

# General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU GP)

Permit No.: CTMIUXXX

This state General Permit for the Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU GP) is issued in accordance with Section 22a-430 of Chapter 446k, Connecticut General Statutes (“CGS”), and Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (“RCSA”) adopted thereunder, as amended, and Section 402(b) of the Clean Water Act (“CWA”), as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq., and pursuant to a modified memorandum of Agreement dated June 3, 1981, by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency which authorizes the State of Connecticut to administer a Pretreatment Program pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 403 (“40 CFR 403”). Persons shall comply with all conditions of this permit including the following sections of the RCSA which have been adopted pursuant to Section 22a-430 of the CGS and are hereby incorporated into this permit.

This permit becomes effective on [To be determined date]. This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on [To be determined].

Issued: [To be determined]

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Emma Cimino  
Deputy Commissioner

## Table of Contents

1. Authority .....	6
2. Authorization Under This General Permit .....	6
2.1. Eligible Activities .....	6
2.2. Requirements for Authorization .....	6
2.2.9. Coastal Area Management and Permitting .....	7
2.2.10. Endangered and Threatened Species .....	7
2.2.11. Aquifer Protection .....	7
2.2.12. Conservation and Preservation Restrictions .....	7
2.3. Geographic Area .....	8
2.4. Effective Date and Expiration Date of this General Permit .....	8
2.5. Effective Date of Authorization .....	8
2.5.1. New Discharges .....	8
2.5.2. Previously Authorized Discharges .....	9
2.6. Transition to and from an Individual Permit or Other General Permit .....	9
2.6.1. Transition from an Individual Permit to Authorization under this General Permit .....	9
2.6.2. Transition from Authorization under this General Permit to an Individual Permit .....	9
2.6.3. Transition from the General Permit for the Discharge of Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters to Authorization under this General Permit .....	10
3. Notification Requirements .....	10
3.1. Who Must Submit a Notification .....	10
3.2. When to Submit a Revised Notification .....	12
3.3. Contents of a Notification .....	12
Table 3-1: Registration Requirements <sup>1,3</sup> .....	13
3.3.1. Fees .....	15
3.3.2. Notification Form .....	15
3.3.3. Detailed Discharge Information – Attachment A .....	17
3.3.4. Discharge Screening Analysis – Attachment B .....	18
3.3.5. Request for Variance – Attachment C .....	21
3.3.6. Dewatering and Remediation Form – Attachment D .....	21

3.4. Scope of Notification .....	21
3.5. Where to file a Notification.....	21
3.6. Additional Information.....	21
4. Conditions of This General Permit Applicable to All Discharges.....	22
4.1. Prohibitions for All Discharges Authorized by this General Permit.....	22
4.2. Narrative Permit Conditions.....	23
4.3. Parameter Monitoring and Analysis for All discharges.....	24
4.4. Minimum Levels .....	24
4.5. Sample Type.....	25
4.6. Flow Monitoring .....	25
4.7. pH Monitoring.....	25
4.8. Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements.....	26
4.9. Recording and Reporting Violations.....	26
4.10. Operating Conditions .....	27
4.10.1. Treatment Requirements.....	27
4.10.2. Plans.....	27
4.11. Facility of Treatment System Modification .....	28
4.12. Collection and Transport of Wastewater.....	29
5. Conditions of this General Permit Applicable to Process and Non-Process Wastewaters .....	29
5.1. Effluent Limits for Process and Non-process Wastewater.....	29
5.2. Monitoring Requirements .....	31
5.2.1. Parameter Monitoring.....	31
5.2.2. Frequency of Monitoring.....	34
5.2.3. Other Conditions.....	35
6. Conditions of this General Permit Applicable to Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters. 35	
6.1. Effluent Limits of Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters.....	35
6.2. Monitoring Requirements for Dewatering and Remediation Wastewater .....	37
6.3. Start-up Procedures for Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters .....	37
6.4. Frequency of Monitoring .....	38
6.5. Erosion and Sediment Controls.....	38

7. Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Incorporated into this General Permit .....	39
7.1. Section 22a-430-3: .....	39
7.2. Section 22a-430-4: .....	39
8. General Conditions .....	39
8.1. Inspection and Entry.....	40
8.2. Violations .....	40
8.3. Enforcement .....	40
8.4. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense .....	40
8.5. No Assurance .....	40
8.6. Relief .....	40
8.7. Duty to Provide Information .....	41
8.8. Reliance on Notification .....	41
8.9. Duty to Correct and Report a Violation .....	41
8.10. Sludge Disposal.....	41
8.11. Resource Conservation.....	41
8.12. Spill Prevention and Control.....	41
8.13. Duty to Reapply .....	42
8.14. Equalization.....	42
8.15. Effect of an Upset.....	42
8.16. Bypass .....	42
8.17. Proper Operation and Maintenance.....	44
8.18. Certification of Documents .....	44
8.19. Date of Submittal .....	45
8.20. False Statements.....	45
8.21. Correction of Inaccuracies .....	45
8.22. Transfer of Authorization.....	45
8.23. Other Applicable Law .....	45
8.24. Other Rights .....	46
9. Commissioner’s and POTW Authority’s Powers .....	46
9.1. Variance Provision.....	46

9.2. Abatement of Violations .....	46
9.3. General Permit Revocation, Suspension, or Modification .....	47
9.4. Filing of an Individual Permit Application .....	47
10. General Definitions .....	47
Appendix A: Operation and Maintenance Plan .....	59
Appendix B: Spill Prevention and Control Plan .....	62
Appendix C: Receiving POTWs for which Phosphorous Monitoring is Required for Process Wastewaters .....	65
Appendix D: Connecticut POTWs Approved to Accept Transported, Non-domestic Wastewaters .....	66
Appendix E: Section 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, Appendix B, Table II, III, V and Appendix D .....	67
Appendix G: Specific Conditions and Best Management Practices .....	75
1. Boiler Blowdown Discharges.....	75
2. Tumbling or Cleaning of Parts Wastewater Discharges .....	75
3. Food Processing Wastewater Discharges.....	75
4. Printing and Photo Processing Discharges.....	76
5. Hydrostatic Pressure Testing.....	78
7. Air Compressor Condensate & Blowdown.....	78
8. Building Maintenance Wastewater .....	78
9. Non-Destruct Testing Rinsewater .....	79
10. Commercial Laundry.....	79
11. Water Treatment Wastewaters .....	79
12. Vehicle Maintenance Wastewaters .....	79

# General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users

## 1. Authority

This general permit is issued under the authority of Section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes (“CGS”).

## 2. Authorization Under This General Permit

### 2.1. Eligible Activities

This general permit authorizes discharges of Miscellaneous Industrial User (“MIU”) wastewater to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (“POTW”) from an Industrial User (“IU”) which is not a Significant Industrial User (“SIU”), as defined in this general permit, and where such wastewater is:

- 2.1.1. conveyed by sanitary sewer; or
- 2.1.2. transported by a licensed waste transporter in accordance with Section 4.12 of this general permit.

### 2.2. Requirements for Authorization

This general permit authorizes the activities listed in Section 2.1 of this general permit provided:

- 2.2.1. The discharge is not from an IU subject to any provision of 40 CFR 403.6 (National Pretreatment Standards: Categorical Standards) and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N for which a regulation containing pollutant discharge limits has been promulgated.
- 2.2.2. The discharge of tumbling or cleaning of parts wastewater is not from an IU that engages in activities that are subject to the Electroplating Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 413) or the Metal Finishing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 433), regardless of whether any discharges exist from such point source categories.
- 2.2.3. The cumulative average daily flow of all Group I wastewater discharges from such IU, as described in Section 3.1.1.1 of this general permit, is less than an average of 25,000 gallons per day.
- 2.2.4. The maximum cumulative discharges from the Registrant does not contribute a process waste stream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW.

- 2.2.5. The Registrant is not otherwise designated as a SIU by the Commissioner on the basis that the discharge has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirement in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6).
- 2.2.6. Such activity is in compliance with the local limits of the applicable POTW Authority if such limits are developed technically in accordance with EPA's July 2004 Local Limits Development Guidance.
- 2.2.7. Such activity is in compliance with notification requirements of Section 3 of this general permit.
- 2.2.8. The discharge from such activity is in compliance with all terms and conditions of this general permit including, but not limited to, the prohibitions described in Section 4.1 of this general permit.

### **2.2.9. Coastal Area Management and Permitting**

Such activity is consistent with all applicable goals and policies in Section 22a-92 of the CGS, and will not cause adverse impacts to coastal resources as defined in Section 22a-93 of the CGS.

### **2.2.10. Endangered and Threatened Species**

Such activity does not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to Section 26-306 of the CGS as endangered or threatened and will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species.

### **2.2.11. Aquifer Protection**

Such activity, if it is located within an aquifer protection area as mapped under Section 22a-354b of the CGS, complies with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 22a-354i of the CGS.

### **2.2.12. Conservation and Preservation Restrictions**

Such activity, if located within a conservation or preservation restriction area, complies with Section 47-42d of the CGS, proof of written notice to the holder of such restriction of the proposed activity's notification pursuant to this general permit or a letter from the holder of such restriction verifying that the proposed activity is in compliance with the terms of the restriction shall be retained on site.

- 2.2.13. If the Registrant is discharging to a sanitary sewer collection system owned or operated by a POTW Authority that is not the receiving POTW Authority, then the Registrant shall also send the notification required by Section 3 of this general permit to each applicable POTW Authority, as applicable.



### **2.3. Geographic Area**

This general permit applies throughout the State of Connecticut.

### **2.4. Effective Date and Expiration Date of this General Permit**

This general permit is effective on the date it is issued by the Commissioner and expires (5) five years after the issuance date. The general permit may be administratively continued in effect until the Department has reissued the permit.

### **2.5. Effective Date of Authorization**

#### **2.5.1. New Discharges**

##### *2.5.1.1. Short-term Underground Storage Tanks and Emergency Discharges*

For short-term UST discharges eligible for coverage under this general permit and occurring as a result of petroleum UST replacement, the date of authorization is the day the discharge is initiated.

##### *2.5.1.2. Emergency Discharges*

For emergency discharges, as defined by this general permit, the date of authorization is the day the discharge is initiated. Emergency discharges lasting more than 30 days must file a notification.

##### *2.5.1.3. Discharges Not Requiring Notification*

For discharges not requiring a notification in accordance with Section 3.1.3 of this general permit, the date of authorization is the day that the requirements of this general permit are met and all POTW Authority requirements are satisfied.

##### *2.5.1.4. Discharges Requiring Notification*

For discharges eligible for coverage under this general permit with the exceptions of short-term underground storage tank (“UST”) discharges, emergency discharges and discharges that do not require notification, the effective date of authorization to discharge under this general permit is the date that a notification required by Section 3.1 of this general permit has been submitted to each applicable POTW authority and all POTW Authority requirements have been satisfied.



## **2.5.2. Previously Authorized Discharges**

For eligible activities previously authorized by the General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users (MIU GP) issued October 30, 2020, such activity is authorized on the effective date of this general permit provided:

- 2.5.2.1. The permittee has filed a notification in accordance with Section 3.1 of this general permit on or before ninety (90) days after the effective date of this general permit, if applicable; and the permittee complies with the POTW Authority requirements;
- 2.5.2.2. For discharges not requiring a notification in accordance with Section 3.1.3 of this general permit, the date of authorization is the day that the requirements of this general permit are met and all POTW Authority requirements are satisfied.

## **2.6. Transition to and from an Individual Permit or Other General Permit**

No Permittee shall operate or conduct an activity authorized by both an individual permit issued by the Commissioner and this general permit. The requirements for transitioning authorization are as follows:

### **2.6.1. Transition from an Individual Permit to Authorization under this General Permit**

If an activity meets the requirements of authorization of this general permit and such operation or activity is presently authorized by an individual permit, the permittee may seek a modification to the permit to exclude such operation or activity from the individual permit or if the operation or activity is the sole operation or activity authorized by such permit, the permittee shall terminate its individual permit in writing to the Commissioner. In either event, such permittee's individual permit shall continue to apply and remain in effect until authorization of such operation or activity under this general permit takes effect.

### **2.6.2. Transition from Authorization under this General Permit to an Individual Permit**

If an activity or operation is authorized under this general permit and the Commissioner subsequently issues an individual permit for the same activity, then on the date any such individual permit is issued by the Commissioner, the authorization issued under this general permit shall automatically terminate.

### **2.6.3. Transition from the General Permit for the Discharge of Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters to Authorization under this General Permit**

Activities authorized under the General Permit for the Discharge of Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters (“Dewatering and Remediation GP”) that are eligible to obtain coverage under this general permit must obtain permit coverage on or before sixty (60) days after the effective date of this general permit by completing the following:

- 2.6.3.1. If notification is required, the permittee must file a notification in accordance with Section 3.1 of this general permit; and
- 2.6.3.2. For all permittees transitioning from the Dewatering and Remediation GP to this general permit, terminate coverage under the Dewatering and Remediation GP by submitting an email to [deep.pretreatment@ct.gov](mailto:deep.pretreatment@ct.gov) requesting termination of coverage of the Dewatering and Remediation GP based on eligibility for coverage under this general permit and a copy of the notification required by Section 3.1 of this general permit, if applicable.

## **3. Notification Requirements**

### **3.1. Who Must Submit a Notification**

The person or municipality generating the discharge shall submit notification, if required by Section 3.1.4 of this general permit, and maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Unless otherwise directed by the local POTW Authority, if the source or activity generating the discharge for which a notification is submitted under this general permit is owned by one person or municipality (the owner) but is leased or in some other way the legal responsibility of another person or municipality (the operator), it is the operator's responsibility to submit the notification required by this general permit and maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

- 3.1.1. For the purposes of determining notification requirements in Section 3.3 of this general permit, all discharges authorized under this general permit shall be categorized as follows:

#### *3.1.1.1. Group I Wastewaters*

- Commercial laundry wastewater
- Contact cooling and heating wastewater
- Cutting and grinding wastewater
- Food processing wastewater (including breweries and distilleries)
- Non-destruct testing rinsewater



- Printing and photographic processing wastewater
- Reverse osmosis reject water
- Tumbling or cleaning of parts wastewater
- Water treatment wastewater
- Process building maintenance wastewater
- Process wastewaters, not otherwise specified, including other wastewaters determined by the Commissioner to be process wastewaters

*3.1.1.2. Group II Wastewaters*

- Air compressor condensate & blowdown
- Boiler blowdown wastewater
- Fire suppression system testing wastewater
- Hydrostatic pressure testing wastewater
- Non-contact cooling water
- Potable water system maintenance or sampling wastewaters
- Swimming pool wastewater
- Vehicle maintenance wastewater
- Non-process wastewaters, not otherwise specified, including other wastewaters determined by the Commissioner to be non-process wastewaters

3.1.1.3. Short-term petroleum UST replacement discharges lasting less than 30 days

3.1.1.4. Emergency discharges lasting less than 30 days

3.1.1.5. Dewatering and remediation wastewater not included in Sections 3.1.1.3 and 3.1.1.4 of this general permit.

3.1.2. The following discharges require the submittal of written notification to each applicable POTW Authority on forms prescribed by the Commissioner for authorization under this general permit to initiate, create, or maintain a discharge:

3.1.2.1. Group I wastewaters with a cumulative average daily flow greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons per day (gpd) and less than 25,000 gpd;

3.1.2.2. Except for vehicle maintenance wastewaters, Group II wastewaters with a cumulative average daily flow greater than or equal to 5,000 gpd;

3.1.2.3. Any flow of vehicle maintenance wastewater;

3.1.2.4. Wastewaters that will be transported to the receiving POTW;

3.1.2.5. Wastewaters that require treatment to meet the effluent limits and permit conditions of Section 4, 5 or 6 of this general permit;

3.1.2.6. Wastewaters that require a variance to meet the effluent limits and conditions of Sections 4, 5, or 6 of this general permit;

3.1.2.7. Wastewaters from Registrants that are required to notify an applicable POTW Authority;

- 3.1.2.8. Any flow of dewatering and remediation wastewater not included in Sections 3.1.1.3 and 3.1.1.4 of this general permit; or
- 3.1.2.9. Wastewaters that comprise greater than 2%, but less than 5%, of the average, dry weather, hydraulic or organic capacity of each applicable POTW.
- 3.1.3. Registrants discharging only Group I wastewaters with a cumulative average daily flow less than 1,000 gpd, and/or Group II wastewater with a cumulative average daily flow less than 5,000 gpd, and/or wastewaters from petroleum UST replacement discharges or emergency discharges lasting less than 30 days, do not need to submit a notification to the POTW Authority. The Registrant is automatically authorized to discharge in accordance with the terms and conditions of this general permit, provided that, for Group I wastewaters, sample results of at least one grab sample of each DSN for pollutants specified in Table 5-2 of this general permit are kept on site to demonstrate compliance.

### **3.2. When to Submit a Revised Notification**

A revised notification shall be submitted to each applicable POTW Authority on forms prescribed by the Commissioner if the Permittee:

- 3.2.1. has had an ownership change since submittal of the previous notification;
- 3.2.2. files a previous notification that requires correction of inaccurate or misleading information submitted to the POTW Authority, in accordance with Section 8.9 of this general permit;
- 3.2.3. will be undergoing any significant facility modifications, as described in Section 4.11.1 of this general permit.

### **3.3. Contents of a Notification**

Registration requirements are summarized in Table 3-1 below.

**Table 3-1: Registration Requirements<sup>1,3</sup>**

Type of Wastewater	Notification Form Required to POTW	Attachment A - Detailed Discharge Information Form Required	Attachment B – Discharge Analysis	Attachment C – Request for Variance	Attachment D – Dewatering and Remediation Information
Group I Wastewaters less than 1,000 gpd	No <sup>2</sup>	No	No	No	No
Group I Wastewaters between 1,000 and 24,999 gpd	Yes	Yes	Only for “Other Process Wastewater”	No	No
Group I/II Wastewater requiring treatment	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Group I/II Wastewater greater than 2% but less than 5% of the average, dry weather, hydraulic or organic capacity of the receiving POTW	Yes	Yes	Only for “Other Process/Non-process Wastewater”	No	No
Vehicle maintenance wastewater (all flows)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Other Group II wastewaters less than 5,000 gpd	No <sup>2</sup>	No	No	No	No
Other Group II wastewaters 5,000 gpd or greater	Yes	No	Only for “Other Non-process Wastewater”	No	No
Any wastewaters transported to the POTW	Yes	Yes	Only for “Other Process/Non-process Wastewater”	No	No
Any wastewater that requires a variance	Yes	Yes	Only for “Other Process/Non-process Wastewater”	Yes	No

Type of Wastewater	Notification Form Required to POTW	Attachment A - Detailed Discharge Information Form Required	Attachment B – Discharge Analysis	Attachment C – Request for Variance	Attachment D – Dewatering and Remediation Information
Wastewaters that are required to Notify due to POTW requirement	Yes	Discretion of receiving POTW	Discretion of receiving POTW	No	No
Short-term petroleum UST replacement discharges lasting less than 30 days	No	No	No	No	No
Emergency discharges lasting less than 30 days	No	No	No	No	No
Dewatering or remediation wastewater	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Change in Group I flow (unless below 1,000 gpd) since the most recent notification	Yes	Yes	Only for “Other Process Wastewater”	No	No
Change in Group II flow (unless below 5,000 gpd) since the most recent notification	Yes	No	Only for “Other Non-process Wastewater”	No	No
An introduction of a new pollutant or change in pollutant loading of an existing pollutant since the most recent notification	Yes	Yes	Only for “Other Process/Non-process Wastewater”	No	No

<sup>1</sup>Flow categories are utilizing average daily flow.

<sup>2</sup>Analytical results for pollutants specified in Table 5-2 from at least one sample must be kept on site to demonstrate an ability to comply with the effluent limits.

<sup>3</sup>For discharges that can be categorized under more than one row, the Registrant shall submit the notification and required attachments for all applicable rows.



### 3.3.1. Fees

Each applicable POTW Authority may require and collect a fee. No fees are required to be paid to the DEEP for discharges authorized under this general permit.

### 3.3.2. Notification Form

If a notification is required in accordance with Section 3.1 of this general permit, a notification shall be submitted to each applicable POTW Authority on forms prescribed and provided by the Commissioner and shall include but not be limited to the following:

- 3.3.2.1. Legal name and address of the Registrant. If the Registrant is an entity transacting business in Connecticut and is required to register with the Connecticut Secretary of the State, provide the exact name as registered with the Connecticut Secretary of the State.
- 3.3.2.2. Legal name, title, mailing address, email, and telephone number of a contact for the Registrant.
- 3.3.2.3. Legal name, address, email, and telephone number of the owner of the property on which the subject activity is to take place.
- 3.3.2.4. Location address of the site for which the notification is being submitted.
- 3.3.2.5. Name of the receiving POTW.
- 3.3.2.6. The reason the notification form is being submitted.
- 3.3.2.7. An indication of whether the discharge was previously authorized to discharge wastewater under a permit issued by DEEP and, if so, the name of the previous permit or permit number. A copy of the permit or Approval of Registration shall be included with the notification.
- 3.3.2.8. An estimated date of when such discharge began or will begin shall be indicated.
- 3.3.2.9. If the discharge was previously authorized to discharge wastewater under a permit issued by DEEP, an explanation of any changes to the discharge type, chemistry, or volume that might have occurred since the Authorization of Registration or permit was issued.
- 3.3.2.10. The type(s) of process and non-process wastewater to be discharged, the average flows, and the maximum daily flows in gallons per day.
- 3.3.2.11. The discharge duration:
  - 3.3.2.11.1. if the discharge is continuous, the hours per day of the discharge.
  - 3.3.2.11.2. if the discharge is intermittent (batch) or seasonal, the duration and frequency of the discharge (both maximum and average flows) and any



other characteristics of the discharge that will help describe its flow pattern.

- 3.3.2.12. A list of any other POTW Authorities that have been provided copies of the notification form in addition to the receiving POTW.
- 3.3.2.13. A written certification signed by the Registrant which, at a minimum, complies with the signatory requirement in Section 22a-430-3(b)(2)(A) of the RCSA and the following requirements:
  - 3.3.2.13.1. the Registrant and any other individual or individuals responsible for preparing the notification has completely and thoroughly reviewed, at a minimum, this general permit and the following regarding the activities to be covered under such general permit: (i) all notification information provided in accordance with Section 3.3 of such general permit, (ii) the facility, based on a visual site inspection, (iii) compliance records, (iv) the Operation and Maintenance Plan, if applicable, (v) the Spill Prevention and Control Plan, if applicable, and (vi) all wastewater collection and treatment systems and monitoring equipment, including any plans and specifications, operating records and any previously issued DEEP approvals regarding such wastewater collection and treatment systems and monitoring equipment;
  - 3.3.2.13.2. the Registrant has, based on the review described in Section 3.3.2.13.1 of this general permit, made an affirmative determination to: (i) comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit; (ii) maintain compliance with all plans and documents prepared pursuant to this general permit including, but not limited to, the Operation and Maintenance Plan, if applicable, and the Spill Prevention and Control Plan, if applicable, and (iii) properly operate and maintain all wastewater collection and treatment systems and monitoring equipment in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit to protect the waters of the state from pollution;
  - 3.3.2.13.3. such Registrant certifies to the following statement: “I hereby certify that I am making this certification in connection with a notification under the General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users, submitted to each applicable POTW Authority for an activity eligible for authorization under such permit. I certify that the notification submitted pursuant to such general permit is on complete and accurate forms as prescribed by the Commissioner without alteration of their text. I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information that provides the basis for this certification, including but not limited to all information described in Section 3.3.2.13.1 of such general permit, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those

individuals responsible for obtaining such information, that the information upon which this certification is based is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I further certify that I have made the affirmative determination required in accordance with Section 3.3.2.13.2 of such general permit and that my signing this certification constitutes conclusive evidence of my having made such affirmative determination. I also understand that knowingly making any false statement in the submitted information and in this certification may be punishable as a criminal offense, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment, under Section 53a-157b of the CGS and any other applicable law.”

### **3.3.3. Detailed Discharge Information – Attachment A**

3.3.3.1. Detailed Discharge Information shall be submitted with the notification if the Registrant discharges any flow of vehicle maintenance wastewaters, dewatering or remediation wastewater not included in Section 3.1.1.3 and 3.1.1.4 of this general permit, or Group I wastewaters that meet any one of the following criteria below:

- the cumulative average daily flow of the Group I wastewater discharges is greater than or equal to 1,000 gpd and less than 25,000 gpd;
- the discharge comprises greater than 2% but less than 5% of the average, dry weather, hydraulic or organic capacity of each applicable POTW;
- the discharge is transported to the receiving POTW;
- the discharge has an increase in Group I flow (unless the increase is still an average daily flow less than 1,000 gpd) or change in chemistry since the most recent notification;
- the Registrant requires a variance to meet the applicable POTW Authority’s limits or the limits and conditions of Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the this general permit;
- the Registrant requires treatment prior to discharge to meet the effluent limits in Sections 5.1 and 6.1 of this general permit or limits imposed by the applicable POTW Authority; or
- if required by an applicable POTW Authority.

3.3.3.2. The following information shall be provided to all applicable POTW Authorities:

3.3.3.2.1. Facility name as specified in the notification form.



- 3.3.3.2.2. For any engineer(s) or other consultant(s) employed or retained to assist in preparing the notification or in designing or constructing the activity, provide the name, address, phone number, email, and a description of the service provided.
- 3.3.3.2.3. A detailed description of the discharge and monitoring location if monitoring is required for each discharge ID number. If one discharge point may represent multiple discharges in the facility, only a single monitoring location description is required.
- 3.3.3.2.4. The maximum and average daily flow of each in gallons per day (gpd), an indication of whether treatment is required, and an indication of whether the discharge is continuous, intermittent, and/or transported.
- 3.3.3.2.5. For intermittent (batch), or seasonal discharges, the duration and frequency of the discharge (both maximum and average flows) and any other characteristics of the discharge that will help describe its flow pattern.
- 3.3.3.2.6. The method of flow measurement of such discharge (e.g. estimation, flow meter, etc.).
- 3.3.3.2.7. A detailed description of the processes or activities generating each of the discharge(s) reported in the notification.
- 3.3.3.2.8. A description of any wastewater treatment processes such as filtration, settling, equalization, neutralization, oil/water separation, silver recovery, precipitation of solids or metals, etc. which the Registrant utilizes or will utilize to achieve compliance with any of the effluent limits specified in Sections 5.1 and 6.1 of this general permit and an associated line diagram.
- 3.3.3.2.9. A list of the substances used or added to the wastewater, including but not limited to those substances for which effluent limits are specified in Sections 5.1 and 6.1 of this general permit and those substances listed in Appendix B Table II, III and V or Appendix D of Section 22a-430-4 of the RCSA. Any such substances shall be identified by their generic chemical names and Chemical Abstract System (CAS) number (all substances are listed in Appendix E of this general permit). Safety Data Sheets must be provided for any such substances as requested by the POTW Authority.

### **3.3.4. Discharge Screening Analysis – Attachment B**

- 3.3.4.1. For discharges requiring screening analysis in accordance with Table 3-1 of this general permit, submit the results of one screening analysis of a sample taken within ninety (90) days of notification or the most recent sampling event for the pollutants specified below:



3.3.4.1.1. For other process and non-process wastewater, the pollutants listed in Table 5-2 of this general permit and those that are known or suspected to be present in the discharge shall be analyzed.

3.3.4.1.2. For dewatering wastewater and remediation wastewater discharges, analytical results from a grab sample of the untreated wastewater for the following parameters:

- Total Volatile Organic Compounds
- Oil and Grease (Non-polar Material)
- Barium, Total
- Boron, Total
- Cadmium, Total
- Cobalt, Total
- Copper, Total
- Lead, Total
- Iron, Total
- Magnesium, Total
- Mercury, Total
- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
- Ammonia
- Phosphorus, Total
- Orthophosphorous
- Temperature
- Thallium, Total
- Tin, Total
- Total Settleable Solids
- Total Suspended Solids
- Vanadium, Total
- Zinc, Total
- pH

3.3.4.1.3. If the discharge is expected to be impacted by petroleum compounds other than gasoline, the untreated wastewater shall also be analyzed for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.

3.3.4.1.4. If the discharge is expected to be impacted by gasoline, the untreated wastewater shall be analyzed for oxygenates, including tertiary butyl alcohol (“TBA”), methyl tert-butyl ether (“MTBE”), tert-amyl methyl

ether (“TAME”), and related compounds known to be added to the gasoline released.

3.3.4.1.5. If any pollutant listed in Appendix B, Tables II, III, IV, or V of Section 22a-430-4 of the RCSA; Appendix D of Section 22a-430-4 of the RCSA; or any other pollutant that could cause or result in pollution, is reasonably known to have been handled, stored, released, or disposed of at or adjacent to the site where the subject wastewater originates, the subject wastewater shall also be analyzed to determine the concentration of such pollutant.

3.3.4.1.6. PFAS screening and/or monitoring may be added into the reissuance of this general permit. This determination is pending.

3.3.4.2. Sample type shall be determined by Table 3-2 below:

**Table 3-2: Sample Type Required<sup>1</sup>**

Type of Wastewater	Hexavalent Chromium, Amenable Cyanide, Total Cyanide, Total Oil & Grease, Oil & Grease (non-polar material), Total Residual Chlorine	Total Toxic Organics, pH, Table 4, 5 6, 7 of Attachment F	All other pollutants
All dewatering and remediation wastewaters	Grab	Grab	Grab
Other Process/Non-Process wastewater less than 10,000 gpd (max daily flow)	Grab	Grab	Grab
Other Process/Non-Process wastewater 10,000 gpd or greater (max daily flow)	Grab Sample Average	Grab	Composite
Footnotes:			
<sup>1</sup> If a Registrant cannot perform composite sampling or a grab sample average, the Registrant can provide an explanation of the rationale for the alternative sample type utilized in the notification forms provided. The POTW will evaluate the rationale during notification review.			



### **3.3.5. Request for Variance – Attachment C**

For Registrants seeking a variance from the conditions in the General Permit, the requirement from which the variance is requested; a description of the variance sought; and if applicable, documentation that the concentration and/or mass value of the specific pollutant(s) for which a variance is being sought is negligible and that granting of the variance will not result in any violation of the general prohibitions specified in Section 4.1 of this general permit.

### **3.3.6. Dewatering and Remediation Form – Attachment D**

3.3.6.1. For discharges of dewatering and remediation wastewater that require a submittal of Attachment D in accordance with Table 3-1 of this general permit, submit:

- 3.3.6.1.1. A statement whether the subject discharge will take place within ¼-mile of any public or private drinking water well.
- 3.3.6.1.2. A statement whether or not the subject discharge will take place at a site on the National Priority List, under CERCLA, that has been used for the disposal of hazardous materials or is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 22a-6u or 22a-134 of the General Statutes.
- 3.3.6.1.3. A detailed description of any erosion and sediment controls and energy dissipation structures to be used in connection with the subject remedial measures.

### **3.4. Scope of Notification**

A Registrant shall submit one notification form for all activities taking place at a single site for which the Registrant seeks authorization under this general permit. Activities taking place at more than one site may not be consolidated on one notification form.

### **3.5. Where to file a Notification**

Registrant shall submit this Notification Form to each applicable POTW Authority that manages a portion of the sanitary sewer collection system the wastewater is flowing through and/or manages the facility the wastewater is treated at, if notification is required in accordance with Table 3-1.

### **3.6. Additional Information**

The POTW Authority may require a Registrant to submit additional information, which the POTW Authority reasonably deems necessary to evaluate the consistency of the subject activity with the requirements for authorization under this general permit.

## 4. Conditions of This General Permit Applicable to All Discharges

The permittee shall at all times continue to meet the requirements for authorization set forth in Section 2.2 of this general permit. In addition, the Permittee shall assure that, at a minimum, activities authorized by this general permit is conducted in accordance with the following conditions:

### 4.1. Prohibitions for All Discharges Authorized by this General Permit

- 4.1.1. Wastewater discharged under the authority of this general permit shall not for any reason cause, or threaten either singly or in combination with other discharges:
  - 4.1.1.1. Interference or adverse effect upon the operation of the POTW;
  - 4.1.1.2. Interference or adverse effect upon the POTW's sludge handling, use or disposal, including but not limited to noncompliance with any federal, state, local laws, regulations or ordinances;
  - 4.1.1.3. The POTW to exceed its influent design loading parameters;
  - 4.1.1.4. The POTW to violate its water discharge permit;
  - 4.1.1.5. A worsening of any condition which is causing the POTW to exceed its influent design loading parameters or violate its permit; or
  - 4.1.1.6. Pass through of any substance into the receiving waters which then causes or threatens pollution.
- 4.1.2. Wastewater discharged under the authority of this general permit shall not:
  - 4.1.2.1. contain any substance which causes or threatens a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including but not limited to, wastewaters with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 °F (60 °C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
  - 4.1.2.2. cause or threaten corrosive structural damage to the POTW and shall not have a pH of less than 5.5 or more than 10.0 Standard Units.
  - 4.1.2.3. contain solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause or threaten obstruction of flow in the sanitary sewer system or POTW.
  - 4.1.2.4. contain heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, nor contain heat in such quantities that the influent temperature at the POTW exceeds 104 °F (40 °C).
  - 4.1.2.5. Contain heat in such quantity that the effluent from the site is greater than 140°F (60°C);
  - 4.1.2.6. contain petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
  - 4.1.2.7. contain pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health or safety problems.



- 4.1.2.8. contain pollutants in a quantity or concentration which may cause or contribute to excessive foaming within the POTW or which may cause foaming within the POTW's effluent.
  - 4.1.2.9. contain, either singly or in combination with other discharges, any pollutant in sufficient amounts to cause acute worker health and safety problems, problems in the collection system or pass through or interference with the POTW.
  - 4.1.2.10. contain, either singly or in combination with other discharges, flow in excess of the hydraulic capacity of the POTW or its conveyance system.
  - 4.1.2.11. contain mercury compounds
  - 4.1.2.12. contain polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) compounds.
  - 4.1.2.13. contain any substance listed in Appendix B, Table II, III, or V or Appendix D of Section 22a-430-4 of the RCSA (all substances are listed in Appendix E of this general permit), other than a substance for which an effluent limit is specified in this general permit or as otherwise approved by the POTW in accordance with Section 9.1 of this general permit;
  - 4.1.2.14. contain any sludge and/or bottom deposits from any storage tank or basin;
  - 4.1.2.15. contain the washout of concrete;
  - 4.1.2.16. contain washout and/or cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
  - 4.1.2.17. contain fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance, except as authorized under this general permit;
  - 4.1.2.18. contain soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown;
  - 4.1.2.19. contain toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release, except as authorized under this general permit;
  - 4.1.2.20. contain radioactive material as defined by Section 22a-148 of the CGS; or
  - 4.1.2.21. if trucked or hauled, be introduced into a POTW except at headworks of the POTW.
- 4.1.3. The use or addition of water to dilute a discharge of wastewater in order to meet any effluent limit or condition of this general permit is prohibited.

## 4.2. Narrative Permit Conditions

- 4.2.1. The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain best management practices ("BMPs") needed to comply with all of the terms and conditions of this general permit. Such BMPs shall be developed and implemented consistent with sound and recognized engineering principles and include but not be limited to water conservation, chemical substitution/reuse and all other pollution prevention measures, including those specified in Appendix G of this general permit.

- 4.2.2. The Permittee shall ensure that all required local permits and approvals have been obtained for the discharges authorized by this general permit.
- 4.2.3. Unless hauled, the discharge shall be totally enclosed in piping from the source to a sanitary sewer line unless operating conditions require otherwise. BMPs shall be used for chemical and fuel storage to prevent spillage that could be received by floor drains, trenches, etc.
- 4.2.4. Any spill or release or leakage of any chemical liquid shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of in accordance with all applicable state and federal law. In no case shall such a chemical liquid be disposed of in any floor drain, toilet, sink, sanitary sewer, storm drain, surface water body or on the ground.

### **4.3. Parameter Monitoring and Analysis for All discharges**

- 4.3.1. All samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed in accordance with the methods approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing pursuant to 40 CFR 136.5 or as provided in Section 22a-430-3(j)(7) of the RCSA. To determine compliance with limits and conditions established in this permit, monitoring must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods approved pursuant to 40 CFR 136 for the analysis of pollutants having approved methods under that part, unless a method is required under 40 CFR subchapter N or unless an alternative method has been approved in writing by the Commissioner. Chemicals which do not have methods of analysis defined in 40 CFR 136 shall be analyzed in accordance with methods specified by the Commissioner.
- 4.3.2. All metals analyses identified in this permit shall use analyses for total recoverable metals as defined in 40 CFR 136 unless otherwise specified.
- 4.3.3. Analysis for mercury shall be performed using EPA Method 1631E.

### **4.4. Minimum Levels**

- 4.4.1. The minimum levels specified in Tables 5-1, and 6-1 represent the concentrations at which quantification must be achieved and verified during the chemical analyses required for this general permit. Analyses for these parameters must include check standards within ten percent of the specified minimum level or calibration points equal to or less than the specified minimum level.
- 4.4.2. The value of each parameter for which monitoring is required under this permit shall be reported to the maximum level of accuracy and precision possible consistent with the requirements of this section of the permit.
- 4.4.3. Effluent analyses for which quantification was verified during the analysis at or below the minimum levels specified in this section and which indicate that a parameter was not detected shall be reported as "less than non-detect" where 'non-

detect' is the numerical value equivalent to the analytical method detection limit for that analysis.

4.4.4. Results of effluent analyses which indicate that a parameter was not present at a concentration greater than or equal to the minimum level specified for that analysis shall be considered equivalent to zero (0.0) for purposes of determining compliance with effluent limitations or conditions specified in this permit.

#### **4.5. Sample Type**

All samples obtained shall be representative of daily operations during discharge events at the monitoring location provided in the Notification. Sample type shall be determined by Table 3-2 unless otherwise approved by the POTW.

#### **4.6. Flow Monitoring**

If routine monitoring is required (more than once per permit term) in accordance with Tables 5-3 and 6-3, the permittee shall monitor each discharge pipe having a maximum daily flow of greater than 5,000 gpd (except for batch treatment systems with a known discharge volume and discharges which occur less than once per week) by means of a flow meter system and associated recording device which measures, visually indicates, and records total daily flow (gallons per day), unless an alternate flow monitoring plan is approved by the POTW Authority. An effluent flow meter shall be:

- installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications;
- coupled with a continuous chart recorder and/or an electronic data recorder. If a continuous chart recorder is employed, the treatment system operator shall sign and date the chart at the beginning and end of each day of discharge with the date and time. If an electronic data recorder is employed, the flow data shall be reviewed at a frequency of at least once per discharge day and the frequency logged with the date and time;
- calibrated by manufacturer's specifications at least once per year to ensure accuracy. If calibration requirements are not specified, flow meter reading accuracy must be determined once per year using an effective method.

#### **4.7. pH Monitoring**

4.7.1. Wastewaters that require pH adjustment to meet the effluent limits shall be continuously monitored for the pH of wastewater discharged unless an alternate monitoring plan is approved by the POTW Authority.

4.7.2. If continuous pH monitoring is required in accordance with Section 4.7.1 of this general permit, equipment and instrumentation shall be installed and maintained to accurately measure and record the pH.





- 4.7.2.1. For batch discharges not monitored with a continuous pH meter, a daily log of pH readings for each batch discharged shall be maintained on site.
- 4.7.3. An effluent pH meter used to measure compliance with this general permit shall:
- be installed and maintained in accordance with manufacture's specifications;
  - be coupled with a continuous chart recorder and/or an electronic data recorder if continuous monitoring is required. If a continuous chart recorder is employed, the treatment system operator shall sign and date the chart on each day of discharge with the date and time. If an electronic data recorder is employed, the pH data shall be reviewed at a frequency of at least once per discharge day and the frequency logged with the date and time; and
  - be calibrated using standard-buffer-solution at least monthly.
- 4.7.4. All discharges monitored with a pH meter shall have both audio and visual pH alarms that alert appropriate personnel capable of responding to incidents when the pH of the discharge measures below 6.0 or above 9.5 S.U. Tighter set points may be used to optimize treatment or prevent permit violations.
- 4.7.5. Any condition which causes an alarm shall be corrected immediately, or the discharge shall be stopped until the correction is made. All alarm conditions shall be documented in the operator's log.

#### **4.8. Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements**

- 4.8.1. All analytical results and other information required under this general permit shall be submitted upon request of the POTW Authority or the Commissioner.
- 4.8.2. If the permittee monitors any discharge more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or specified in the permit, the results shall be maintained on site and shall be submitted upon request of the POTW Authority or the Commissioner.
- 4.8.2.1. The permittee shall maintain a record containing at least the following information: total daily flow, sample analytical results, and chain of custody forms when monitoring is required in accordance with Tables 5-3 and 6-3 of this general permit.
- 4.8.2.2. All analytical results shall be retained on-site or at the permittee's principal place of business in Connecticut for at least five years from the date such result or data was generated or received by the permittee. These results shall be made available to the Commissioner, or the POTW Authority immediately (two business days) upon request.

#### **4.9. Recording and Reporting Violations**

The permittee shall immediately notify each applicable POTW Authority and the Water Permitting Enforcement Division by utilizing the online Noncompliance Notification Form



(<https://portal.ct.gov/deep/water-regulating-and-discharges/industrial-wastewater/compliance-assistance/notification-requirements>), referencing permit no. CTMIU0000, if any analytical results or monitoring data or any other information indicates that a violation of an effluent limitation or another condition of this general permit has occurred, or upon becoming aware of any discharge that could cause problems to the POTW, including but not limited to slug loadings of pollutants which may cause a violation of the POTW's NPDES permit, or which may inhibit or disrupt the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal. Such notice shall include the following information: (i) the name and address of the permittee, (ii) the maximum daily flow, and (iii) the name and telephone number of a contact person at the subject site. The permittee shall immediately take steps to identify and correct any and all conditions causing or contributing to such violation which adversely impacted the POTW. A log of such violations or conditions shall be maintained on site and include the information described in this subsection of this general permit.

#### 4.10. Operating Conditions

##### 4.10.1. Treatment Requirements

- 4.10.1.1. Treatment is required for any discharge that cannot comply with the limits and conditions of Sections 4, 5 and 6 of this general permit.
- 4.10.1.2. For any photoprocessing discharges where silver is a known or suspected pollutant, a silver recovery system must be installed and maintained to achieve compliance with the silver limits in this general permit and the requirements of Section 4 in Appendix G of this general permit.
- 4.10.1.3. For any discharges of mercury amalgam wastewater from a dental practitioner, a device to remove amalgam solids must be installed in accordance with 40 CFR 441.

**Note:** *Additional best practices and a certification form required by DEEP's Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division for dental mercury amalgam can be found here:* <https://portal.ct.gov/deep/p2/mercury/dental/best-management-practices-for-mercury-amalgam>

##### 4.10.2. Plans

###### 4.10.2.1. Operation and Maintenance Plan

If a wastewater requires treatment to comply with the effluent limits specified in Table 5-1 and Table 6-1 of this general permit, or as otherwise required by the applicable POTW Authority, the permittee shall prepare an Operation and Maintenance Plan for the wastewater collection, storage, treatment, and control systems for the activity covered by this general permit. At a minimum, such plan shall include all of the elements described in Appendix A of this general permit



and describe the effective performance of the collection and treatment systems, adequate funding, operator training, laboratory and process controls and quality assurance procedures. The permittee shall maintain such plan at the facility at all times and shall amend and update such plan as necessary to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit. The permittee shall perform all actions required by the Operation and Maintenance Plan and maintain compliance with it thereafter.

#### 4.10.2.2. *Spill Prevention and Control Plan*

All permittees shall prepare a Spill Prevention and Control Plan for the activity covered by this general permit. At a minimum, such plan shall include all of the elements described in Appendix B of this general permit and describe all measures taken to prevent and control unplanned releases during the storage, collection, transfer, transport, treatment, loading and unloading of all toxic or hazardous substances, oils, process wastewaters, solvents, and any other chemicals. The permittee shall maintain such plan at the facility at all times and shall amend and update such plan as necessary to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit. The permittee shall perform all actions required by the Spill Prevention and Control Plan and maintain compliance with it thereafter.

### **4.11. Facility of Treatment System Modification**

4.11.1. The Permittee shall notify the POTW Authority by submitting a revised notification on the forms prescribed by the Commissioner if any of the conditions described in Section 3.2 of this general permit are met. Significant facility modifications as referenced in Section 3.2.4 of this general permit include the following if the discharge meets the requirements of notification under Section 3.1 of this general permit:

- 4.11.1.1. change in nature of the activity generating the discharge, including a change in pollutant loading of an existing pollutant;
- 4.11.1.2. introduction of a new source of water;
- 4.11.1.3. introduction of a new pollutant that was not present in the discharge at the time of registration;
- 4.11.1.4. increase in the maximum daily flow; or
- 4.11.1.5. relocation of the monitoring location.

4.11.2. The Permittee shall notify the POTW Authority within thirty (30) days of expanding or altering the wastewater treatment system by submitting the notification information required in accordance with Section 3.3.3 of this general permit.

#### 4.12. Collection and Transport of Wastewater

No permittee is authorized to collect and transport wastewater for discharge to a POTW under this general permit unless the following conditions have been met:

- 4.12.1. the POTW Authority has authorized the acceptance of such wastewater;
- 4.12.2. the permittee's facility is not connected to a sanitary sewer or the permittee's facility is connected to a sanitary sewer and the discharge has been rejected in writing by the local sewer authority;
- 4.12.3. the permittee has installed appropriate facilities to store such wastewater in accordance with Appendix B of this general permit;
- 4.12.4. the permittee transports the wastewater by a properly licensed waste transporter;
- 4.12.5. such wastewater transported to a POTW complies with the effluent limits and conditions specified in Table 5-1 and Table 6-1 of this general permit;
- 4.12.6. written certification has been provided to the receiving POTW Authority that such wastewater is not a Hazardous Waste as defined in 40 CFR 261, Subparts C and D;
- 4.12.7. a log of each instance of wastewater transported has been maintained including dates, volumes, a description of the wastewater, and any monitoring results.

### 5. Conditions of this General Permit Applicable to Process and Non-Process Wastewaters

#### 5.1. Effluent Limits for Process and Non-process Wastewater

- 5.1.1. Group I and Group II discharges under the authority of this general permit shall not have a pH value or contain pollutants at levels beyond those listed in Table 5-1 and shall not result in a violation of the general prohibitions as specified in Subsection 4.1 of this general permit.

**Table 5-1: Effluent Limits for Group I and Group II Discharges**

**The remainder of Minimum Levels and NetDMR Codes will be added at a later date**

Pollutant	Units	Maximum Daily and Instantaneous Limit <sup>1</sup>	Minimum Level
<i>Conventional Pollutants</i>			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	mg/L	600.0	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	1200.0	

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Maximum Daily and Instantaneous Limit<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Minimum Level</b>
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	600.0	Not applicable
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	40.0	
Nitrate-nitrite (as N)	mg/L	40.0	
Oil and Grease, Total	mg/L	100.0	Not applicable
Oil and Grease, Non-polar Material	mg/L	100.0	Not applicable
pH, Minimum	S.U.	5.5	
pH, Maximum	S.U.	10.0	
Temperature	°F	140	
<i>Organic Pollutants</i>			
Total Volatile Organics	mg/L	5.0	Not applicable
Formaldehyde	mg/L	10.0	
Methylene Chloride	mg/L	1.0	
Phenols, Total	mg/L	10.0	Not applicable
Phthalate Esters	mg/L	2.0	Not applicable
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	mg/L	0.5	0.010
Ethylene Glycol	mg/L	300.0	
Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	---- <sup>3</sup>	
Propylene Glycol	mg/L	300.0	
<i>Metals</i>			
Cadmium, Total	mg/L	0.5	0.0005
Chromium, Total	mg/L	2.0	0.005
Copper, Total	mg/L	2.0	0.005
Lead, Total	mg/L	0.5	0.005
Nickel, Total	mg/L	2.0	0.005
Silver, Total	mg/L	0.5 <sup>2</sup>	0.002
Tin, Total	mg/L	4.0	Not applicable
Zinc, Total	mg/L	2.0	0.010
Antimony, Total	mg/L	4.0	
Arsenic, Total	mg/L	0.1	0.005
Beryllium, Total	mg/L	2.0	0.001
Cobalt, Total	mg/L	4.0	Not applicable
Molybdenum, Total	mg/L	4.0	
Selenium, Total	mg/L	0.5	0.005

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Maximum Daily and Instantaneous Limit<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Minimum Level</b>
Strontium, Total	mg/L	2.0	
Thallium, Total	mg/L	2.0	0.0002
Titanium, Total	mg/L	4.0	
Vanadium, Total	mg/L	2.0	
Zirconium, Total	mg/L	2.0	0.010

Footnotes:  
<sup>1</sup>The pollutant concentration may be exceeded provided that the total mass loading (flow x concentration) is approved by the POTW.  
<sup>2</sup>For photographic processing wastewaters only, if maximum daily flow is less than 100 gallons per day, the silver effluent limit is 5.0 mg/L. For flows greater than 100 gpd, the silver limit is 2.0 mg/L.  
<sup>3</sup> If "----" is noted in the limits column in the table, this means a limit is not specified but the pollutant must be monitored for.

5.1.2. Group I and II wastewater discharged under the authority of this general permit shall not contain any chemical additive containing any substance listed in Appendix B, Table II, III, or V or Appendix D of Section 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (all substances are listed in Appendix E of this general permit), other than a substance for which an effluent limit is specified in Table 5-1 of this section, or as otherwise approved by the POTW Authority in accordance with Section 9.1 of this general permit.

## **5.2. Monitoring Requirements**

### **5.2.1. Parameter Monitoring**

5.2.1.1. For Group I and II wastewater, each permittee must monitor the wastewater for the pollutants specified in Table 5-2 of this section per category of wastewater (e.g. tumbling or cleaning of parts wastewater or water treatment wastewater) and any additional pollutants specified in Section 5.1.2 of this general permit that are known or suspected to be present at the frequency specified in Table 5-3 of this section in accordance with the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 to determine whether such discharge complies with the effluent limits and other conditions of this general permit.

5.2.1.2. A single DSN may represent multiple discharge pipes of similar wastewaters.

**Table 5-2. Minimum Monitoring Requirements. The “X” indicates monitoring is required for the discharge category and associated pollutant.**

Discharge Category / Pollutant	Air Compressor Condensate & Blowdown	Boiler Blowdown	Contact Cooling & Heating	Cutting & Grinding	Non-Destruct Testing Rinsewater	Photo-Processing	Tumbling or Cleaning	Water Treatment	Commercial Laundry	Food Processing
Temperature		X	X						X	X
pH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BOD <sub>5</sub>					X		X		X	X
COD					X		X		X	X
Total Suspended Solids	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen							X	X	X	X
Nitrate							X	X	X	X
Nitrite							X	X	X	X
Ammonia							X	X	X	X
Phosphorus, Total	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X	X <sup>2</sup>
Oil & Grease, Non-polar Material	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Oil & Grease, Total										X
Volatile Organic Compounds, Total										
Aluminum, Total								X		
Arsenic, Total								X <sup>1</sup>		
Cadmium, Total										
Chromium, Total				X			X			
Copper, Total	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Iron, Total								X		
Lead, Total	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Nickel, Total				X			X			
Silver, Total						X				
Zinc, Total	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Any other pollutant listed in Appendix E expected in the discharge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>1</sup>Arsenic monitoring shall be required only for wastewater associated with drinking water treatment plants

<sup>2</sup>Phosphorus monitoring shall be required only for discharges being received by a POTW listed in Appendix C



**Table 5-2: Continued**

Discharge Category / Pollutant	Printing	RO Reject Water	Hydrostatic Pressure Testing	Vehicle Maintenance	Process Building Maintenance	Noncontact Cooling Water	Fire Suppression System Testing Wastewater	Potable Water System Maintenance or Sampling	Swimming Pool Wastewater	Other Process/ Non-process Wastewater
Temperature				X	X	X		X		X
pH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BOD <sub>5</sub>	X			X	X					X
COD	X			X	X					X
Total Suspended Solids			X	X	X		X			X
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	X			X	X					X
Nitrate	X			X	X					X
Nitrite	X			X	X					X
Ammonia	X			X	X					X
Phosphorus, Total <sup>3</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>
Oil & Grease, Non-polar Material			X	X	X		X	X		X
Oil & Grease, Total		X				X				
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	X			X	X					X
Aluminum, Total		X		X		X		X		
Arsenic, Total										
Cadmium, Total	X			X						
Chromium, Total				X						
Copper, Total	X	X		X	X	X				X
Iron, Total		X	X	X		X	X	X		
Lead, Total	X	X		X	X	X				X
Nickel, Total	X			X						
Silver, Total	X			X						
Zinc, Total		X		X	X	X				X
Any other pollutant listed in Appendix E expected in the discharge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>2</sup>Phosphorus monitoring shall be required only for discharges being received by a POTW listed in Appendix C

## 5.2.2. Frequency of Monitoring

5.2.2.1. Each permittee must monitor Group I and Group II wastewater for the pollutants specified in Table 5-2 of this general permit per category of wastewater at the frequency specified in Table 5-3 of this general permit, with the exceptions noted below. Total Maximum Daily Flow in Table 5-3 shall mean the Total Maximum Daily Flow for that category per DSN documented in the notification that was filed for coverage under this general permit.

**Table 5-3: Monitoring and Reporting Frequency**

Discharge Group	Total Maximum Daily Flow Thresholds per Category of Wastewater per DSN	Minimum Frequency of Pollutant Monitoring <sup>1,2</sup>
Group I Wastewaters (except for Food Processing, Commercial Laundry, Reverse Osmosis Reject Water)	Less than 1,000 gpd	Once per Permit Term
	Between 1,000 gpd and 9,999 gpd	Quarterly
	Between 10,000 gpd and 24,999 gpd	Monthly
Group I Wastewaters: Food Processing, Commercial Laundry, Reverse Osmosis Reject Water	Less than 5,000 gpd	Once per Permit Term
	Between 5,000 gpd and 24,999 gpd	Annually
Group II Wastewaters	All Flows	Once per Permit Term
Footnotes: <sup>1</sup> The permittee should maintain records of monitoring data that are representative of the current discharge. <sup>2</sup> If there is no discharge during a required monitoring month, then a sample must be collected the next month a discharge occurs.		

### 5.2.2.2. Specific Photoprocessing Monitoring Requirements

5.2.2.2.1. All flows of photoprocessing wastewater discharges from silver recovery systems must be monitored monthly using silver test strips to assure proper operation of the silver recovery system. Monitoring must take place between metallic replacement cartridges to test for breakthrough on the first cartridge. If initial monitoring event indicates breakthrough, a second test will be taken. If second event also indicates breakthrough, the cartridges must be replaced. Results of all monitoring must be maintained and kept on site.

5.2.2.2.2. Monitoring in accordance with the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 is required once annually to verify compliance with the limit of 5 mg/L for total silver.

**5.2.3. Other Conditions**

- 5.2.3.1. The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain best management practices (“BMPs”) needed to comply with all of the terms and conditions of this general permit. Such BMPs shall be developed and implemented consistent with sound and recognized engineering principles and include but not be limited to water conservation, chemical substitution/reuse and all other pollution prevention measures, including those specified in Appendix G of this general permit.
- 5.2.3.2. The Permittee shall ensure that all required local permits and approvals have been obtained for the discharges authorized by this general permit.
- 5.2.3.3. Unless hauled, the discharge shall be totally enclosed in piping from the source to a sanitary sewer line unless operating conditions require otherwise. BMPs shall be used for chemical and fuel storage to prevent spillage that could be received by floor drains, trenches, etc.
- 5.2.3.4. Any spill or release or leakage of any chemical liquid shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of in accordance with all applicable state and federal law. In no case shall such a chemical liquid be disposed of in any floor drain, toilet, sink, sanitary sewer, storm drain, surface water body or on the ground.

**6. Conditions of this General Permit Applicable to Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters**

**6.1. Effluent Limits of Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters**

Dewatering wastewater and remediation wastewater discharges shall not exceed and shall otherwise conform to the specific terms and conditions listed in Table 6-1, below, and shall not result in a violation of the prohibitions as specified in Section 4.1 of this general permit.

**Table 6-1: Effluent Limits for Dewatering and Remediation Wastewater**

**The remainder of Minimum Levels will be added at a later date**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Instantaneous Effluent Limit or Range</b>	<b>Detection Level</b>
Arsenic, Total	mg/L	0.1	0.005
Barium, Total	mg/L	5.0	

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Instantaneous Effluent Limit or Range</b>	<b>Detection Level</b>
Base Neutral and Acid Extractables (BNA)	mg/L	2.0	Not applicable
Beryllium, Total	mg/L	2.0	0.001
Boron, Total	mg/L	2.0	Not applicable
Cadmium, Total	mg/L	0.1	0.0005
Chlorinated Volatile Organics	mg/L	1.0	Not applicable
Chromium, Total	mg/L	1.0	0.005
Chromium, Hexavalent	mg/L	0.1	0.010
Cobalt, Total	mg/L	2.0	
Copper, Total	mg/L	1.0	0.005
Cyanide, Total	mg/L	0.6	0.010
Cyanide, Amenable	mg/L	0.1	Not applicable
Lead, Total	mg/L	0.1	0.005
Herbicide	ug/L	ND [numerical value TBD]	Not applicable
Magnesium, Total	mg/L	50	Not applicable
Mercury, Total	µg/L	ND<0.02	0.2
MTBE	mg/L	1.0	0.005
Nickel, Total	mg/L	1.0	0.005
Organochlorine Pesticides	mg/L	ND [numerical value TBD]	Not applicable
PCBs <sup>1</sup>	ug/L	1.0	1.0
pH, Minimum	S.U.	5.5	
pH, Maximum	S.U.	10.0	
Phenols, Total	mg/L	1.0	Not applicable
Phthalate Esters	mg/L	2.0	Not applicable
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	mg/L	2.0	0.010
Selenium, Total	mg/L	1.0	
Silver, Total	mg/L	0.5	0.005
Temperature	°F	140	0.002
Thallium, Total	mg/L	2.0	
Tin, Total	mg/L	4.0	0.0002
Oil & Grease, Non-polar Material	mg/L	100	Not applicable
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	600	Not applicable
Total Volatile Organics (VOCs)	mg/L	5.0	Not applicable
Vanadium, Total	mg/L	2.0	Not applicable
Zinc, Total	mg/L	2.0	Not applicable
<b>Footnotes:</b>			
<sup>1</sup> No individual PCB sample shall exceed 0.000017 ug/l.			

## 6.2. Monitoring Requirements for Dewatering and Remediation Wastewater

Each Permittee must monitor parameters specified in Table 6-2 of this section based on category of wastewater and any parameter expected present in the discharge at the frequency specified in Table 6-3 of this section to determine whether such discharge complies with the effluent limits and other conditions of this general permit.

**Table 6-2: Pollutant Monitoring for Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters**

Pollutants	All Dewatering and Remediation Wastewater	Discharges as a result of petroleum UST replacement
pH	X	X
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	X	X
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	X	X
Turbidity	X	X
Lead, Total		X
Oil & Grease, Non-polar Material		X
PAH		X
Total Volatile Organic Compounds		X
All additional pollutants that are known or suspected present or required by the Commissioner	X	X

## 6.3. Start-up Procedures for Dewatering and Remediation Wastewaters

6.3.1. A sample of each discharge must be collected for analytical analysis in accordance with Section 3.3.4 of this general permit to determine compliance with permit limits upon commencement of the discharge. For discharges lasting longer than a week (7 calendar days), a second sample from each discharge must be collected and analyzed to determine compliance with permit limits during the second week of discharge.

- 6.3.2. For dewatering wastewater discharges, startup procedures must be performed each time the discharge is restarted after being discontinued for greater than thirty (30) days for any reason.
- 6.3.3. For remediation wastewater discharges, other than intermittent discharges of remediation wastewater, startup procedures must be performed each time the discharge is restarted after being discontinued for greater than twenty-four (24) hours for any reason.
- 6.3.4. Intermittent discharges of remediation wastewater, as defined by this general permit are not required to perform the startup procedures with each restart.

#### **6.4. Frequency of Monitoring**

For discharges of dewatering and remediation wastewater, monitoring and analysis shall be performed in accordance with Table 6-3 after completing all start-up procedures in accordance with Section 6.3 of this general permit.

**Table 6-3: Monitoring Frequency**

Total Maximum Daily Flow	Minimum Frequency of Pollutant Monitoring <sup>1</sup>
Less than 5,000 gpd	Quarterly <sup>2</sup>
5,000 of greater	Monthly
Footnotes: <sup>1</sup> The permittee should maintain records of monitoring data that are representative of the current discharge. <sup>2</sup> If there is no discharge during a required monitoring month, then a sample must be collected the next month a discharge occurs.	

#### **6.5. Erosion and Sediment Controls**

If authorized activities create a potential for pollution due to the erosion of soil; erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed and maintained in compliance with the standards set forth in the “Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control” as revised, established pursuant to Section 22a-328 of the CGS.

During the construction of any dewatering facility associated with the discharge, erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed and maintained to ensure that erosion of disturbed soils and discharge of eroded sediments to tidal wetlands, inland wetlands and watercourses are minimized or eliminated.



Erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed and maintained to ensure that discharge energies are sufficiently dissipated to prevent the erosion of soil or the discharge of eroded sediments to tidal wetlands, inland wetlands and watercourses.

## **7. Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Incorporated into this General Permit**

Unless specific conditions, terms or limitations within this general permit are more restrictive, the permittee shall comply with the following Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies which are hereby incorporated into this general permit, as if fully set forth herein:

### **7.1. Section 22a-430-3:**

- Subsection (a) – Definitions
- Subsection (b) — General
- Subsection (c) - Inspection and Entry
- Subsection (d) - Effect of a Permit
- Subsection (e) - Duty to Comply
- Subsection (f) - Proper Operation and Maintenance
- Subsection (g) - Sludge Disposal
- Subsection (h) - Duty to Mitigate
- Subsection (i) - Facility Modifications, Notification
- Subsection (j) - Monitoring, Records and Reporting Requirements
- Subsection (k) - Bypass
- Subsection (m) - Effluent Limit Violations
- Subsection (n) - Enforcement
- Subsection (o) - Resource Conservation
- Subsection (p) - Spill Prevention and Control
- Subsection (q) - Instrumentation, Alarms, Flow Recorders
- Subsection (r) - Equalization

### **7.2. Section 22a-430-4:**

- Subsection (o) – Permit or Application Transfer
- Subsection (p) - Revocation, Denial, Modification
- Subsection (q) - Variances
- Subsection (s) – Treatment Requirements
- Subsection (t) – Prohibitions

## **8. General Conditions**

The following standard conditions have been included in this general permit for the convenience of the permittee and are generally duplicative of the incorporated regulations in

Section 7 of this general permit. If there are conflicting requirements the regulations in Section 22a-430 of the RCSA take precedence.

### **8.1. Inspection and Entry**

The Commissioner or his or her authorized representative may take any actions authorized by Sections 22a-6 (5), 22a-425 or 22a-336 of the CGS as amended.

### **8.2. Violations**

Violations of any of the terms, conditions, or limitations contained in this permit may subject the permittee to enforcement action including, but not limited to, seeking penalties, injunctions and/or forfeitures pursuant to applicable sections of the Connecticut General Statutes and RCSA.

### **8.3. Enforcement**

The Commissioner may take any enforcement action provided by law, including but not limited to seeking injunctions, penalties and forfeitures as provided in Sections 22a-6, 22a-7, 22a-430, 22a-432, 22a-435, 22a-438 and 22a-471 of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended, for any violations or acts of noncompliance with chapter 446k of the Connecticut General Statutes or any regulation, order, permit or approval issued thereunder.

### **8.4. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

### **8.5. No Assurance**

No provision of this permit and no action or inaction by the Commissioner shall be construed to constitute an assurance by the Commissioner that the actions taken by the permittee pursuant to this permit will result in compliance or prevent or abate pollution.

### **8.6. Relief**

Nothing in this permit shall relieve the permittee of other obligations under applicable federal, state and local law.

### **8.7. Duty to Provide Information**

If the POTW Authority or Commissioner requests any information pertinent to the authorized activity or to determine compliance with this general permit, the permittee shall provide such information in writing within thirty (30) days of such request. Such information shall be certified in accordance with Section 3.3.2.12 of this general permit.

### **8.8. Reliance on Notification**

If any information provided in the notification form by the Permittee proves to be false or incomplete, the authorization issued under this general permit may be suspended or revoked in accordance with law, and the POTW Authority or Commissioner may take any other legal action provided by law.

### **8.9. Duty to Correct and Report a Violation**

Upon learning of a violation of a condition of this general permit, a permittee shall immediately take all reasonable action(s) to determine the cause of such violation, correct and mitigate the results of such violation, prevent further such violation, and comply with Section 4.9 of this general permit. Such information shall be certified in accordance with Section 8.18 of this general permit.

### **8.10. Sludge Disposal**

The permittee shall dispose of screenings, sludges, chemicals, and oils and any solid or liquid wastes resulting from the wastewater treatment processes at locations approved by the Commissioner for disposal of such materials, or by means of a waste transporter licensed under the provisions of the Connecticut General Statutes

### **8.11. Resource Conservation**

All permittees shall implement and maintain practices and/or facilities which, to the maximum extent practicable, result in the minimum amount of wastewater discharged. Such results may be achieved by methods including but not limited to water conservation, resource recovery, waste recycling, wastewater reuse, and material or product substitution. Excessive use of water or the addition of water to dilute an effluent in order to meet any permit limitations or conditions is prohibited.

### **8.12. Spill Prevention and Control**

8.12.1. The permittee shall maintain practices, procedures and facilities designed to prevent, minimize and control spills, leaks or such other unplanned releases of all toxic or hazardous substances and any other substances as the Commissioner deems



necessary to prevent pollution of the waters of the state. Such requirements shall, unless otherwise allowed by the Commissioner, apply to all facilities used for storing, handling transferring, loading, or unloading such substances, including manufacturing areas.

- 8.12.2. The requirements of this section do not apply to facility components or systems already covered by plans prepared or approved under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure program.

### **8.13. Duty to Reapply**

The permit shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five years.

### **8.14. Equalization**

All treatment facilities shall be designed to prevent upsets, malfunctions or instances of noncompliance resulting from variations in wastewater strength or flow rate, and shall include, as the Commissioner deems necessary, equalization facilities separate from the treatment facilities.

### **8.15. Effect of an Upset**

An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- 8.15.1. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- 8.15.2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- 8.15.3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset timely as required in this general permit; and
- 8.15.4. The permittee complied with all remedial measures.

### **8.16. Bypass**

8.16.1. The permittee shall not at any time bypass the collection system or treatment facilities or any part thereof unless such bypass is unanticipated, unavoidable, and necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage, and there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including but not limited to the use



- of auxiliary or back- up treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping the discharges, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime; or the permittee receives prior written approval of the bypass from the Commissioner in order to perform essential maintenance, and the bypass does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded
- 8.16.2. In the event such a bypass is necessary, the permittee shall to the extent possible minimize or halt production and/or all discharges until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.
- 8.16.3. In order to prevent a bypass, the permittee may schedule maintenance during periods when no discharge is occurring or employ any necessary means, including but not limited to duplicate units and systems or alternative collection and treatment or pretreatment schemes. Any such means shall ensure that the effluent limitations specified in the permit are achieved; be approved by DEEP in writing prior to its use, which approval shall include an alternative schedule for monitoring if appropriate; and be discontinued upon completion of the performance of the essential maintenance.
- 8.16.4. The permittee shall provide notice to DEEP not less than 24 hours prior to the use of any alternative scheme and monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet routine scheduled monitoring report requirements of the permit.
- 8.16.5. If any bypass occurs or may occur, the permittee shall, within two hours of becoming aware of such condition or need, notify DEEP during normal business hours ((860)424-3021), and the Department's Emergency Response Unit at all other times ((860) 424-3338 or (866) 337-7745) and submit within five days a written report including the cause of the problem, duration including dates and times and corrective action taken or planned to prevent other such occurrences.
- 8.16.6. In addition, if the permittee has reason to believe that any effluent limitation specified in the permit may be violated, the permittee shall immediately take steps to prevent or correct such violation, including but not limited to employing an alternative scheme of collection or treatment, and/or control the production of the wastewater and shall monitor and record the quality and quantity of the discharge in accordance with the permit terms and conditions or an approved alternative schedule. Such monitoring shall be submitted with the next monitoring report required by the permit and shall not be used to meet the routine monitoring requirements of the permit.



## 8.17. Proper Operation and Maintenance

- 8.17.1. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems and parts thereof for wastewater collection, storage, treatment and control which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance, adequate funding, and adequate operator staffing and training, including the employment of certified operators as may be required by the Commissioner pursuant to Sections 22a-416-1 through 22a-416-10 of the RCSA, as amended, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.
- 8.17.2. In accordance with sections 22a-416 through 22a-471 of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended, the permittee is required to install and operate a back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems or the inventory of spare parts and appurtenances.
- 8.17.3. Instrumentation, Alarms, and Flow Records  
Except for batch treatment systems unless required by the Commissioner, process wastewater treatment systems shall include instrumentation to automatically and continuously indicate, record and/or control those functions of the system and characteristics of the discharge which the Commissioner deems necessary to assure protection of the waters of the state.

## 8.18. Certification of Documents

Any document, including but not limited to any notice, which is submitted to the POTW Authority under this general permit shall be signed by, as applicable, the Registrant or the Permittee in accordance with Section 22a-430-3(b)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, and by the individual or individuals responsible for actually preparing such document, each of whom shall certify in writing as follows: “I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Connecticut General Statutes, pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.”



### **8.19. Date of Submittal**

For purposes of this general permit, the date of submittal with the POTW Authority of any document is the date such document is received by the POTW Authority. The word “day” as used in this general permit means the calendar day; if any date specified in the general permit falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, such deadline shall be the next business day thereafter.

### **8.20. False Statements**

Any false statement in any information submitted pursuant to this general permit may be punishable as a criminal offense, in accordance with Section 22a-6 of the Connecticut General Statutes, pursuant to Section 53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes, and in accordance with any other applicable statute.

### **8.21. Correction of Inaccuracies**

Within fifteen (15) days after the date a permittee becomes aware of a change in any of the information submitted pursuant to this general permit, becomes aware that any such information is inaccurate or misleading, or that any relevant information has been omitted, such permittee shall correct the inaccurate or misleading information or supply the omitted information in writing to the POTW Authority. Such information shall be certified in accordance with Section 8.18 of this general permit. The provisions of this subsection shall apply both while a request for notification is pending and after the Commissioner has approved such request.

### **8.22. Transfer of Authorization**

An authorization under this general permit is transferrable provided that the requirements of Sections 2.2.7, 2.5, and 3.2.2 of this general permit and the requirements of each applicable POTW Authority have been met.

### **8.23. Other Applicable Law**

Nothing in this general permit shall relieve the permittee of the obligation to comply with any other applicable federal, state and local law, including but not limited to the obligation to obtain any other authorizations required by such law. Nothing here constitutes a waiver or compromise of the sovereign immunity of the State of Connecticut.

## **8.24. Other Rights**

This general permit is subject to and does not derogate any present or future rights or powers of the State of Connecticut and conveys no rights in real or personal property nor any exclusive privileges, and is subject to all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and local laws pertinent to the property or activity affected by such general permit. In conducting any activity authorized hereunder, the permittee may not cause pollution, impairment, or destruction of the air, water, or other natural resources of this state. The issuance of this general permit shall not create any presumption that this general permit should or will be renewed.

## **9. Commissioner's and POTW Authority's Powers**

### **9.1. Variance Provision**

The POTW Authority may grant variances from the permit conditions and effluent limit requirements specified in Section 4, Tables 5-1, and Table 6-1 of this general permit in accordance with the following procedure:

- 9.1.1. All variance requests shall be submitted in writing with the notification form on forms prescribed by the Commissioner and include information as follows:
  - 9.1.1.1. The permit condition or effluent limit from which the variance is requested;
  - 9.1.1.2. A description of the variance sought;
  - 9.1.1.3. For variances from effluent limits, documentation that the concentration and/or mass value of the specific pollutant(s) for which a variance is being sought is negligible and that granting of the variance will not result in any violation of the general prohibitions as specified in Section 4.1 of this general permit.
- 9.1.2. The POTW Authority shall not grant a variance from any requirement of this general permit which will result in any violation of the general prohibitions as specified in Subsection 4.1 of this general permit.
- 9.1.3. The POTW Authority shall notify the applicant in writing of his/her decision to approve or deny the variance request.

### **9.2. Abatement of Violations**

The Commissioner may take any action provided by law to abate a violation of this general permit, including the commencement of proceedings to collect penalties for such violation. The Commissioner may, by summary proceedings or otherwise and for any reason provided by law, including violation of this general permit, revoke a permittee's authorization hereunder in accordance with Sections 22a-3a-2 through 22a-3a-6,

inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect any remedy available to the Commissioner by law.

### **9.3. General Permit Revocation, Suspension, or Modification**

The Commissioner may, for any reason provided by law, by summary proceedings or otherwise, revoke or suspend this general permit or modify it to establish any appropriate conditions, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be necessary to protect human health or the environment.

### **9.4. Filing of an Individual Permit Application**

If the Commissioner notifies a permittee in writing that such permittee must obtain an individual permit to continue lawfully conducting the activity authorized by this general permit, the permittee may continue conducting such activity only if the permittee files an application for an individual permit within sixty (60) days of receiving the Commissioner's notice. While such application is pending before the Commissioner, the permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Nothing herein shall affect the Commissioner's power to revoke a permittee's authorization under this general permit at any time.

## **10. General Definitions**

The definitions of terms used in this general permit shall be the same as the definitions contained in Section 22a-423 of the General Statutes and Section 22a-430-3(a) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. As used in this general permit, the following definitions shall apply:

“Air compressor blowdown” means condensed moisture from compressed air that is drained from the interior of electrical or mechanical air compressor equipment.

“Air compressor condensate” means wastewater which accumulates on the exterior of electrical or mechanical air compressor equipment due to condensation.

“Annually”, in the context of a sampling frequency, means samples must be collected in the month of June.

“Applicable POTW Authority” means the POTW Authority with jurisdiction over the POTW which receives or will receive the subject discharge.

“Authorized activity” means any activity authorized by this general permit.

“Authorized discharge” means a discharge authorized under this general permit.

“Average Daily Flow” means the average of all total daily flows measured during any calendar month.

"Batch Treatment System" means a treatment system that collects wastewater to be treated at one time, without additional wastewater being added once treatment has commenced until the batch has been fully discharged.

“Best management practice” (BMP) means a practice, procedure, structure or facility designed to prevent or minimize environmental damage, or to maintain or enhance environmental quality. BMPs include without limit treatment requirements, operating procedures, practices to control spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or providing for drainage from raw material storage.

“Boiler acid cleaning wastewater” means wastewater and waste acid cleaning solution generated from the use of an acidic cleaning solution to remove scale or other contaminants from a boiler.

“Boiler blowdown wastewater” means wastewater resulting from periodic or continuous bleed off or draining of bottom, bulk or surface water from a boiler during boiler operation for the purpose of eliminating excess solids from the boiler water, and shall include steam condensate from boiler operations and maintenance, but does not include boil-out or boiler acid cleaning wastewater.

“Boil-out” means wastewater and waste alkaline cleaning solution generated from hot alkaline cleaning to remove oil and grease, protective coatings or soil, performed as maintenance on a boiler or performed on a new boiler prior to operation.

“Brewing/distilling wastewater” means food processing wastewater produced from commercial operations that use, either singly or in combination, the fermentation process to convert sugars to ethyl alcohol and to concentrate through separation the product of fermentation to produce distilled beverage(s).

“CERCLA” means Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

“CFR” means the Code of Federal Regulations.

“Chemical liquids” means chemical liquids as defined by Section 22a-448 of the General Statutes.

“Coastal waters” means those waters of Long Island Sound and its harbors, embayments, tidal rivers, streams and creeks which contain a salinity concentration of at least five hundred parts per million under low flow conditions.

“Commercial laundry wastewater” means wastewater generated by the laundering of linen and textiles brought in from offsite facilities such as hospitals, restaurants, homes and healthcare facilities. This definition does not include wastewater from coin operated laundromats or bulk laundering located on-site at schools, prisons, and other institutions and are considered domestic

wastewater. This definition and permit does not include laundering of rags, wipes, rugs, mats, shop towels or uniforms contaminated with oils, solvents, inks or other industrial pollutants or generated from facilities such as printing and publishing shops, machine shops, automotive repair shops and other industrial facilities.

“Commissioner” means Commissioner as defined by Section 22a-423 of the General Statutes.

“Composite” means a sample collected over a full operating day with aliquots taken at intervals of at least once every four hours.

“Computer-to-Plate” or “Direct-to-Plate” or “CTP” or “DTP” means a printing prepress process in which a digital image is transmitted directly from a computer to a plate used on a printing press without requiring film as an intermediate step.

“Condensate” means the product of the physical process in which water is removed from a vapor or vapor mixture (e.g., pipe sweat).

“Contact cooling and heating wastewater” means water which, for the purpose of heat transfer, comes directly into contact with a product or manufacturing process.

“CTP processing wastewater” means wastewater generated by the processing of CTP or DTP digital plates.

“Cutting and grinding wastewater” means wastewater generated by the cutting and/or grinding of glass, wood, plastics, or other non-metallic items.

“Day” means the calendar day; if any date specified in the general permit falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, such deadline shall be the next business day thereafter.

“Department” or “DEEP” means the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

“Dewatering wastewater” means wastewater generated from activities such as, pumping accumulated stormwater or groundwater from an excavation, pumping water from a cofferdam, wastewater generated by removing/replacing an underground storage tank, or pumping surface water that has been diverted onto a construction site.

“Domestic sewage” means sewage that consists of water and human excretions or other waterborne wastes incidental to the occupancy of a residential building or a non-residential building but not including manufacturing process water, cooling water, wastewater from water softening equipment, commercial laundry wastewater, blowdown from heating or cooling equipment, water from cellar or floor drains or surface water from roofs, paved surfaces or yard drains.

“DSN” means discharge serial number, i.e. an identifying number 201, 202, 203, etc. designating each discreet discharge consisting solely of wastewater authorized by this general permit.

“Emergency discharge” means a discharge of remediation and/or dewatering wastewater resulting from an emergency response, unexpected release, or underground storage tank release, that occurs to avoid imminent endangerment to human health, public safety, property, or the environment. After thirty (30) days, the discharge is no longer considered an emergency discharge.

“Facility” means any facility at which an authorized discharge originates.

“Filter to waste” means the initial volume of filtrate produced following backwash of a filter, or following the initial construction, rebuilding or maintenance of a filter.

“Filtration” means a physical, chemical or biological process that reduces concentrations of insoluble contaminants in water by passing it through filter media.

“Fire suppression system test water” means wastewater generated by the testing or maintenance of a fire sprinkler or suppression system that meets all effluent limits specified in Table 5-1 of this general permit.

“Food processing wastewaters” means wastewaters generated by the manufacturing and storage of food and beverages for human or animal consumption as described in industry group numbers that begin with 311 through 3121 of the 2002 North American Industry Classification System or previously by industry group numbers 201 through 209, inclusive, of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987, including but not limited to, wastewater generated by: laboratories associated with storage, processing, packaging and disposal of raw materials, products and by-products; cleaning and maintenance of areas associated with storage, processing, packaging and disposal of raw materials, products and by-products; and composting operations.

“gpd” means gallons per day.

“Grab Sample Average” or “GSA” means the arithmetic average of all grab sample analyses. Grab samples shall be collected at least once every four hours over a full operating day for as long as a discharge exists on that day (minimum of two grab samples per day).

“Gravure cylinder preparation” means the pre-press preparation of cylinders or wraparound metallic plates for use in gravure printing, including but not limited to etching of cylinders, and the copper and chrome electroplating of cylinders.

“Grease trap/interceptor” means any device or equipment designed to separate fats, oils and grease from wastewater while allowing water to flow through.

“Grease trap/interceptor cleaner” means any person regularly offering to the general public services of cleaning or servicing of grease trap/interceptors including the removal and hauling of fats, oils, grease, and food wastes which are components of sewage.



“Holding tank” means a tank or other container for storing wastewater in accordance with this general permit.

“Hydrostatic pressure testing wastewater” means waters used to test the structural integrity of new tanks and pipelines, and tanks and pipelines which have been used to hold or transfer drinking water, sewage, petroleum, or natural gas. This does not include Potable water system maintenance or sampling wastewaters as defined in this general permit. Tanks previously holding petroleum based products must be cleaned in accordance with the American Petroleum Institute Standard 2015 dated January 1, 2018 (Requirements for Safe Entry and Cleaning of Petroleum Storage Tanks, Eighth Edition).

“Indirect discharge” means the introduction of a discharge into a Publicly Owned Treatment Works from a non-domestic source.

“Individual permit” means a permit issued to a named permittee under Section 22a-430 of the General Statutes.

“Industrial User” means a source of Indirect Discharge.

“Interference” means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: (1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and (2) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

“Intermittent discharges of remediation wastewater” means a discharge that is generated at scheduled intervals related to activities such as groundwater monitoring, site investigation, groundwater pump tests, or related activities. Discharges that temporarily cease due to treatment system shutdown, lack of available groundwater or other unscheduled reasons, are not intermittent as defined by this general permit.

“Laboratory wastewaters” means raw water samples, finished (drinking) water samples, other water treatment laboratory wastewaters, and/or laboratory utensil cleaning wastewaters which have no chemical additives or reagents containing any of the substances listed in Appendix B, Tables II, III, and V, or Appendix D of Section 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“Licensed waste transporter” means a commercial waste transporter licensed by the Commissioner under the authority of Section 22a-454(a) of the General Statutes.

“Local building official” means the municipal officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the State Building Code in accordance with Section 29-253 of the General Statutes or a duly authorized representative.

“Maximum daily flow” means the greatest volume of wastewater that is discharged during an operating day.

“Maximum instantaneous flow” means the maximum flow at any time as measured in gallons per minute.

“Metallic plate making” means the creation of an image on a printing plate using etching, engraving, casting, or electroplating.

“Miscellaneous Industrial User General Permit” or “MIU GP” means the General Permit for Discharges from Miscellaneous Industrial Users.

“Miscellaneous Industrial User” means an industrial user that only discharges Miscellaneous Industrial User Wastewater.

“Miscellaneous Industrial User wastewater” or “MIU wastewater” (formerly known as “Miscellaneous sewer compatible wastewater” or “MISC wastewater”), means any wastewater discharge that is NOT subject to Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N as amended. Domestic sewage including septage or sewage from portable sources are excluded from this definition. MIU wastewater includes but is not limited to air compressor condensate & blowdown, boiler blowdown, building maintenance wastewater, commercial laundry wastewater, contact cooling & heating water, cutting & grinding wastewater, fire suppression system test water, food processing wastewater, hydrostatic pressure testing wastewater, non-contact cooling water, non-destruct testing rinsewater, printing and photographic processing wastewater, tumbling or cleaning of parts wastewater, water treatment wastewater, vehicle maintenance wastewater, and remediation and dewatering wastewater.

“mg/L” means milligrams per liter.

“Municipality” means a municipality as defined by Section 22a-423 of the General Statutes.

“Non-contact cooling and heat pump water” means wastewater which has been used for cooling purposes, or generated from cooling processes, including but not limited to condensate from cooling systems, or for heating purposes and which does not come into direct contact with a product or process, except for water treatment chemicals in recirculation systems. This definition

includes system blowdown, associated system maintenance drains, and incidental leakage. This definition does not include air compressor condensate or blowdown from boiler equipment.

“Non-destruct testing rinsewater” means wastewater generated by the removal of water soluble penetrant dyes or similar chemical agents used for quality control, testing, or inspection of metal and non-metallic parts.

“Non-process wastewater” means any MIU wastewater which is not a process wastewater.

“Nonmetallic plate making” means the developing of a photographic image on light sensitive coatings on printing plates or screens.

“Notification” means a notification form filed with the POTW Authority pursuant to Section 3 of this general permit.

“Oil or petroleum” means oil or petroleum as defined in Section 22a-448 of the General Statutes.

“Oil/water separator” means a device or equipment for separating oil and settleable solids from wastewater.

“Oxygenates” means fuel additives (alcohols and ethers) that contain oxygen which can boost gasoline’s octane quality, enhance combustion, and reduce exhaust emissions.

“Pass through” means a discharge which exits the POTW into the waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

“Permittee” unless the context indicates otherwise, means any person who or municipality which initiates, creates, originates, and/or maintains a discharge of wastewater under the authority of this general permit.

“Person” means person as defined by Section 22a-2(c) of the General Statutes.

“Photographic processing wastewater” means wastewater resulting from the development or printing of paper prints, slides, negatives, enlargements, movie film, x-ray film, and other sensitized materials.

“Potable water system maintenance or sampling wastewaters” means 1) potable water storage tank or water line draining for maintenance or hydrostatic testing purposes, or 2) raw or treated water from process sampling points, on-line process analytical instrumentation, or 3) raw or treated water from equipment leakage and bleed-off, or 4) periodic testing of backflow preventors (BFP).

“POTW Authority” means the chairperson of the Water Pollution Control Authority which owns or operates a Publicly Owned Treatment Works or such chairperson’s designee.

“Printing and photographic processing wastewater” means wastewater generated by letterpress, flexography, screen, digital and/or lithography printing, including but not limited to: photographic processing; x-ray film processing; CTP processing; nonmetallic plate making; and printing operations with water-based and non-water based inks, water-based coatings, and adhesives; but does not include wastewater generated by gravure cylinder preparation, metallic plate making, gravure printing, chromate bleach or dichromate based etch solutions, or solutions containing cyanide.

“Process building maintenance wastewater” means wastewater generated by the cleaning of interior or exterior building surfaces which may contain pollutants associated with the site’s processes, other than chemical paint stripping wastewater, which meets all effluent limits specified in Table 5-1 of this general permit. Process building maintenance wastewater does not include domestic wastewaters such as wastewater from cleaning offices, cafeterias, restrooms, and locker rooms; these wastewaters are not included under this general permit.

“Professional Engineer” or “P.E.” means a person with a currently effective license issued in accordance with Chapter 391 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

“Public pool” means an artificial basin constructed of concrete, steel, fiberglass or other impervious material intended for recreational bathing, swimming, diving, or therapeutic purposes which is located either indoors or outdoors and is provided with a controlled water supply and which is not used or intended to be used solely by a single, two or three family residence for residential purposes. Public pool includes a pool located at a single, two or three family residence which is used or intended to be used for commercial or business purposes. In addition, public pool may include, but not be limited to:

- “Diving pools” used for diving or the training and practice of diving techniques.
- “Spas”, “Whirlpools”, or “Hot Tubs” used for recreational bathing which are used in conjunction with high velocity air systems, high velocity water recirculation systems, hot water, cold water, mineral baths or any combination of these items, except those intended for use by a single occupant whose water, after each use, is discharged to a sanitary sewer, e.g. hydrotherapy tubs often used in physical therapy offices.
- “Special purpose pools” used exclusively for a particular purpose, including but not limited to water flumes, recreational water parks, pools for scuba diving instruction, therapeutic pools and pools used in the aquatic programs for handicapped persons.
- “Swimming pools” used or intended to be used for recreational bathing, swimming and water recreation activities.
- “Wading pools” used or intended to be used for wading and recreational bathing by small children.

“Publicly Owned Treatment Works” or “POTW” means a system used for the collection, treatment and/or disposal of sewage from more than one lot as defined in Section 22a-430- 3(a)

of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and which discharges to the waters of the state and which is owned by a municipality or the state.

“Public water system” means public water system as defined in Section 19-13-B102(a) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“Quarterly”, in the context of a sampling frequency, means samples must be collected in the months of March, June, September and December.

“Raw water” means water withdrawn from a reservoir or well prior to any physical treatment of such water.

“Receiving POTW Authority” means the POTW Authority holding an NPDES discharge permit for the wastewater treatment and disposal facility.

“Recovery well” means a well used to pump contaminated groundwater.

“Regional collection/transfer/disposal site” means a facility approved in accordance with law for the collection, transfer or disposal of fats, oils, grease and food waste which in Connecticut means a POTW or privately owned treatment works that is approved by the Commissioner for the transfer, separation or disposal by incineration or other methods of fats, oils, grease and food waste from the wastewater of a facility. Pursuant to Section 22a-174-33 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies related to Title V Sources, an instate regional incinerator must have an operating permit that lists FOG as a source of fuel.

“Registrant” means any person who or municipality which intends to initiate, create, originate, and/or maintain a discharge of wastewater under the authority of this general permit that has not yet met the authorization requirements in Section 2.2 of this General Permit.

“Remediation wastewater” means wastewater generated during remediation activities in connection with investigating pollution or remediating polluted groundwater, sediment, or soil.

“Remote site” means a site on which groundwater remediation equipment is installed and operates but on which the permittee does not maintain other commercial activity.

“Residuals” for the purpose of this general permit means the solid or semi-solid residue removed during the production of potable water with a solids content of 2% or greater.

“Reverse osmosis reject water” means wastewater produced as a result of purifying water from potable sources using the reverse osmosis process.

“RCSA” means Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

“Separator” means a device or equipment for separating oil or grit from wastewater



“Septage” means any water or material withdrawn from a septic tank which is used to treat domestic sewage.

“Short-term UST Discharge” refers to discharges of remediation and/or dewatering wastewater occurring as a result of petroleum UST replacement, lasting no more than 30 consecutive days, which are then terminated and will not be re-started.

“Significant Industrial User” means:

- (1) (i) all Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and  
(ii) any other Industrial User that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW Treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Commissioner on the basis that the Industrial User has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW’s operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).
- (2) Upon a finding that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in paragraph (1)(ii) of this definition has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW’s operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement, the Commissioner may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such Industrial User is not a Significant Industrial User.

“Silver-rich wastewaters” means those undiluted wastewaters containing more than 5 mg/L of silver, including but not limited to used fixers and bleach-fix wastewaters, low flow washes that follow fixers, stabilizers from washless minilab film and paper processes, and developers and rinsewaters from CTP systems.

“Site” means geographically contiguous land or water on which an authorized activity takes place or on which an activity for which authorization is sought under this general permit is proposed to take place. Non-contiguous land or water owned by the same person and connected by a right-of-way which such person controls and to which the public does not have access shall be deemed the same site.

“Small volume autobody repair facility” means a facility 1) from which, in connection with autobody repair operations, there is discharged less than 500 gallons per day of vehicle maintenance wastewater, 2) where steam cleaning of engines is not performed, and 3) where neither engine service nor engine repair is performed.



“Small volume vehicle detailing facility” means a facility 1) from which, in connection with vehicle cleaning operations, there is discharged less than 500 gallons per day of vehicle maintenance wastewater, 2) processes less than ten vehicles per day, 3) where automated exterior cleaning equipment is not used, 4) where steam cleaning of engines is not performed, and 5) where neither engine service nor engine repair is performed.

“S.U.” means Standard Units.

“Swimming pool wastewaters” means wastewaters comprised of swimming pool maintenance wastewaters, swimming pool draining wastewaters and/or swimming pool filtration backwash wastewaters.

“Temporary vehicle wash area” means an area at any site where, for a period not exceeding twenty-four consecutive hours, nonpermanent structures are set up to collect all wastewater generated during washing operations and maintained for the purpose of washing vehicles.

“Treatment” means to improve the chemical, physical or biological quality of a waste or wastewater discharge, including pretreatment prior to discharging to a POTW.

“Treatment Facility” means a system or any part thereof the purpose of which is to improve the chemical, physical or biological quality of a waste or wastewater discharge, including pretreatment facilities discharging to a POTW.

“Tumbling or cleaning of parts wastewater” means wastewater generated by processing of aluminum, titanium, magnesium, steel, stainless steel, copper, zinc, brass, tin, nickel, selenium, chromium, cadmium, beryllium, antimony, silver, barium, cobalt, molybdenum, manganese, lead, vanadium, zirconium, thallium, strontium or non-metallic parts, or any combination thereof, for the removal of particulate metal, for surface texturing, or for cleaning, where no acid solutions with a pH less than 4.5 standard units or cyanides are used or present in the process.

“µg/L” means micrograms per liter.

“Unsewered area” means an area that does not have direct access to a POTW by means of a permanent sewer line.

“Vehicle” means a motorized device for transporting persons or things and including without limitation, every type of aircraft, automobile, bus, golf cart, motorcycle, train, and truck. For the purpose of this general permit, a motorized watercraft is not a vehicle.

“Vehicle maintenance wastewater” means wastewater generated by 1) floor washdown and incidental drippage from vehicles as a result of routine vehicle servicing operations and 2) washing of vehicle exteriors or steam cleaning of vehicle engines.

“Waste oil” means waste oil as defined in Section 22a-448 of the General Statutes.

“Watercourse” means watercourse as defined in Section 22a-38 of the General Statutes.

“Water Pollution Control Authority” or “WPCA” means water pollution control authority as referred to in Chapter 103, Title 7 of the General Statutes.

“Water Quality Standards” means water quality standards as adopted by the Commissioner in accordance with Section 22a-426 of the General Statutes.

“Water treatment facility” means any system, excluding a reservoir, used for potable or industrial process use, including but not limited to any industrial, municipal or private water treatment facility.

“Water treatment wastewaters or WTW” means wastewaters generated by a water treatment facility or from the treatment of source water used to produce water supplies for potable or industrial process use, including but not limited to wastewaters from the following:

- clarifier tank sludge blowdown;
- clarifier tank supernatant ;
- facility and equipment cleaning rinsewaters, excluding rinsewaters generated by the rinseout of containers used to store any chemical for which an effluent limit is not specified in Table 5-1 of this general permit;
- activated carbon and filter media backwash, including filter to waste, and regeneration wastewaters;
- mechanical and non-mechanical sludge dewatering wastewaters;
- infiltration bed and settling lagoon wastewaters;
- designed overflows from storage tanks and other WTW facilities resulting from emergency conditions and routine maintenance;
- start-up wastewaters for water treatment plants, facilities or equipment which commenced operation after the date of issuance of this general permit;
- ion exchange regeneration wastewaters; and
- laboratory wastewaters.

## Appendix A: Operation and Maintenance Plan

An adequate Operation and Maintenance Plan must contain the following:

- (1) A detailed description of all on site wastewater treatment equipment including:
  - a. A description of all treatment units, including their manufacturer and model, all tank sizes, system operating capacities and retention times.
  - b. A functional description of each treatment system and subsystem including a discussion of how each item functions and variables that might affect performance.
- (2) A detailed description of the collection system and treatment system operation including start-up, shutdown, power outage, and emergency treatment control procedures. Each procedure must include the positions of all switches, valves, instrument settings and precautions. For batch systems, include operating instructions describing treatment and testing procedures to be performed for each batch, when different treatments are to be used and instructions for operating the different types of treatments.
- (3) A detailed description of the methods used and frequency that all meters and probes are calibrated and cleaned. The minimum frequency must meet the manufacturer's recommendations. For final discharge meters and probes, the minimum frequency of cleaning and calibration of pH probes must be the manufacturer's recommendation or the monitoring frequency in the permit, whichever is shorter. The minimum frequency to calibrate flow meters is one year.
- (4) A detailed description of all of the alarm(s) in the system and a schedule for testing each one.
- (5) An inventory of all spare parts and equipment kept at the facility for the wastewater treatment system.
- (6) A list of all treatment chemicals, quantities stored at the facility and dosage rates.
- (7) A maintenance schedule for the proper operation of the collection and treatment system, both preventive and corrective, with proposed daily, weekly, monthly, semi-annual and annual inspections and procedures.
- (8) The number of full or part time wastewater treatment system operators needed to properly run the system at all times and a detailed description of any training the operators have had in the proper operation of the treatment systems.
- (9) A description of records and log(s) to be kept near the treatment system or readily accessible, for operational monitoring and inspections. All entries in logs must indicate the time and date they are made. Such records and log books must include the following information, as applicable:
  - a. For all discharges:
    - i. the total daily flow for each day of discharge, consisting of the flow chart for each day of discharge and/or the flow data report from an electronic



- data recorder (if respective equipment is required in accordance with this general permit);
  - ii. the maximum daily flow for each month of the year;
  - iii. the final discharge pH for each day of discharge consisting of the pH chart for each day of discharge and/or the pH data report from an electronic data recorder (if respective equipment is required in accordance with this general permit);
  - iv. the pH range (ie., the low and high pH recorded) of the final discharge pH for each day of discharge;
  - v. the pH range (ie., the low and high pH recorded) of the final discharge pH during each calendar month of the year;
  - vi. the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - vii. the dates analyses were performed;
  - viii. the individual who performed the analyses;
  - ix. the analytical techniques or methods used;
  - x. the results of such analyses;
  - xi. the calibration records of all pH and flow instrumentation equipment associated with wastewater treatment and discharge monitoring;
  - xii. frequency and duration for non-continuous discharges; and
  - xiii. type and quantity of each treatment chemical used per day.
- b. for batch treatment systems:
- i. number of gallons discharged per batch;
  - ii. treatment chemicals added to each batch;
  - iii. the results of any chemical analysis done on each batch;
  - iv. what the wastewater of each batch consisted of (what processes contributed to the batch); (v) any maintenance performed on the system; and
  - v. any observations the operator may have noticed about the discharge (clarity, foam, etc.).
- c. for flow through systems:
- i. flow — total daily and each shift;
  - ii. treatment chemical dosage rates and/or quantity of chemical used each day;
  - iii. daily/shift treatment chemical tank levels;
  - iv. the results of any chemical analysis performed on the discharge;
  - v. any maintenance performed on the system;
  - vi. the reason for any upsets that may have occurred; and
  - vii. any observations the operator may have noticed about the discharge (clarity, foam, etc.).



- (10) A description of any security measures to prevent vandalism of the collection and treatment systems.
- (11) A diagram of the treatment system showing the flows associated with each discharge. The diagram must show all incoming waste streams, treatment units and their sizes, treatment chemical additions, all pumps and valves, electrical equipment (pH sensors, controllers and alarms, high level sensors and alarms, etc.) and connections between electrical units. Average, maximum, and design flow rates of incoming waste streams between treatment units and from discharge points and pumps must be indicated.

## **Appendix B: Spill Prevention and Control Plan**

An adequate Spill Prevention and Control Plan must contain the following:

- (1) A copy of the site plan and topographic map for the facility. It is permissible to use the most recent site plan and topographic map filed with the municipality.
- (2) An update or supplement to the site plan and topographic map as needed, to include a general layout of the facility, including the locations of the following items described in items a through l, below;
  - a. surface water bodies and wetlands on and adjacent to the facility (as shown on the municipality's current official wetlands map, unless better information is available);
  - b. entrance and exit routes to/from the facility;
  - c. areas occupied by manufacturing or commercial facilities;
  - d. hazardous materials process and storage areas;
  - e. waste handling, storage and treatment facilities;
  - f. loading and unloading areas;
  - g. storm drainage systems, including their discharge locations;
  - h. sanitary sewer lines and/or septic systems;
  - i. direction of drainage from chemical, hazardous material and waste handling, storage and treatment areas;
  - j. floor drains, pipes, and channels which lead away from potential leak or spill areas and where these drain to;
  - k. spill prevention equipment and structures; and
  - l. a copy of this Spill Prevention and Control Plan.
- (3) A chemical inventory list of all substances and compounds stored at the facility that are used in the activities covered by this general permit and the associated wastewater treatment facility. The list shall indicate the name, CAS number, quantity stored, and any hazardous/toxic components of all substances and compounds.
- (4) A description of all spill prevention equipment and structures employed including underground seepage protection, cathodic protection of underground tanks, leak detection equipment, liquid level sensing devices, alarms, collision protection, diversionary structures, dikes, berms, sealed drains, etc. All such equipment and structures shall be shown or referenced on the site plan required by element 2 of Appendix B of this general permit.
- (5) A description of each facility used for the storage, collection, transfer, transport, treatment, loading or unloading of the substances listed in the plan as required by element 3 of Appendix B of this general permit and an evaluation of each facility's potential to generate a spill, leak, slug loading of pollutants or other unplanned release and the potential magnitude of such release. The evaluation shall include a description of how the



spill control structures in the plan required by element 4 of Appendix B of this general permit will mitigate any such incident. At a minimum, the plan should provide that all areas in which chemicals are stored be provided with impermeable containment that will hold at least the volume of the largest chemical container, or 10% of the total volume of all containers in the area, whichever is larger, without overflow from the containment area. In addition, no interior building floor drains shall be connected to any storm drainage system or any structure that may allow drainage to enter any exterior surface, unless such floor drain connection has been approved and permitted by DEEP.

- (6) A description of spill prevention procedures including practices to ensure tanks are not overfilled, chemical transfer procedures, chemical disposal practices, security measures, and operation and maintenance procedures. Descriptions of the type and frequency of inspections and monitoring for leaks or other conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, slug loading of pollutants, or other unplanned releases shall be included in the plan.
- (7) A list of available emergency response equipment at the site including a physical description of such equipment and its location. The location shall be indicated on the facility layout required by element 2 of Appendix B of this general permit. The location shall also be clearly marked by signs visible from exit routes for the work areas associated with the activities covered by this general permit. The list of equipment shall include, at a minimum, the following:
  - a. Communication Equipment and Alarms;
  - b. Spill Containment and Control Equipment and Tools;
  - c. Spilled Material Storage Containers;
  - d. Protective Clothing and Respirators;
  - e. First Aid Kits;
  - f. Decontamination Equipment; and
  - g. Ventilation Equipment.
- (8) A detailed description of procedures to be followed when responding to a spill, leak, slug loading of pollutants, or other unplanned releases at the facility. This description shall cover the following items:
  - a. Notification to Facility Personnel for Responding to Spills;
  - b. Chain of Command for Spill Response;
  - c. Evacuation Procedures and Routes;
  - d. Notification to Response Agencies, Contractors, DEEP and each applicable local POTW Authority;
  - e. Spill Assessment and Response Procedures;
  - f. Procedures for Preventing Contact between Incompatible Materials; and
  - g. Procedures for Disposing or Treating Spilled Material.
- (9) A description of follow-up reporting and documentation procedures to be followed in the event of a spill, leak, slug loading of pollutants, or other unplanned releases at the facility. A copy of the forms used shall be included.

- (10) A detailed outline of the training program or programs given to employees which will enable them to understand the processes and materials with which they are working, the safety and health hazards of such processes and materials, and the procedures and practices for preventing and responding to spills. A discussion of the appropriateness of training provided to each employee or group of employees should also be included in the plan.

**Note:** *If the applicant has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan in accordance with 40 CFR Chapter 1 Part 112, or Part 1510 of Chapter V, or a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, or some other emergency or contingency plan, that plan need only be amended to incorporate provisions for the management of toxic and hazardous substances, process wastewaters, and quantities of oil outside of the scope of the SPCC Plan that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of Section 22a-430-3(p) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA). Appendix B of this general permit provides the requirements for satisfying RCSA Section 22a-430-3(p).*

### **Appendix C: Receiving POTWs for which Phosphorous Monitoring is Required for Process Wastewaters**

Any process wastewater must be monitored for total phosphorus if it is discharged to one of the following POTWs:

Bristol	Plymouth
Cheshire	Ridgefield Main
Danbury	Salisbury
Manchester	Southington
Meriden	Torrington
Naugatuck	Vernon
New Canaan	Wallingford
Plainville	Waterbury

### Appendix D: Connecticut POTWs Approved to Accept Transported, Non-domestic Wastewaters

Facility	Mailing Address	Facility Address	City	Zip	Phone
Deep River	99 Winter Ave.	99 Winter Ave.	Deep River	06417	860-526-6044
Killingly	PO Box 6000 Danielson, CT 06239-6000	31 Wauregan Road	Killingly	06239- 6000	(860) 779-5392
Metropolitan District Commission (MDC)	PO Box 800 555 Main St	240 Brainard Road	Hartford	06142-0800	860-278-7850
Mattabassett District	245 Main Street	245 Main Street	Cromwell	06416-2302	860-635-5550
Naugatuck (Veolia Water)	500 Cherry Street	500 Cherry Street	Naugatuck	06770	203-723-1433 x. 2015
New Haven	325 East Shore Parkway	345 East Shore Parkway	New Haven	06512	(203)466-5280 x222
New London	100 Trumbull Street	100 Trumbull Street	New London	06320	(860) 447-5257
New Milford	PO Box 178	123 West Street	New Milford	06776	860-355-1049
Norwalk	60 South Smith Street	60 South Smith Street	East Norwalk	06855	203-584-3212
Stamford	1 Harbor View Ave.	1 Harbor View Ave.	Stamford	06902	203-977-4590
Torrington	WPC Munic Bldg 140 Main Street	251 Lower Bogue Road	Torrington	06790	860-485-9166
Vernon	WPCF Town Hall; PO Box 22	100 Windsorville Road	Vernon	06066	860-870-3545
Windham/Willimantic	PO Box 257	2 Main Street	Willimantic	06226	860-465-3078

**Appendix E: Section 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, Appendix B, Table II, III, V and Appendix D**

**Appendix B of RCSA 22a-430-4**

**Table II – Organic Toxic Substances in Each of Four Fractions in Analysis by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (GS/MS)**

**Volatiles**

<b>Name of Compound</b>		<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Name of Compound</b>		<b>CAS Number</b>
1	acrolein	107-02-8	17	1,2-dichloropropane	78-87-5
2	acrylonitrile	107-13-1	18	1,3-dichloropropylene	542-75-6
3	benzene	71-43-2	19	ethylbenzene	100-41-4
5	bromoform	75-25-2	20	methylbromide	74-83-9
6	carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	21	methylchloride	74-87-3
7	chlorobenzene	108-90-7	22	methylene chloride	75-09-2
8	chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	23	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5
9	chloroethane	75-00-3	24	tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4
10	2-chloroethylvinyl ether	110-75-8	25	toluene	108-88-3
11	chloroform	67-66-3	26	1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	156-60-5
12	dichlorobromomethane	75-27-4			
14	1,1-dichloroethane	75-34-3	27	1,1,1-trichloroethane	71-55-6
15	1,2-dichloroethane	107-06-2	28	1,1,2-trichloroethane	79-00-5
16	1,1-dichloroethylene	75-35-4	29	trichloroethylene	79-01-6
			31	vinyl chloride	75-01-4

**Acid Compounds**

<b>Name of Compound</b>		<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Name of Compound</b>		<b>CAS Number</b>
1	2-chlorophenol	95-57-8	7	4-nitrophenol	100-02-7
2	2,4-dichlorophenol	120-83-2	8	p-chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7
3	2,4-dimethylphenol	105-67-9	9	pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
4	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	10	phenol	108-95-2
5	2,4-dinitrophenol	51-28-5	11	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	88-06-2
6	2-nitrophenol	88-75-5			

**Base/Neutral**

<b>Name of Compound</b>		<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Name of Compound</b>		<b>CAS Number</b>
1	acenaphthene	83-32-9	25	dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3
2	acenaphthylene	208-96-8	26	di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2
3	anthracene	120-12-7	27	2,4-dinitrotoluene	121-14-2
4	benzidine	92-87-5	28	2,6-dinitrotoluene	606-20-2
5	benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	29	di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0
6	benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	30	1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)	103-33-3
7	3,4-benzofluoranthene	205-99-2			
8	benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	31	fluroranthene	206-44-0
9	benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	32	fluorene	86-73-7
10	bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	33	hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
11	bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	34	hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3
12	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	108-60-1	35	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4
13	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	36	hexachloroethane	67-72-1
14	4-bromophenylphenyl ether	101-55-3	37	indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5
15	butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	38	isophorone	78-59-1
16	2-chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	39	naphthalene	91-20-3
17	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005-72-3	40	nitrobenzene	98-95-3
18	chrysene	218-01-9	41	N-nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9
19	dibenzo(a,H)anthracene	53-70-3	42	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7
20	1,2-dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	43	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6
21	1,3-dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	44	phenanthrene	85-01-8
22	1,4-dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	45	pyrene	129-00-0
23	3,3-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	46	1,24-trichlorobenzene	120-82-1
24	diethyl phthalate	84-66-2			

**Pesticides**

<b>Name of Compound</b>		<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Name of Compound</b>		<b>CAS Number</b>
1	aldrin	309-00-2	11	alpha-endosulfan	959-98-8
2	alpha-BHC	319-84-6	12	beta-endosulfan	33213-65-9
3	beta-BHC	319-85-7	13	endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8
4	gamma-BHC	58-89-9	14	endrin	72-20-8
5	delta-BHC	319-86-8	15	endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4
6	chlordan	57-74-9	16	heptachlor	76-44-8
7	4,4-DDT	50-29-5	17	heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3
8	4,4-DDE	72-55-9	18	PCB-1242	53469-21-9
9	4,4-DDD	72-54-8	19	PCB-1254	11097-69-1
10	dieldrin	60-57-1	20	PCB-1221	11104-28-2



21	PCB-1232	14975-23-6	24	PCB-1016	12674-11-2
22	PCB-1248	12672-29-6	25	toxaphene	8001-35-2
23	PCB-1260	11096-82-5			

**Table III - Other Toxic Substances: Metals, Cyanide, and Total Phenols**

Name of Compound		CAS Number	Name of Compound		CAS Number
1	Antimony, Total	7440-36-0	10	Nickel, Total	7440-02-0
2	Arsenic, Total	7440-38-2	11	Selenium, Total	7782-49-2
3	Beryllium, Total	7440-41-7	12	Silver, Total	7440-22-4
4	Cadmium, Total	7440-43-9	13	Thallium, Total	7440-28-0
5	Chromium, Total	7440-47-3	14	Zinc, Total	7440-66-6
6	Chromium, Hexavalent	185540-29-9	15	Cyanide, Total	57-12-5
7	Copper, Total	7440-50-8	16	Cyanide, Amenable	57-12-5
8	Lead, Total	7439-92-1	17	Phenols, Total	64743-03-9
9	Mercury, Total	7439-97-6			

**Table V - Other Toxic Substances and Hazardous Substances**

Name of Compound		CAS Number	Name of Compound		CAS Number
<b>Toxic Substances</b>			16	Coumaphos	56-72-4
1	Asbestos	132207-33-1	17	Cresol	1319-77-3
<b>Hazardous Substances</b>			18	Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3
1	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	19	Cyclohexane	110-82-7
2	Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	20	2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid)	94-75-7
3	Allyl chloride	107-05-1	21	Diazinon	333-41-5
4	Amyl acetate	628-63-7	22	Dicamba	1918-00-9
5	Aniline	62-53-3	23	Dichlobenil	1194-65-6
6	Benzonitrile	100-47-0	24	Dichlone	117-80-6
7	Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	25	2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	75-99-0
9	Butly acetate	123-86-4	26	Dichlorvos	62-73-7
10	Butylamine	109-73-9	27	Diethyl amine	109-89-7
11	Captan	133-06-2	28	Dimethyl amine	124-40-3
12	Carbaryl	63-25-2	29	Dintrobenzene	99-65-0
13	Carbofuran	1563-66-2	30	Diquat	231-36-7
14	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	31	Disulfoton	298-04-4
15	Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2			

32	Diuron	330-54-1	70	TDE	72-54-8
33	Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8		(Tetrachlorodiphenylethane)	
34	Ethanolamine	141-43-5	71	2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-	93-72-1
35	Ethion	563-12-2		Trichlorophenoxy)	
36	Ethylene diamine	107-15-3	72	Trichlorofan	--
37	Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	73	Triethylamine	121-44-8
38	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	74	Trimethylamine	75-50-3
39	Furfural	98-01-1	75	Uranium	7440-61-1
40	Guthion	86-50-0	76	Vanadium	7440-62-2
41	Isoprene	78-79-5	77	Vinyl acetate	108-05-4
42	Isopropanolamine	78-96-6	78	Xylene	1330-20-7
43	Kelthane	115-32-2	79	Xylenol	1300-71-6
44	Kepone	143-50-0	80	Zirconium	7440-67-7
45	Malathion	121-75-5			
46	Mercaptodimethur	2032-65-7			
47	Methoxychlor	72-43-5			
48	Methyl mercaptan	74-93-1			
49	Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6			
50	Methyl parathion	298-00-0			
51	Mevinphos	7786-34-7			
52	Mexacarbate	315-18-4			
53	Monoethyl amine	75-04-7			

### Name of Compound

### CAS Number

54	Monomethyl amine	74-89-5
55	Naled	300-76-5
56	Napthenic acid	1338-24-5
57	Nitrotoluene	1321-12-6
58	Parathion	56-38-2
59	Phenolsulfanate	--
60	Phosgene	75-44-5
61	Propargite	2312-35-8
62	Propylene oxide	75-56-9
63	Pyrethrins	8003-34-7
64	Quinoline	91-22-5
65	Resorcinol	108-46-3
66	Strontium	7440-24-6
67	Strychnine	57-24-9
68	Styrene	100-42-5
69	2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid)	93-76-5

**Appendix D of RCSA 22a-430-4**

1	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	26	Dichlorobenzidine	1331-47-1
2	Acrolein	107-02-8	27	Dichloroethylenes (1,1-and 1,2-dichloroethylene)	540-59-0
	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	28	2,4-dichlorophenol	120-83-2
4	Aldrin/ Dieldrin	309-00-2 60-57-1	29	Dichloropropane	26638-19-7
5	Antimony and compounds	7440-36-0	30	Dichloropropene	26952-23-8
6	Arsenic and compounds	7440-38-2 <sup>1</sup>	31	2,4-dimethylphenol	105-67-9
7	Asbestos	132207-33-1	32	Dinitrotoluene	25321-14-6
8	Benzene	71-43-2	33	Diphenylhydrazine	38622-18-3
9	Benzidine	92-87-5	34	Endosulfan and metabolites	115-29-7
10	Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7 <sup>2</sup>	35	Endrin and metabolites	72-20-8
11	Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9 <sup>3</sup>	36	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
12	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	37	Fluoranthene	206-44-0
13	Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)	12789-03-6		Haloethers (other than those listed elsewhere; includes chlorophenylphenyl ethers, includes chlorophenylphenyl ethers, bromophenylphenyl ether, bis(dischloroisopropyl) ether, bis-(chloroethoxy) methane and polychlorinated diphenyl ethers)	
14	Chlorinated benzenes (other than dichlorobenzenes)	N/A			
15	Chlorinated ethanes (including 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and hexachloroethane)	N/A			N/A
16	Chloroalkyl ethers (chloromethyl, chloroethyl, and mixed ethers)	N/A			
17	Chlorinated naphthalene	--	38	Halomethanes (other than those listed elsewhere; includes methylene chloride, methylchloride, methylbromide, bromoform, dichlorobromomethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane)	
18	Chlorinated phenols (other than those listed elsewhere; includes trichlorophenols and chlorinated cresols)	1336-35-2			N/A
19	Chloroform	67-66-3			
20	2-chlorophenol	95-57-8			
21	Chromium and compounds	7440-47-3 <sup>4</sup>			
22	Copper and compounds	7440-50-8 <sup>5</sup>	39	Heptachlor and metabolites	76-44-8 <sup>7</sup>
23	Cyanides	57-12-5	40	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3
24	DDT and metabolites	50-29-3 <sup>6</sup>	41	Hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers)	--
25	Dichlorobenzenes (1,2-1,3-, and 1,4-dichlorobenzenes)	25321-22-6	42	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4

43	Isophorone	78-59-1
44	Lead and compounds	7439-92-1
45	Mercury and compounds	7439-97-6
46	Naphthalene	91-20-3
47	Nickel and compounds	7440-02-0 <sup>8</sup>
48	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3
49	Nitrophenols (including 2,4-dinitrophenol, dinitrocresol)	--
50	Nitrosamines	35576-91-1
51	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
52	Phenol	108-95-2

	<b>Name of Compound</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>
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53	Phthalate esters	*
54	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	See Pesticides, App. B, Table 2
55	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (including benzanthracenes, benzopyrenes, benzofluoranthene, chrysenes, dibenzanthracenes, and indenopyrenes)	--
56	Selenium and compounds	7782-49-2
57	Silver and compounds	7440-22-4 <sup>9</sup>
58	2,3,7,8 - Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)	1746-01-6
59	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4
60	Thallium and compounds	7440-28-0 <sup>10</sup>
61	Toluene	108-88-3
62	Toxaphene	8001-35-2
63	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6
64	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4
65	Zinc and compounds	7440-66-6 <sup>11</sup>

- <sup>1</sup>CAS number is only for pure arsenic.
- <sup>2</sup>CAS number is for only for pure beryllium.
- <sup>3</sup>CAS number is only for pure cadmium.
- <sup>4</sup>CAS number is only for pure chromium.
- <sup>5</sup>CAS number is only for pure copper.
- <sup>6</sup>CAS number is only for pure DDT.
- <sup>7</sup>CAS number is only for pure heptachlor.
- <sup>8</sup>CAS number is only for pure nickel.
- <sup>9</sup>CAS number is only for pure silver.
- <sup>10</sup>CAS number is only for pure thallium.
- <sup>11</sup>CAS number is only for pure zinc.

## Appendix F: Vehicle Maintenance Wastewater Treatment System Inspection/Clean-out Log

Date	Inspector			Separator Measurements			Separator Maintenance		
	Name	Title	Signature	Sand <sup>1</sup> [inches]	Oil & Grease <sup>1</sup> [inches]	Working Depth <sup>2</sup> [inches]	Clean-out <sup>1</sup> Date	Clean-out <sup>1</sup> Contractor	Other
/ /							/ /		
/ /							/ /		
/ /							/ /		
/ /							/ /		
/ /							/ /		
/ /							/ /		
/ /							/ /		
/ /							/ /		
/ /							/ /		

<sup>1</sup> The separator shall be completely cleaned by a certified waste transporter as often as necessary to assure that the separator continues to operate effectively and efficiently. The quantity of oil, grease and grit located within the separator at any time shall not exceed twenty percent of the distance between the separator base and static liquid level.

<sup>2</sup> The working depth is the distance between the separator base and static liquid level.



## Appendix G: Specific Conditions and Best Management Practices

### 1. Boiler Blowdown Discharges

A Boil-out and boiler acid cleaning wastewaters are not authorized by this permit. The discharge of these wastewaters must be permitted separately under Section 22a-430 or 22a-430b of the General Statutes or be collected by a waste transporter holding a valid license issued by the Commissioner for that purpose.

### 2. Tumbling or Cleaning of Parts Wastewater Discharges

- 2.1. If necessary, settleable solids should be removed from all tumbling or cleaning of parts wastewaters by utilizing settling, centrifuging, filtration or a combination of these or other technologies to meet all effluent limits in Table 5-1 of this general permit.
- 2.2. The settling tank should prevent short circuiting of flow or displacement of accumulated tank solids.
- 2.3. The settling tank should have a submerged outlet to allow for retention of floatable materials.

### 3. Food Processing Wastewater Discharges

- 3.1. All food processing wastewater generated by (1) the loading and unloading, storage (interior and exterior) or disposal of raw or processed materials, byproducts and wastes, and (2) by clean-up of such areas, should only be discharged to the food processing wastewater system. Loading and unloading shall be done in a manner that will not produce stormwater contamination and runoff, consistent with requirements of The General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity.
- 3.2. Best Management Practices
  - 3.2.1. Best management practices should be employed to maximize the removal of floating solids, oils, and greases prior to discharge, including pollutant source reduction, process changes/innovations, chemical substitutions, and/or internal or end-of-pipe treatment technologies.
  - 3.2.2. Grease trap/interceptor requirements:
    - 3.2.2.1. Food processing wastewater treatment systems should employ processes to maximize the removal of floating solids, oils and greases prior to discharge, including use of a grease trap/interceptor.
    - 3.2.2.2. At a minimum, the permittee should perform quarterly inspections of all grease trap/interceptors or at a frequency determined by the POTW Authority.
    - 3.2.2.3. An outdoor in-ground grease trap/interceptor should be completely emptied by a grease trap/interceptor cleaner whenever 25% of the operating depth of the grease trap/interceptor is occupied by fats, oils, grease and settled solids or as required by the POTW Authority.



- 3.2.2.4. The grease and oil portion of all grease trap/interceptors should be disposed of at a regional collection/transfer/disposal site or as required by the POTW Authority.
  - 3.2.2.5. The permittee must maintain a log on-site of grease trap/interceptor cleaning and maintenance and shall maintain copies of the grease trap/interceptor cleaner's receipts for five (5) years.
  - 3.2.2.6. All wastewater flows connected to the grease trap/interceptors should be screened to prevent solids from entering the treatment units. All solids collected in the grease trap/interceptor should be disposed of in accordance with applicable solid waste regulations.
  - 3.2.2.7. The permittee may use hot water, steam, chemicals, or biological additives in the normal course of facility maintenance, but may not intentionally use hot water, steam, physical means, chemicals, or biological additives that will cause the release of fats, oils, and grease into the sanitary sewer. The permittee must follow the best management practices and manufacturer's recommendations to maintain the equipment.
  - 3.2.2.8. The permittee shall discharge the food processing wastewater at a temperature (according to the manufacturer's specifications) which will allow optimum performance of the grease trap/interceptor.
  - 3.2.2.9. The POTW Authority may require that such separator be visually inspected prior to backfilling by the POTW Authority to verify compliance with the treatment requirements of this general permit, if not previously permitted by the POTW Authority or the Commissioner.
  - 3.2.2.10. The POTW Authority may require additional requirements of the grease trap/interceptor in order to accept the food processing wastewater.
- 3.3. Breweries, Wineries, Cideries, and Distilleries
- 3.3.1. Unless specifically approved in writing by all applicable POTW Authorities, mash, hop flowers, spent grains, pomace and other waste solids shall not be discharged.
  - 3.3.2. Unless specifically approved in writing by all applicable POTW Authorities, yeast, trub, off-spec or unsold product, and waste fermentables shall not be discharged.

#### **4. Printing and Photo Processing Discharges**

- 4.1. Waste inks and waste printing press cleaning solvents shall not be discharged but shall either be treated and recycled or disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local law.
- 4.2. Signs in English and other languages necessary to communicate to all employees should be posted at sinks and drains in areas where printing and publishing take place reading: "Do Not Pour any inks, cleaning solvents, untreated computer-to-plate waste developer, or untreated silver bearing wastes down any sink and/or drain."
- 4.3. Silver Recovery Systems



- 4.3.1. For any photo processing discharge where silver is a known or suspected pollutant, the discharge must be treated using a silver recovery system maintained to achieve 90% silver recovery at all times.
- 4.3.2. If metallic replacement cartridges are used for silver recovery, at least two should be used in series preceded by a metering device to allow for adequate dwell time. If the silver recovery system is used in a closed-loop system and batch dumped, only one metallic replacement cartridge is required.
- 4.3.3. Installation dates should be written on cartridges upon installation and should be replaced when they no longer remove silver at 90% efficiency. Cartridge installation, replacement dates, and results of all monthly test strip monitoring required by Section 5.2.2.2 of this general permit should be kept in a log. At a minimum metallic replacement cartridges must be replaced at least once per year.
- 4.3.4. Silver recovery treatment systems should be inspected at least weekly to ensure proper operation of such system.
- 4.4. The permittee should prepare and implement written procedures for the treatment and/or disposal of Printing and Photographic Wastewater. Such procedures should include, but not be limited to the containment, clean-up, and disposal of spills. In addition, appropriate employees should be provided with routine training on these procedures. Such procedures and records of training dates should be kept on-site.
- 4.5. Printing equipment, including but not limited to plates and rollers, should have excess ink, coating, or adhesive wiped or squeegeed off prior to washing in sinks.
- 4.6. Floor drains in printing or pre-press areas shall be connected to the sanitary sewer or a holding tank, and not to the storm drainage system, dry well, or septic system. Floor drains should be collared or protected in some way as to prevent spills from entering the floor drain.
- 4.7. Any permittee that generates, transports, or stores silver bearing waste(s) that are recycled for purposes of precious metals recovery is subject to the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, including but not necessarily limited to, Sections 22a-449(c)-101(c) and 22a-449(c)-106(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies incorporating 40 CFR 261.6 and 40 CFR 266.70 respectively. The permittee should contact the Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division's Compliance Assistance telephone number at (860) 424- 4193 or (888) 424-4193 for additional details regarding the aforementioned RCRA provisions, or to request a copy of the recyclable materials registration form prescribed by the Commissioner.
- 4.8. Computer-To-Plate (CTP) processing wastewater adjusted for pH and directly discharged to the sewer shall meet the following:
  - 4.8.1. pH adjust system shall have an automatic alarm that will alert operators, both audibly and visually, if the discharge pH goes below 6.0 or above 9.5 standard units or above or below limits that may exist in local ordinances;
  - 4.8.2. pH adjust system shall have a chart recorder or electronic memory recorder.

- 4.9. CTP processing wastewater adjusted for pH in a closed-loop system should monitor pH with a portable test kit or pH meter prior to discharge. Date, volume discharged and pH of wastewater should be recorded on a log.

## **5. Hydrostatic Pressure Testing**

Each permittee shall remove the maximum extent of all solid and liquid substances, including scale, soil and any residues from materials previously contained in the tank or pipeline, prior to any hydrostatic pressure testing, using the following practices at a minimum:

- 5.1. for all pipelines: cleaning with either compressed air, high pressure water spray, or both;
- 5.2. for natural gas pipelines: cleaning with compressed air and with cleaning pigs designed for such pipelines;
- 5.3. for all used tanks: cleaning with compressed air, high pressure water spray, or both. Any wastewater resulting from this prior cleaning must be analyzed to determine if it can be discharged under the authority of this general permit.

## **6. Non-contact Cooling and Heat Pump Water Wastewater**

- 6.1. A discharge of non-contact cooling and heat pump water from vapor degreasers, dry cleaning machines, or other equipment used to cool chlorinated solvent vapors, and a discharge of non-contact cooling and heat pump water which contains chemicals added to the source water after it enters the site, e.g., cooling tower blowdown, shall be discharged only to a POTW.
- 6.2. For any discharge of non-contact cooling and heat pump water, no on-site water treatment chemicals or additives containing chromium, copper, lead, zinc, or tributyl tin shall be added to any discharge nor shall sacrificial metals be used within the cooling water or heat pump system on-site.

## **7. Air Compressor Condensate & Blowdown**

- 7.1. The permittee should establish a preventative maintenance program which includes, but is not limited to, a visual inspection for oil leaks, and a schedule for cleaning parts, replacing oil and replacing filters for the air compressor equipment as specified in the manufacturer's specifications.
- 7.2. Any floating layer of oil should be removed or retained before discharge.

## **8. Building Maintenance Wastewater**

- 8.1. The use of ammoniated, petroleum or chlorinated solvent-based cleaning agents should be avoided or minimized to the extent possible.
- 8.2. BMPs for commercial lawn and garden centers with floor drains.
  - 8.2.1. Store bagged goods as far as possible from floor drains/ trenches to minimize the risk of discharging spilled materials. (Note: Spills may be reportable under section 22a-450 of the General Statutes.)

8.2.2. Conduct daily dry sweeping only and dispose of any spilled chemicals or spill-contaminated sweepings in accordance with your company's waste management plan.

8.2.3. Limit plant watering so no excess water runs into floor drains

## **9. Non-Destruct Testing Rinsewater**

9.1. Discharge must consist of final rinsewaters from non-destruct testing operations only; discharge of penetrant solution dip tank(s) is not allowed under this general permit.

9.2. Penetrant solution drippage from parts and products should be directed into penetrant solution dip tank(s) for reuse to the extent practicable.

## **10. Commercial Laundry**

10.1. Facility cannot accept industrial rags, soiled wipes from an auto repair facility, rugs, mats, dust tool covers, soiled rags, wiping towels, shop towels, wipes, wipers and rags that are used to clean solvent, ink, oil and grease or soils from various objects or to wipe up spilled solvent, other liquids and rags that are commonly used in printing and publishing shops, machine shops, automotive repair shops, gas stations and other industrial facilities.

10.2. Permittee shall ensure that no detergents, surfactants, cleaners or any other types of products or substances contain Alkylphenol Ethoxylates or any of its derivatives including but not limited to Nonylphenol Ethoxylates, Octyl phenol Ethoxylate or dodecyl phenol ethoxylate.

## **11. Water Treatment Wastewaters**

Water treatment facilities may transport water treatment wastewater residuals to the solids handling portion of a POTW for disposal provided that the transport of such materials is in accordance with Section 4.12 of this general permit.

## **12. Vehicle Maintenance Wastewaters**

### **12.1. Treatment Requirements**

12.1.1. Except as provided in Sections 12.1.2 and 12.1.3 of this Appendix, every discharge of vehicle maintenance wastewater shall be treated using an oil/water separator

12.1.2. A discharge from a small volume autobody repair or small volume vehicle detailing facility does not require treatment.

12.1.3. All open floor drains that receive vehicle maintenance wastewaters shall be directed to the collection and/or wastewater treatment system.

### **12.2. Pollution Prevention/Best Management Practices**

12.2.1. Every structure at the subject facility shall be constructed and maintained, and all operations at the site on which the facility is located shall be conducted, so as to ensure that vehicle maintenance wastewater is directed solely to interior floor drains





- and not to the outdoors. No valve or piping bypass equipment that could prevent vehicle maintenance wastewater from entering appropriate treatment equipment shall be present at such facility or site.
- 12.2.2. All washing of vehicles or vehicle tires shall be performed inside the wastewater collection structure.
- 12.2.3. All structures and operations at the subject site shall be located so as to minimize the collection of stormwater in the vehicle service floor drain and vehicle wash areas.
- 12.2.4. A temporary vehicle wash area at the subject site shall have an impervious ground surface surrounded by an impermeable berm, or be sufficiently sloped to ensure that all wastewater generated during washing operations is retained within the collection area. Wastewater from a temporary vehicle wash area shall be treated in accordance with Sections 12.1.1 and 12.1.2 of this Appendix and shall be discharged to a POTW or to a holding tank that meets the requirements of Appendix B of this general permit.
- 12.2.5. Storage at the subject facility of any toxic or hazardous materials, as those terms are defined in Section 22a-430-4 Appendix B Tables II, III, and V, and Appendix D of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and 40 CFR 116.4, shall take place within an impermeable containment area capable of holding at least the volume of the largest chemical container used, or ten percent (10%) of the total volume of all containers used in such containment area, whichever is larger, without overflow from such containment area.
- 12.2.6. Chemical liquids, waste chemical liquids, oil or petroleum, and waste oil, associated with vehicle maintenance or autobody repair, including without limitation lubricating oils, gasoline, kerosene, anti-freeze, degreasing agents, paints, solvents and rustproofing compounds, shall be stored and disposed of in accordance with all applicable state and federal law, including without limitation Connecticut General Statute Section 22a-454 and regulations adopted under Connecticut General Statute Section 22a-449(c).
- 12.2.7. The permittee shall manage any waste oil storage tank and its contents in accordance with the applicable waste management requirements of RCSA Sections 22a-449(c)-100 et seq., including but not limited to those requirements pertaining to the management of used oil.
- 12.2.8. Any underground waste oil storage tank shall comply with Sections 22a-449 (d)-1 and 22a-449(d)-101 through 113 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- 12.2.9. At an autobody repair facility, flooring in any area where sanding or grinding of automobile parts occurs shall be swept or vacuumed clean of sand, grit, metal dust and any other material at least once per day and immediately prior to floor washing.
- 12.2.10. Any spill or release or leakage of any chemical liquid referred to in Sections 12.2.5 and 12.2.6 of this Appendix shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of



in accordance with all applicable state and federal law. In no case shall such a chemical liquid be disposed of in any floor drain, toilet, sink, sanitary sewer, storm drain, surface water body or on the ground.

- 12.2.11. Semi-annual inspections of all treatment equipment associated with each discharge authorized by this general permit shall be performed. A log of such inspections shall be maintained at the facility on a copy of the form provided as Appendix F to this general permit. The log shall document the date of the inspection, the inspector's name and title, the quantities, as measured at the time of the inspection, of oil, grease and grit located within the separator, and any maintenance work and changes in equipment associated with such discharge that has taken place at the site since the last inspection.
- 12.2.12. The separator shall be completely cleaned by a certified waste transporter as often as necessary to assure that the separator continues to operate effectively and efficiently. The quantity of oil, grease and grit located within the separator at any time shall not exceed twenty percent of the distance between the separator base and static liquid level.