

## **Enclosure 1**

### **Notification of Discharge Requirements**

**under the Metal Finishing Point Source Category and the General Pretreatment Regulations**

**CO-PF00101**

<b>Industrial User:</b>	Jabil, Incorporated 1051 Synthes Avenue Monument, Colorado 80132
<b>Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW):</b>	Tri-Lakes Wastewater Treatment Facility, NPDES #CO-0020435; co-owned by the Monument Sanitation District, Woodmar Water and Sanitation District, and Palmer Lake Sanitation District. The Jabil, Incorporated facility discharges into the collection system of the Monument Sanitation District.
<b>Regulated Process Wastewater:</b>	Wastewaters generated from the electropolishing, anodizing, and passivation core processes and wastewaters generated from the tumbling, machining coolant, solvent degreasing, cleaning, assembly, and testing ancillary processes are regulated by the Metal Finishing Point Source Category (40 C.F.R. Part 433).
<b>Applicable Pretreatment Standards:</b>	40 C.F.R. § 433.17, Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS)  40 C.F.R. Part 403, General Pretreatment Regulations

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## PART I – Facility Information

### A. General Facility Information

Jabil, Incorporated (facility), located at 1101 and 1051 Synthes Avenue in Monument, CO 80132 is a manufacturer of titanium and stainless-steel screws, screw blanks, and nails used in orthopedic devices. The facility complex in Monument consists of the following buildings:

- 1051 Synthes Avenue – Manufacturing, wastewater treatment, and offices
- 1101 Synthes Avenue – Distribution center, non-sterile and sterile packaging
- 1200 Synthes Avenue – WATS building - engineering, raw material storage, 3D printing, tool room

### B. Outfalls

The regulated process wastewater from the facility is treated in two separate precipitation treatment systems (System 1 and System 2). The treated effluent from Systems 1 and 2 combine in a final or sampling station discharge tank located in the wastewater treatment room. Additionally, dilution streams generated from non-categorical processes are present in the final effluent which have been accounted for with the use of the combined wastestream formula. The discharge from the final discharge tank is conveyed via a 3-inch PVC pipe through a flow meter and down through the wastewater treatment room floor to the sanitary sewer.

No regulated process wastewater shall be discharged to the Tri-Lakes POTW except at Outfall 001, designated below. The outfall designated below shall not be changed without notification to the EPA.

<u>Outfall Number</u>	<u>Description of Discharge Point</u>
001	Outfall 001 is a sampling port located on the 3-inch PVC discharge pipe from the final discharge tank of the wastewater treatment system. The sampling port is located on a rise in the PVC pipe after the final flow and pH meters and prior to discharge to the POTW.

## PART II – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

### A. Dilution Prohibition (40 C.F.R. § 403.6(d))

Dilution is prohibited as a substitute for treatment. The facility shall not increase the use of process water, or in any other way attempt to dilute the discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance.

### B. Specific Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Requirements, and Toxic Organic Management Plan (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(g)(1-6); 40 C.F.R. § 403.6(e); 40 C.F.R. § 433.17; 40 C.F.R. § 433.12)

1 – Specific Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

All Regulated Process Wastewater discharged through Outfall 001 shall meet the limits identified in the Table 1. The limits in Table 1 are based on the Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) at 40 C.F.R. Section 433.17. The facility introduces non-regulated process flows into Outfall 001, and the combined wastestream formula found in 40 C.F.R. § 403.6(e) was used to establish the alternative concentration limits.

Compliance with these limits shall be demonstrated by collecting samples or measurements at the minimum frequency and using the sample type listed in Table 1. The monitoring results shall be submitted to the EPA in accordance with the Periodic Compliance Report required by Part III.B of this Notification of Discharge Requirements. Samples and measurements taken at Outfall 001 shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge of the production day. Monitoring shall be conducted by sampling after treatment processes and prior to the introduction of sanitary flows.

<b>Table 1 - Metal Finishing Point Source Category PSNS, 40 C.F.R. § 433.17 Discharges to Outfall 001</b>							
ICIS Code	Parameter	Units	Numeric Limits <sup>1</sup>			Sample Type <sup>2</sup>	Frequency of Analysis <sup>3</sup>
			Instantaneous	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average		
50050	Flow	gal/day	---	Report	Report	Continuous	Continuous
00400	pH	S.U.	≥5.0	---	---	Continuous	Continuous
01027	Total Cadmium	mg/l	---	0.08	0.05	Composite	Quarterly
01034	Total Chromium	mg/l	---	1.96	1.21	Composite	Quarterly
01042	Total Copper	mg/l	---	2.39	1.46	Composite	Quarterly
01051	Total Lead	mg/l	---	0.49	0.30	Composite	Quarterly
01067	Total Nickel	mg/l	---	2.81	1.68	Composite	Quarterly
01077	Total Silver	mg/l	---	0.30	0.17	Composite	Quarterly
01092	Total Zinc	mg/l	---	1.85	1.05	Composite	Quarterly
00720	Total Cyanide <sup>4</sup>	mg/l	---	0.85	0.46	Composite	Quarterly
78224	Total Toxic Organics <sup>5,6</sup>	mg/l	---	1.51	---	Volatile Organic Compounds = Grab  Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, Pesticides/PCBs = Composite	Once per six months

<sup>1</sup> The total metals limits are based on the Combined Wastestream Formula to account for the non-regulated wastestreams.

<sup>2</sup> See the definitions of composite and grab samples in Parts IV.G.2 and IV.G.4 of this Notification of Discharge Requirements.

<sup>3</sup> The quarterly monitoring frequencies are based on calendar quarters. The once per six months frequency is based on the first two and last two calendar quarters of a calendar year.

- 4 Self-monitoring for cyanide must be conducted after cyanide treatment and before dilution with other streams.
- 5 See the definition of Total Toxic Organics (TTO) in Part IV.G.12 of this Notification of Discharge Requirements.
- 6 In lieu of monitoring for TTO, the facility may submit a solvent management plan to the EPA, in accordance with Part II.B.2 (a and b) of this Notification of Discharge Requirements. If monitoring is necessary to measure compliance with the TTO standard, the facility needs to analyze for only those pollutants which would reasonably be expected to be present.

The facility may submit a request to the EPA to forego sampling of a regulated pollutant listed above if it has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the facility. The approval by the EPA of such a request is subject to the conditions listed in 40 C.F.R. § 403.12(e)(2).

## 2 – Total Toxic Organics Management (40 C.F.R. § 433.12)

The facility submitted a toxic organic management plan consistent with 40 C.F.R. § 433.12 to the EPA. Based on the EPA's evaluation, the facility is allowed to certify for TTOs in lieu of monitoring. (See section 3.1.3 of the fact sheet)

### **C. Sampling and Analysis Methods (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(g)(3) and (5))**

All sampling and analysis data must be representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period. All sampling and analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures contained in 40 C.F.R. section 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the EPA (*see* 40 C.F.R. §§136.4 and 136.5). Where 40 C.F.R. Part 136 does not include sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutants in question, or where the EPA determines that part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed using validated analytical methods or any other sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by EPA.

### **D. Record-Keeping Requirements (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(o))**

The facility shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by the Pretreatment Regulations, including documentation associated with Best Management Practices (BMPs) (e.g., inspections of spill control BMPs) for a minimum of three years. Refer to Part IV.B of this enclosure for additional information about Retention of Records. Such records shall include for all samples:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the person or persons taking the samples;
2. The dates analyses were performed;
3. Who performed the analyses;
4. The analytical techniques/methods used; and
5. The results of such analyses.

**E. Slug Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 403.8(f)(2)(vi))**

A slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through (see Part IV.G for definitions) or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations or local limits. The facility shall take steps to prevent slug discharges and ensure it maintains and implements a current slug discharge control plan that adequately addresses current conditions. Reporting requirements for any slug discharges are found in Part III.C of this Notification of Discharge Requirements.

The slug discharge control plan shall contain the following elements:

1. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
2. Description of stored chemicals;
3. Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW of Slug Discharges, including any discharge that would violate a general or specific prohibition listed in Part II.F, with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days;
4. If necessary, procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

**F. General and Specific Discharge Prohibitions**

In addition, the following pollutants shall not be introduced into a POTW:

General Prohibitions (40 C.F.R. § 403.5(a))

The facility may not introduce into the POTW any pollutant(s) which cause Pass Through or Interference.

Specific Prohibitions (40 C.F.R. § 403.5(b))

- a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 C.F.R. § 261.21;
- b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
- c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference;
- d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
- e. Heat in amounts that will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW Treatment Plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless the EPA, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;

- f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
- g. Pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; or
- h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

**PART III – Reporting and Notification Requirements**

**A. Baseline Report and 90-day Compliance Report** (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(b) and (d))

The facility has fulfilled the Baseline Monitoring and 90-day Compliance reporting requirements.

**B. Periodic Compliance Reports** (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(e); 40 C.F.R. § 403.12(g)(6); 40 C.F.R. § 403.12(i))

The facility shall submit Periodic Compliance Reports to the EPA (see Part III.I for address) as follows:

1. Due Dates

Periodic Compliance Reports are due by the dates listed below and shall not be submitted until the compliance monitoring period is complete. The report shall contain information from the associated compliance monitoring period.

Compliance Monitoring Period	Due Date
January through March	April 30
April through June	July 31
July through September	October 31
October through December	January 31

2. Discharge Monitoring Report

Periodic Compliance Reports shall include a discharge monitoring report (DMR) containing the results from periodic discharge sampling conducted in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and TTO certification statement in Part II.B of this Notification of Discharge Requirements. The TTO certification statement shall be submitted as an attachment when submitting the Periodic Compliance Report on NetDMR.

The DMR shall be fully completed using all applicable information during the compliance monitoring period. In the event no discharge occurs during the compliance monitoring period, this may be indicated with the No Data Indicator (NODI) Code of C - “NO DISCHARGE” on the DMR.

3. Monitoring Activity/Sampling Records (40 CFR § 403.12)

A copy of the laboratory analysis report and other supporting information shall be included for any reportable data submitted in the compliance report as an attachment either in the hard copy report or submitted to NetDMR. The laboratory analysis report and other supporting information shall include the information listed in Part II.D.

4. Flow Data

Submit a record on the DMR of the measured average and maximum daily flows from Outfall 001 for each month in the reporting period.

5. pH Data

Submit a record on the DMR of the measured minimum and maximum pH from Outfall 001 for each month in the reporting period.

6. Additional Monitoring (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(g)(6))

If the facility monitors any regulated pollutant listed in Part II.B.1 of this Notification of Discharge Requirements at Outfall 001 more frequently than required using the procedures required by Part II.C of this Notification of Discharge Requirements, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the Periodic Compliance Report.

7. Certification statement

Include the certification statement required by 40 C.F.R. § 403.12(l) and referenced in Part III.J of this Notification of Discharge Requirements. The certification statement shall be signed by the appropriate signatory official as stated in Part III.J of this Notification of Discharge Requirements.

**C. Potential Problem and Slug Reporting** (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(f))

The facility shall notify the EPA and the POTW immediately of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW, including any slug loadings. A slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the effluent limits outlined in this Notification of Discharge Requirements or the POTW's regulations.

**D. Effluent Violation Reporting** (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(g)(2))

If sampling indicates a violation, the facility shall notify the EPA within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The facility shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the EPA within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. Resampling is not required if:

1. The EPA performs sampling of the facility's discharge at a frequency of at least once per month; or
2. The EPA performs sampling of the facility's discharge between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the facility receives the results of this sampling.

**E. Notification of Changed Discharge** (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(j))



The facility shall promptly notify the EPA and the POTW in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in its discharge, including any of the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes referenced in Part III.F of this Notification of Discharge Requirements. For purposes of establishing alternative limits based on the combined wastestream formula, the facility shall notify the EPA and the POTW if the regulated or non-regulated wastewater flow amounts listed in the Fact Sheet increase or decrease by 20%.

**F. Hazardous Waste Discharge Notification (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(p))**

1. The facility shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State Hazardous Waste Authorities in writing of any discharge into the POTW of a substance, which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 C.F.R. Part 261. Notifications to the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director may be mailed to the same address listed in Part III.I for other EPA notifications. Such notification must include:
  - a. The name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 261;
  - b. The EPA hazardous waste number;
  - c. The type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other);
  - d. If the facility discharges more than 100 kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the facility:
    - i. An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes;
    - ii. An estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month; and
    - iii. An estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve months.
2. The facility shall provide the notification no later than 180 days after the discharge of the listed or characteristic hazardous waste. Any notification need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed discharges must be submitted pursuant to Part III.E of this Notification of Discharge Requirements. This notification requirement does not apply to pollutants already reported in a Baseline Report, 90-day Compliance Report, or Periodic Compliance Report.
3. The facility is exempt from the notification requirement during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 C.F.R. §§ 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 C.F.R. §§ 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the facility discharges more than these quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
4. In the case of any new regulations under section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the facility must notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.

5. In the case of any hazardous waste notification, the facility shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

**G. Upset Effect, Notification, and Reporting (40 C.F.R. § 403.16)**

1. Effect of an Upset. An Upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards if the requirements of (2), below, are met.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. If the facility wishes to establish the affirmative defense of Upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - a. An Upset occurred, and the facility can identify the cause(s) of the Upset;
  - b. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures;
  - c. The facility has submitted the following information to the POTW and the EPA within 24 hours of becoming aware of the Upset. If this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five days:
    - i. A description of the Indirect Discharge and cause of noncompliance;
    - ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue;
    - iii. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the facility seeking to establish the occurrence of an Upset shall have the burden of proof.
4. Reviewability of agency consideration of claims of upset. In the usual exercise of prosecutorial discretion, EPA enforcement personnel should review any claims that non-compliance was caused by an Upset. No determinations made in the course of the review constitute final EPA action subject to judicial review. Industrial Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of Upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards.
5. User responsibility in case of upset. The facility shall control production or all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power to the treatment facility is reduced, lost or fails.

**H. Bypass Requirements Notification (40 C.F.R. § 403.17)**

1. For purposes of this section:
  - a. Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastewater from any portion of the facility's treatment works.
  - b. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
2. Allowable Bypass

An allowable bypass is one not violating applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. The facility may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause a violation of Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, but only if it is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of (3) and (4), below.
3. Prohibition of Bypass
  - a. Unanticipated bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the EPA may take enforcement action against the facility for a bypass, unless:
    - i. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
    - ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
    - iii. The facility submitted notices as required under (4), below.
  - b. Anticipated bypass. The EPA may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the EPA determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in (3)(a), above.
4. Notification of Bypass
  - a. Anticipated bypass. If the facility knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the EPA, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The facility shall submit oral notice of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards to the EPA within 24 hours from the time the facility becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the facility becomes aware of the bypass and must follow the notification and signatory requirements of Parts III.I and III.J. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. EPA

may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

## I. Reporting and Notification Contacts

### 1. Submission of Reports Electronically or by Hard Copy Submission

Until the effective date of the NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, the facility may either submit Period Compliance Reports electronically, as described below, or submit hard copies to the address below. Other written reports and notifications required to be submitted to the EPA shall be sent to the following address:

NPDES and Wetland Enforcement Section (8ENF-W-NW)  
US EPA Region 8  
1595 Wynkoop Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
Attention: Pretreatment

### 2. Establishment of NetDMR Account, if Submitting Reports Electronically:

- a. As of the date of this Notification of Discharge Requirements, the deadline for the electronic reporting of Period Compliance Reports is December 21, 2020 (40 CFR §127.16). A proposal to extend this deadline to December 21, 2023 was signed by the EPA on January 31, 2020. By the effective date of the NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, the facility is required to establish a NetDMR account to electronically submit DMRs and notifications and must sign and certify all electronic submissions in accordance with the Signatory requirements of the Notification of Discharge Requirements. NetDMR is accessed from the internet at <https://netdmr.zendesk.com/home>. Additionally, the facility can contact the EPA via our [R8NetDMR@epa.gov](mailto:R8NetDMR@epa.gov) mailbox for any individual assistance or one-on-one training and support.
- b. Effluent monitoring results shall be summarized for each month and recorded on a DMR to be submitted via NetDMR to the EPA on a **quarterly** basis. If no discharge occurs during a month, it shall be stated as such on the DMR.

### 3. Written reports and notifications required to be submitted to the POTW shall be sent to the following addresses:

Monument Sanitation District  
P.O. Box 205  
Monument, Colorado 80123  
Mike Wicklund, District Manager

Tri-Lakes POTW  
16510 Mitchell Avenue  
Monument, Colorado 80132  
Bill Burks, Executive Director/Manager

4. Verbal notifications required to be submitted to the EPA shall be made by calling either number below and asking to speak with NPDES Enforcement, Pretreatment Contact.

303-312-6312 or 800-227-8917

5. Verbal notifications required to be submitted to the POTW shall be made by calling the numbers below.

719-481-4886 (Monument Sanitation District) and 719-481-4053 (Tri-Lakes POTW)

**J. Report Signatory Requirements (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(l))**

The Baseline Report, 90-day Compliance Report, and Periodic Compliance Reports (Parts III.A and B) shall include the following certification statement as set forth in 40 C.F.R. § 403.6(a)(2)(ii):

*I certify under penalty of law that this document and all enclosures were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

The certification statement shall be signed as follows:

1. By a responsible corporate officer, if the facility is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means:
  - a. A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or
  - b. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
2. By a general partner or proprietor if the facility is a partnership, or sole proprietorship respectively.
3. By a duly authorized representative of the individual designated in (1) or (2) of this section if:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by the individual described in paragraph (1) or (2);

- b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the Industrial Discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility, or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the EPA.
4. If an authorization under (3) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (3) of this section must be submitted to EPA prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

## **PART IV – General Conditions**

### **A. Compliance with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements**

Compliance with the conditions of this Notification of Discharge Requirements does not relieve the facility of its obligations regarding compliance with any and all applicable Local, State, and Federal Pretreatment Standards and Requirements including any such standards or requirements that may become effective during the term of this notification.

### **B. Retention of Records (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(o))**

The facility is required to retain for a minimum of three (3) years any records of monitoring activities and results (whether or not such monitoring activities are required). This includes but is not limited to any calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the Pretreatment Regulations, records of all data and laboratory reports, and records of Best Management Practices (BMPs). The facility shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the EPA. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the facility or when requested by the EPA.

### **C. Confidentiality (40 C.F.R. § 403.14)**

In accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 2, any information submitted pursuant to this Notification of Discharge Requirements may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions, or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words ‘confidential business information’ on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice. Information and data provided to the EPA which is effluent data shall be available to the public without restriction.

### **D. Transferability (40 C.F.R. § 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(B)(2))**

This Notification of Discharge Requirements is non-transferable without, at a minimum, prior notification of the EPA and POTW, and the facility shall provide of a copy of the existing Notification of Discharge Requirements to the new owner or operator.

#### **E. Civil and Criminal Liability**

Nothing in this permit may be construed to relieve the permittee from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance. The Clean Water Act provides for specified civil and criminal monetary penalties for violations of its provisions. However, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, requires the EPA to adjust the civil monetary penalties for inflation on a periodic basis. The civil and criminal penalties for Pretreatment violations may be found in 40 C.F.R. Part 19 and CWA Section 1319.

#### **F. Right of Entry**

Pursuant to section 308 of the Clean Water Act, the EPA or an EPA authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of EPA), upon presentation of his or her credentials, shall have a right to:

1. Enter upon the premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or regulated operations;
4. Sample or monitor, for the purposes of assuring compliance, any substances or parameters at any location; and
5. Inspect any production, manufacturing, fabricating, or storage area where regulated pollutants could originate, be stored, or be discharged to the POTW.

#### **G. Cause for Reissuance or Modification**

The Notice of Discharge Requirements may be modified, revoked or reissued for cause: this includes the establishment of new or revised limitations to the Metal Finishing Regulations, establishment of new or revised standard or requirements in the Pretreatment Regulations or substantial changes in operation or the volume or character of pollutants in the regulated wastewater discharge. The EPA may request information periodically to ensure the Notice of Discharge Requirements is representative of current conditions.

#### **H. Definitions**

1. Best Management Practices (BMPs) - Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in 40 C.F.R. § 403.5(a)(1) and (b). BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

2. Composite Sample - A flow proportional composite sample representative of the discharge for the production day. The sampling may be done using an automatic sampler programmed to perform representative flow-proportional sampling or manually by taking aliquots every 2 hours during the period of discharge for the production day and compositing the aliquots using one of the following flow-proportional techniques. Discrete sampling may be flow proportioned either by varying the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot. All composites should be flow proportional to either the stream flow at the time of collection of the influent aliquot or to the total influent flow since the previous influent aliquot. Volatile pollutant aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. (40 C.F.R. § 403.12(g)(3) and Appendix E)
3. Daily Maximum - Daily Maximum Limit: The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all representative measurements taken that day.
4. Grab Sample - An individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. (40 C.F.R. § 403 Appendix E)
5. Industrial User - The source of the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Clean Water Act.
6. Interference - A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:
  - a) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
  - b) 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 (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as RCRA, and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
7. Monthly Average - The highest allowable average of *daily maximum* over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all *daily maximum values* measured during a calendar month divided by the number of *daily discharges* measured during that month.
8. Pass Through - A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States 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).



9. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) - A treatment works as defined by section 212 of the CWA, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the CWA). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the CWA, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.
10. POTW Treatment Plant - That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.
11. Severe property damage - Substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
12. Total Toxic Organics (TTO) - The term “TTO” shall mean total toxic organics, which is the summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 milligrams per liter for the following toxic organics found in 40 C.F.R. § 433.11(e) of the Metal Finishing Point Source Category regulations and listed below:

Total Toxic Organics			
Acenaphthene	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	4,4-DDT
Acrolein	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Butyl benzyl phthalate	4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX)
Acrylonitrile	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Di-n-butyl phthalate	4,4-DDD (p,p-TDE)
Benzene	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Di-n-octyl phthalate	Alpha-endosulfan
Benzidine	Ethylbenzene	Diethyl phthalate	Beta-endosulfan
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	Fluoranthene	Dimethyl phthalate	Endosulfan sulfate
Chlorobenzene	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	1,2-Benzanthracene	Endrin
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	(benzo(a)anthracene)	Endrin aldehyde
Hexachlorobenzene	Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4- benzopyrene)	Heptachlor
1,2-Dichloroethane	Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	3,4-Benzofluoranthene	Heptachlor epoxide
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	(benzo(b)fluoranthene)	(BHC-hexachloro- cyclohexane)
Hexachloroethane	Methyl chloride (chloromethane)	11,12-Benzofluoranthene	Alpha-BHC
1,1-Dichloroethane	Methyl bromide (bromomethane)	(benzo(k)fluoranthene)	Beta-BHC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Bromoform (tribromomethane)	Chrysene	Gamma-BHC
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dichlorobromomethane	Acenaphthylene	Delta-BHC
Chloroethane	Chlorodibromomethane	Anthracene	(PCB-polychlorinated biphenyls)
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	Hexachlorobutadiene	1,12-Benzoperylene (benzo(ghi)perylene)	PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)	Isophorone	Fluorene	PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)
2-Chloronaphthalene	Naphthalene	Phenanthrene	PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Nitrobenzene	1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene (dibenzo(a,h)anthracene)	PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)
Parachlorometa cresol	2-Nitrophenol	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene (2,3- o-phenylene pyrene)	PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	4-Nitrophenol	Pyrene	PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)
2-Chlorophenol	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Tetrachloroethylene	PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	Toluene	Toxaphene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N-nitrosodimethylamine	Trichloroethylene	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p- dioxin (TCDD)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	Aldrin	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Pentachlorophenol	Dieldrin	
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	Phenol	Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)	
2,4-Dichlorophenol			
1,2-Dichloropropane			
1,3-Dichloropropylene (1,3- dichloropropene)			

13. Upset - An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the facility. 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.