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 Components¹ (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

**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

1The 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).

2Footnote: 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hydrocarbons</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

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

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