

# LIST OF DEFINITIONS

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## A

**Administrator** - The Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Agency** - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Average Monthly Discharge Limitation** - The highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during the calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during the month.

## B

**BAT** - The best available technology economically achievable, applicable to effluent limitations to be achieved by July 1, 1984, for industrial discharges to surface waters, as defined by Sec. 304(b)(2)(B) of the CWA.

**BCT** - The best conventional pollutant control technology, applicable to discharges of conventional pollutants from existing industrial point sources, as defined by Sec. 304(b)(4) of the CWA.

**BPT** - The best practicable control technology currently available, applicable to effluent limitations to be achieved by July 1, 1977, for industrial discharges to surface waters, as defined by Sec. 304(b)(1) of the CWA.

## C

**Centralized Waste Treatment Facility** - Any facility that treats and/or recovers or recycles any hazardous or non-hazardous industrial waste, hazardous or non-hazardous industrial wastewater, and/or used material from off-site. "CWT facility" includes both a facility that treats waste received from off-site exclusively, as well as a facility that treats wastes generated on-site and waste received from off-site. For example, an organic chemical manufacturing plant may, in certain circumstances, be a CWT facility if it treats industrial wastes received from off-site as well as industrial waste generated at the organic chemical manufacturing plant. CWT facilities include re-refiners and may be owned by the federal government.

**Centralized Waste Treatment Wastewater** - Wastewater generated as a result of CWT activities. CWT wastewater sources may include, but are not limited to the following: liquid waste receipts, solubilization water, used oil emulsion-breaking wastewater, tanker truck/drum/roll-off box washes, equipment washes, air pollution control scrubber blow-down, laboratory-derived wastewater, on-site industrial waste combustor wastewaters, on-site landfill wastewaters, and contaminated storm water.

**Clean Water Act (CWA)** - The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 *et seq.*), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Pub. L. 95-217), and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (Pub. L. 100-4).

**Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 308 Questionnaire** - A questionnaire sent to facilities under the authority of Section 308 of the CWA, which requests information to be used in the development of national effluent guidelines and standards.

**Commercial Facility** - A CWT facility that accepts off-site generated wastes, wastewaters, or used material from other facilities not under the same ownership as this facility. Commercial operations are usually made available for a fee or other remuneration.

**Contaminated Storm Water** - Storm water which comes in direct contact with the waste or waste handling and treatment areas.

**Conventional Pollutants** - Constituents of wastewater as determined by Sec. 304(a)(4) of the CWA, including, but not limited to, pollutants classified as biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, oil and grease, fecal coliform, and pH.

**CWT** - Centralized Waste Treatment.

## **D**

**Daily Discharge** - The discharge of a pollutant measured during any calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day.

**Detailed Monitoring Questionnaire (DMQ)** - Questionnaires sent to collect monitoring data from 20 selected CWT facilities based on responses to the Section 308 Questionnaire.

**Direct Discharger** - A facility that discharges or may discharge treated or untreated wastewaters into waters of the United States.

## **E**

**Effluent Limitation** - Any restriction, including schedules of compliance, established by a State or the Administrator on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources into navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean (CWA Sections 301(b) and 304(b)).

**Existing Source** - Any facility from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which is commenced before the publication of the proposed regulations prescribing a standard of performance under Sec. 306 of the CWA.

**F**

**Facility** - All contiguous property owned, operated, leased or under the control of the same person or entity

**Fuel Blending** - The process of mixing waste, wastewater, or used material for the purpose of regenerating a fuel for re-use.

**H**

**Hazardous Waste** - Any waste, including wastewater, defined as hazardous under RCRA, TSCA, or any state law.

**High Temperature Metals Recovery (HTMR)** - A metals recovery process in which solid forms of metal containing materials are processed with a heat-based pyrometallurgical technology to produce a remelt alloy which can then be sold as feed material in the production of metals.

**I**

**In-scope** - Facilities and/or wastewaters that EPA proposes to be subject to this guideline.

**Indirect Discharger** - A facility that discharges or may discharge wastewaters into a publicly-owned treatment works.

**Instrument Detection Limit (IDL)** - The smallest signal above background noise that an instrument can detect reliably.

**Intercompany Transfer** - Transfer to facilities that treat and/or recycle/recover waste, wastewater, and/or used material generated by off-site facilities *not* under the same corporate ownership. These facilities are also referred to as “commercial” CWTs.

**Intracompany Transfer** - Transfer to facilities that treat and/or recycle/recover waste, wastewater, and/or used material generated by off-site facilities under the same corporate ownership. These facilities are also referred to as “non-commercial” CWTs.

**L**

**LTA** - Long-Term Average. For purposes of the effluent guidelines, average pollutant levels achieved over a period of time by a facility, subcategory, or technology option. LTAs were used in developing the limitations and standards in today's proposed regulation.

## M

**Marine-generated Waste** - Waste, wastewater, and/or used material generated as part of the normal maintenance and operation of a ship, boat, or barge operating on inland, coastal, or open waters, or while berthed.

**Metal-bearing Wastes** - Wastes and/or used materials that contain significant quantities of metal pollutants, but not significant quantities of oil and grease (generally less than 100 mg/L), from manufacturing or processing facilities or other commercial operations. These wastes include, but are not limited to, spent electroplating baths and sludges, metal finishing rinse water and sludges, chromate wastes, air pollution control blow down water and sludges, spent anodizing solutions, incineration air pollution control wastewaters, waste liquid mercury, cyanide containing wastes greater than 136 mg/L, and waste acids and bases with or, in the case of acids and bases only, without metals.

**Minimum Level** - The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signals and an acceptable calibration point for the analyte.

**Mixed Commercial/Non-commercial Facility** - Facilities that treat and/or recycle/recover waste, wastewater, and/or used material generated by off-site facilities both under the same corporate ownership and different corporate ownership.

**Multiple Wastestream CWT Facility** - A CWT facility which accepts waste in more than one CWT subcategory (metals, oils, or organics) and combines any portion of these different subcategory wastes at any point prior to the compliance discharge sampling location.

## N

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit** - A permit to discharge wastewater into waters of the United States issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system, authorized by Section 402 of the CWA.

**New Source** - Any facility from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which is commenced after the proposal of regulations prescribing a standard of performance under section 306 of the Act and 403.3(k).

**Nominal Quantitation Limit** - The smallest quantity of an analyte that can be measured reliably with a particular analytical method.

**Non-commercial Facility** - Facilities that accept waste from off-site for treatment and/or recovery from generating facilities under the same corporate ownership as the CWT facility.

**Non-contaminated Stormwater** - Storm water which does not come into direct contact with the waste or waste handling and treatment areas.

**Non-conventional Pollutants** - Pollutants that are neither conventional pollutants nor priority pollutants listed at 40 CFR Section 401.

**Non-detect Value** - the analyte is below the level of detection that can be reliably measured by the analytical method. This is also known, in statistical terms, as left-censoring.

**Non-water Quality Environmental Impact** - Deleterious aspects of control and treatment technologies applicable to point source category wastes, including, but not limited to air pollution, noise, radiation, sludge and solid waste generation, and energy used.

**NSPS** - New Sources Performance Standards, applicable to industrial facilities whose construction is begun after the publication of the proposed regulations, as defined by Sec. 306 of the CWA.

## O

**OCPSF** - Organic chemicals, plastics, and synthetic fibers manufacturing point source category (40 CFR Part 414).

**Off-site** - Outside the boundaries of a facility.

**Oily Absorbent Recycling** - The process of recycling oil-soaked or contaminated disposable rags, paper, or pads for the purpose of regenerating a fuel for reuse.

**Oily Wastes** - Wastes and/or used materials that contain oil and grease (generally at or in excess of 100 mg/L) from manufacturing or processing facilities or other commercial operations. These wastes include, but are not limited to, used oils, oil-water emulsions or mixtures, lubricants, coolants, contaminated groundwater clean-up from petroleum sources, used petroleum products, oil spill clean-up, bilge water, rinse/wash waters from petroleum sources, interceptor wastes, off-specification fuels, underground storage remediation waste, and tank clean out from petroleum or oily sources.

**Oligopoly** - A market structure with few competitors, in which each producer is aware of his competitors' actions and has a significant influence on market price and quantity.

**On Site** - The same or geographically contiguous property, which may be divided by a public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same company or locality but connected by a right-of-way, which it controls, and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

**Organic-bearing Wastes** - Wastes and/or used materials that contain organic pollutants, but not a significant quantity of oil and grease (generally less than 100 mg/L) from manufacturing or processing facilities or other commercial operations. These wastes include, but are not limited to, landfill leachate, contaminated groundwater clean-up from non-petroleum sources, solvent-bearing wastes, off-

specification organic product, still bottoms, waste byproduct glycols, wastewater from paint washes, wastewater from adhesives and/or epoxies formulation, wastewater from chemical product operations, and tank clean-out from organic, non-petroleum sources.

**Outfall** - The mouth of conduit drains and other conduits from which a facility effluent discharges into receiving waters.

**Out-of-scope** - Out-of-scope facilities are facilities which only perform centralized waste treatment activities which EPA has not determined to be subject to provisions of this guideline or facilities that do not accept off-site waste for treatment.

## P

**Pipeline** - "Pipeline" means an open or closed conduit used for the conveyance of material. A pipeline includes a channel, pipe, tube, trench, ditch or fixed delivery system.

**Pass Through** - A pollutant is determined to "pass through" a POTW when the average percentage removed by an efficiently operated POTW is less than the average percentage removed by the industry's direct dischargers that are using well-defined, well-operated BAT technology.

**Point Source** - Any discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

**Pollutants of Concern (POCs)** - Pollutants commonly found in centralized waste treatment wastewaters. For the purposes of this guideline, a POC is a pollutant that is detected at or above a treatable level in influent wastewater samples from centralized waste treatment facilities. Additionally, a CWT POC must be present in at least ten percent of the influent wastewater samples.

**Priority Pollutant** - One hundred twenty-six compounds that are a subset of the 65 toxic pollutants and classes of pollutants outlined in Section 307 of the CWA. The priority pollutants are specified in the NRDC settlement agreement (Natural Resources Defense Council et al v. Train, 8 E.R.C. 2120 [D.D.C. 1976], modified 12 E.R.C. 1833 [D.D.C. 1979]).

**Product Stewardship** - A manufacturer's treatment or recovery of its own unused products, shipping and storage containers with product residues, off-specification products, and does not include spent or used materials from use of its products.

**PSES** - Pretreatment standards for existing sources of indirect discharges, under Sec. 307(b) of the CWA.

**PSNS** - Pretreatment standards for new sources of indirect discharges, under Sec. 307(b) of the CWA.

**Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)** - Any device or system, owned by a state or

municipality, used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature that is owned by a state or municipality. This includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment (40 CFR 122.2).

## **R**

**RCRA** - The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq.), which regulates the generation, treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling of solid and hazardous wastes.

**Re-refining** - Distillation, hydrotreating, and/or other treatment employing acid, caustic, solvent, clay and/or chemicals of used oil in order to produce high quality base stock for lubricants or other petroleum products.

**Recovery** - The recycling or processing of a waste, wastewater, or used material such that the material, or a portion thereof, may be reused or converted to a raw material, intermediate, or product.

## **S**

**SIC** - Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A numerical categorization system used by the U.S. Department of Commerce to catalogue economic activity. SIC codes refer to the products, or group of products, produced or distributed, or to services rendered by an operating establishment. SIC codes are used to group establishments by the economic activities in which they are engaged. SIC codes often denote a facility's primary, secondary, tertiary, etc. economic activities.

**Sample-specific Quantitation Limit** - The smallest quantity in the experimental calibration range that may be measured reliably in any given sample

**Small-business** - Businesses with annual sales revenues less than \$6 million. This is the Small Business Administration definition of small business for SIC code 4953, Refuse Systems (13 CFR Ch.1, § 121.601) which is being used to characterize the CWT industry.

**Solidification** - The addition of sorbents to convert liquid or semi-liquid waste to a solid by means of adsorption, absorption or both. The process is usually accompanied by stabilization.

**Solvent Recovery** - Fuel blending operations and the recycling of spent solvents through separation of solvent mixtures in distillation columns. Solvent recovery may require an additional, pretreatment step prior to distillation.

**Stabilization** - A waste process that decreases the mobility of waste constituents by means of a chemical reaction. For the purpose of this rule, chemical precipitation is not a technique for stabilization.

**Subchapter N** - Refers to Subchapter N of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Federal Regulations. This includes, but is not limited to, the industrial categorical standards included in 40 CFR Parts 405 through 471.

## T

**Treatment** - Any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any metal-bearing, oily, or organic waste so as to neutralize such wastes, to render such wastes amenable to discharge or to recover energy or recover metal, oil, or organic content from the wastes.

## U

**Used Oil Filter Recycling** - The process of crushing and draining of used oil filters of entrained oil and/or shredding and separation of used oil filters.

## V

**Variability Factor** - Used in calculating a limitation (or standard) to allow for reasonable variation in pollutant concentrations when processed through extensive and well designed treatment systems. Variability factors assure that normal fluctuations in a facility's treatment are accounted for in the limitations. By accounting for these reasonable excursions above the long-term average, EPA's use of variability factors results in limitations that are generally well above the actual long-term averages.

## W

**Waste** - Includes aqueous, non-aqueous, and solid waste, wastewater, and/or used material.

**Waste Receipt** - Wastes, wastewater or used material received for treatment and/or recovery. Waste receipts can be liquids or solids.

## Z

**Zero or Alternative Discharge** - No discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States or to a POTW. Also included in this definition are disposal of pollutants by way of evaporation, deep-well injection, off-site transfer, and land application.