampling at the time of this application submittal, provide expected average and maximum concentration values (range for pH) and indicate the basis for those values. Provide support documentation (e.g. analytical data from a similar discharge).
- The Joint Pretreatment Program will require follow-up sampling for strength characteristics upon issuance of a permit.

2. Common Priority Pollutants in Discharge

Check box if pollutant is present or expected to be present in discharge. If the pollutant is known not to be present, then enter "NA" in the "Avg" column.

- For EXISTING permitted discharges, provide average and maximum values using analytical data collected during the last permit cycle.
- For NEW discharges, contact Joint Pretreatment Program to determine characteristics to be tested.
    - Grab samples shall be used for cyanide and volatile toxic organics. Grab samples shall be a composite of at least four discrete samples, taken over an operating day (not less than 15 minutes apart).
    - All other sampling shall be conducted in the following manner:
        a. For continuous discharges, 24-hour flow-proportional sampling is the preferred method, however, time-proportional sampling is acceptable if it results in a sample representative of the discharged wastewater.
        b. For batch discharges, at least four grab samples shall be collected (not less than 15 minutes apart). The grab samples shall then be composited for analysis. Alternatively, a flow-proportional (or time-proportional if justified) sample may be collected, provided the sample is representative of discharge.
- If NO discharge is available for sampling at the time of this application submittal, provide expected average and maximum concentration values and indicate the basis for those values. Provide support documentation (e.g. analytical data from a similar discharge).
- Joint Pretreatment Program will require follow-up sampling for pollutants upon issuance of a permit.

3. Other Priority Pollutants – complete *Appendix A Other Priority Pollutants*

(Go to Appendix A for table of Other Priority Pollutants Checklist.) Check box if pollutant is present or expected to be present in discharge. If the pollutant is known not to be present, then enter "NA" in the "Avg" column.

- For EXISTING permitted discharges, provide average and maximum values using analytical data collected during the last permit cycle.
- For NEW discharges, contact Joint Pretreatment Program to determine characteristics to be tested.
    - Grab samples shall be used for cyanide and volatile toxic organics. Grab samples shall be a composite of at least four discrete samples, taken over an operating day (not less than 15 minutes apart).
    - All other sampling shall be conducted in the following manner:
        a. For continuous discharges, 24-hour flow-proportional sampling is the preferred method, however, time-proportional sampling is acceptable if it results in a sample representative of the discharged wastewater.
        b. For batch discharges, at least four grab samples shall be collected (not less than 15 minutes apart). The grab samples shall then be composited for analysis. Alternatively, a flow-proportional (or time-proportional if justified) sample may be collected, provided the sample is representative of discharge.
- If NO discharge is available for sampling at the time of this application submittal, provide expected average and maximum concentration values and indicate the basis for those values. Provide support documentation (e.g. analytical data from a similar discharge).

Joint Pretreatment Program will require follow-up sampling for pollutants upon issuance of a permit.

Section E: Pretreatment

1. Wastewater Pretreatment Type

Check the box(es) for the pretreatment systems proposed or existing at the site. If not listed, provide the name or a very brief description of the pretreatment system(s). Each discrete pretreatment process should be described on separate sheets.

2. Pretreatment Description

Briefly describe the pretreatment systems used at the site and the processes that discharge wastewater to them.

3. Pretreatment system process flow diagram.

This is the diagram that is required in Section B. of the permit application. See instructions for Section B. 5 PRETREATMENT AND DISCHARGE SITE PLAN.

4. Engineering Reports for Pretreatment Systems

Chapter 173-240 WAC, Submission of Plans and Reports for Construction of Wastewater Facilities, requires Engineering Reports for industrial wastewater facilities be submitted and approved by Department of Ecology prior to construction or modification of pretreatment facilities.

Engineering Reports are also required for significant changes to existing pretreatment systems, including the following:

- A change in the pretreatment process influent parameters (flow rate, concentration, chemical composition) that could adversely affect effluent quality.
- A physical or operational change in the pretreatment system.

If required to prepare an Engineering Report, submit one copy to the Joint Pretreatment Program staff for preliminary review and comments. Once the comments are adequately addressed by the applicant, two copies of the Engineering Report should be submitted to Department of Ecology for approval.

Section F: Categorical Information

1. Industrial Activity Table

If one or more of the industry activities is checked in the table, the facility could be a *Categorical Industrial User (CIU)* and therefore subject to Federal pretreatment standards and additional monitoring and reporting requirements. Review the corresponding Federal regulation on the table to determine which processes at the facility are subject to pretreatment standards. Contact JPP staff for assistance if needed.

2. Facility Operation Start Date

Provide the date when the facility began or is planned to start operation. Include month and year.

3. Best Management Practices (BMPs) / Pollution Prevention (PP) alternative

Indicate whether the facility will submit and follow a Best Management Practice or Pollution Prevention alternative, if available in the corresponding Federal Pretreatment Standard. If the facility

opts for this alternative, attach a BMP or PP program document, or a proposal to develop one. In cases where the applicable Federal Standard requires compliance with a BMP or PP alternative, the applicant shall submit documentation to the Joint Pretreatment Program staff for review and determination of compliance of compliance with the standard.

4. Baseline Monitoring Reports (BMRs)

Upon new facility startup, or if a facility becomes regulated under a new or amended categorical standard, a CIU must sample, analyze, and report on all regulated pollutants specific to each process and specified in applicable categorical standard. Where mass limits apply, the facility must report results on a mass limit basis (i.e. concentration times regulated process flow).

(a) If the facility is an existing CIU, check the appropriate box and indicate the date when a BMR was submitted to the Control Authority or other regulatory agency. If a BMR has not been submitted, complete the remaining information.

(b) A CIU must sample, analyze, and report on all regulated pollutants specific to each process included in the applicable categorical standard. Facilities must conduct sampling at the discharge from each regulated process. Federal regulations allow sampling at a combined point, but the facility must employ the Combined Waste Stream formula specified in 40 CFR 403.6(e). If this is the case, the facility must provide written calculations.

In the table provided:

- List regulated pollutant names from the Federal categorical standard. In the Regulatory Limits columns, include the published values from the standard.
- Indicate calculated results from analysis of samples taken from the regulated process stream. For each pollutant, include the type of sample (grab or composite), number of samples taken, analytical methods used by the laboratory and where the sample was taken.

  The CIU must determine whether it can meet applicable 30-day average, calculated average, daily maximum or calculated maximum limits. The type and frequency of discharge (i.e. batch, continuous, historical information) are factors that should guide the CIU regarding the number of samples to be taken to determine consistent compliance.

  Sampling should be conducted during a full production period and representative of discharge over a 24-hour period.

  Grab samples shall be used for oil and grease, cyanide, and total toxic organics. Grab samples for cyanide and total toxic organics shall be a composite of at least four discrete samples, taken over an operating day (not less than 15 minutes apart).

  All other sampling shall be conducted in the following manner:

  - For continuous discharges, 24-hour flow-proportional sampling is the preferred method, however, time-proportional sampling is acceptable if it results in a sample representative of the discharged wastewater.
  - For batch discharges, at least four grab samples shall be collected (not less than 15 minutes apart). The grab samples shall then be composited for analysis. Alternatively, a flow- proportional (or time-proportional if justified) sample may be collected, provided the sample is representative of discharge.

(c) Total Toxic Organics (TTOs)

CIUs covered by a TTO pretreatment standard must initially sample for TTO and determine compliance. For existing facilities, if a BMR was previously submitted, indicate as such.

If none of the listed TTOs in the corresponding Federal pretreatment standard is stored or used at the facility, the CIU may have an option to provide a certification statement in lieu of monitoring for the TTOs.

If sampling results indicate consistent compliance with TTO pretreatment standards, the CIU may have an option to develop a solvent management plan in lieu of periodic monitoring for the TTOs. The solvent management plan must be reviewed and approved by the Joint Pretreatment Program staff.

(d) Compliance Schedule

If BMR sampling results did not indicate consistent compliance with corresponding Federal pretreatment standards, the CIU must develop and submit a compliance plan to the Joint Pretreatment Program staff. The plan should include pretreatment system installations or upgrades, maintenance or operational procedures, re-sampling and timelines to achieve consistent compliance.

5. Final Compliance Report

For a new facility, or if a facility becomes regulated under a new or amended categorical standard, for new facilities, Section F.(5) of the application must be completed and submitted to Joint Pretreatment Program staff following commencement of discharge.

(a) If the facility is an existing CIU, check the appropriate box and indicate the date when a FCR was submitted to a regulatory agency. If a FCR has not been submitted, complete the remaining information.

(b) A CIU must sample, analyze, and report on all regulated pollutants specific to each process included in the applicable categorical standard. Facilities must conduct sampling at the discharge from each regulated process. Federal regulations allow sampling at a combined point, but the facility must employ the Combined Waste Stream formula specified in 40 CFR 403.6(e). If this is the case, the facility must provide written calculations.

In the table provided:

- List regulated pollutant names from the Federal categorical standard. In the Regulatory Limits columns, include the published values from the standard.
- Indicate calculated results from analysis of samples taken from the regulated process stream. For each pollutant, include the type of sample (grab or composite), number of samples taken, analytical methods used by the laboratory and where the sample was taken.
  The CIU must determine whether it can meet applicable 30-day average, calculated average, daily maximum or calculated maximum limits. The type and frequency of discharge (i.e. batch, continuous, historical information) are factors that should guide the CIU regarding the number of samples to be taken to determine consistent compliance.

Sampling should be conducted during a full production period and representative of discharge over a 24-hour period.

Grab samples shall be used for oil and grease, cyanide, and total toxic organics. Grab samples for cyanide and total toxic organics shall be a composite of at least four discrete samples, taken over an operating day (not less than 15 minutes apart).

All other sampling shall be conducted in the following manner:

- For continuous discharges, 24-hour flow-proportional sampling is the preferred method, however, time-proportional sampling is acceptable if it results in a sample representative of the discharged wastewater.
- For batch discharges, at least four grab samples shall be collected (not less than 15 minutes apart). The grab samples shall then be composited for analysis. Alternatively, a flow- proportional (or time-proportional if justified) sample may be collected, provided the sample is representative of discharge.

(c) The CIU shall provide process descriptions for each regulated process under categorical standard(s). Enter an estimate of the average production rate (i.e. quantities of product per day) that will be produced or handled during the next 5 years, for the regulated process. Enter the appropriate Pretreatment Standard category citation number as listed in the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter

N. Enter the SIC (or NAICS) code that applied to the regulated process. Enter measured or estimated flows, expressed as gallons per day.

(d) Total Toxic Organics (TTOs)

CIUs covered by a TTO pretreatment standard must initially sample for TTO and determine compliance. For existing facilities, if a FCR was previously submitted, indicate as such.

If none of the listed TTOs in the corresponding Federal pretreatment standard is stored or used at the facility, the CIU may have an option to provide a certification statement in lieu of monitoring for the TTOs.

If sampling results indicate consistent compliance with TTO pretreatment standards, the CIU may have an option to develop a solvent management plan in lieu of periodic monitoring for the TTOs. The solvent management plan must be reviewed and approved by the Alliance Industrial Pretreatment staff.

(e) Certification by a Qualified Professional

This section must be signed by a person with sufficient technical training, experience, and knowledge of the application of the pretreatment system being planned or in operation at the facility to the extent that the system is adequate to achieve federal, state, and local pretreatment standards.