

Appendix H

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.
- (B) All discharges of boiler blowdown wastewater to which chemicals are added must be transported directly to a receiving POTW by a properly licensed transporter or released directly to a POTW via a sanitary sewer.

(2) Tumbling or Cleaning of Parts Wastewater Discharges

Note: Tumbling or cleaning of parts wastewater discharges are often found at facilities that are subject to the Electroplating Point Source Category (40CFR Part 413) or the Metal Finishing Point Source Category (40CFR Part 433) (even if no discharges exist from the electroplating or metal finishing operations). If this is the case, the facility's tumbling or cleaning of parts wastewater discharge cannot be covered by this MIU GP.

- (A) 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.
- (B) The settling tank should prevent short circuiting of flow or displacement of accumulated tank solids.
- (C) The settling tank should have a submerged outlet to allow for retention of floatable materials.

(3) Food Processing Wastewater Discharges

- (A) All food processing wastewater generated by (1) the loading and unloading, storage (interior and exterior) or disposal of raw or processed materials, by-products 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.
- (B) Grease trap/interceptor requirements:
 - (i) 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.

- (ii) At a minimum, the permittee should perform quarterly inspections of all grease trap/interceptors or at a frequency determined by the POTW Authority.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) The permittee **must** maintain a written 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) The POTW Authority may require additional requirements of the grease trap/interceptor in order to accept the food processing wastewater.

(C) Breweries, Wineries, Cideries, and Distilleries

- (i) Unless specifically approved in writing by all applicable POTW Authorities, mash, hop flowers, spent grains, pomace and other waste solids shall not be discharged.
- (ii) Unless specifically approved in writing by all applicable POTW Authorities, high strength wastes, including yeast, trub, off-spec or unsold product, and waste fermentables shall not be discharged.

(4) Printing and Photo Processing Discharges

- (A) 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.
- (B) 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."
- (C) Silver Recovery Systems
 - (i) For any photoprocessing 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.
 - (ii) 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.
 - (iii) 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(b)(5)(B) of this general permit should be kept in a log. At a minimum metallic replacement cartridges must be replaced at least once per year.
 - (iv) Silver recovery treatment systems should be inspected at least weekly to ensure proper operation of such system.
- (D) 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.
- (E) 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.
- (F) 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.

- (G) 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.
- (H) Computer-To-Plate (CTP) processing wastewater adjusted for pH and directly discharged to the sewer shall meet the following:
 - (i) pH adjust system shall have an automatic alarm that will alert operators, both audibly and visually, if the discharge pH goes below 5.0 or above 12.0 standard units or above or below limits that may exist in local ordinances;
 - (ii) pH adjust system shall have a chart recorder or electronic memory recorder.
- (I) 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 Wastewater Discharges

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:

- (A) for all pipelines: cleaning with either compressed air, high pressure water spray, or both;
- (B) for natural gas pipelines: cleaning with compressed air and with cleaning pigs designed for such pipelines;
- (C) for all used tanks: cleaning with compressed air, high pressure water spray, or both.

(6) Non-contact Cooling and Heat Pump Water Wastewater

- (A) 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
- (B) 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

- (A) 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 manufacturers specifications.
- (B) Any floating layer of oil should be removed or retained before discharge.

(8) Building Maintenance Wastewater

- (A) The use of ammoniated, petroleum or chlorinated solvent-based cleaning agents should be avoided or minimized to the extent possible.
- (B) BMPs for commercial lawn and garden centers with floor drains.
 - (i) 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.)
 - (ii) Conduct daily dry sweeping only and dispose of any spilled chemicals or spill-contaminated sweepings in accordance with your company's waste management plan.
 - (iii) Limit plant watering so no excess water runs into floor drains.

(9) Non-Destruct Testing Rinsewater

- (A) 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.
- (B) 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

- (A) 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.
- (B) 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 5(e)(4) of this general permit.

(12) Vehicle Maintenance Wastewaters

(A) Treatment Requirements

(i) Except as provided in subdivisions (A)(ii), (A)(iii), or (A)(iv) of this section, every discharge of vehicle maintenance wastewater shall be treated using an oil / grit separator which meets the following specifications:

1. The separator shall have a capacity of at least 1,000 gallons or have a retention time of at least six hours at the maximum daily flow, whichever is greater.
2. The separator shall be constructed of precast concrete, precast polymer concrete, cathodically protected steel, or fiberglass to withstand H-20 loading.
 - A. If the separator is constructed of precast concrete, the following requirements shall apply:
 - i. The interior of the separator shall be coated with an epoxy sealant resistant to gasoline, oil, and solvents.
 - ii. The exterior of the separator, including the exterior top and bottom and extension to grade manholes, shall be coated with a waterproof sealant.
 - iii. All structural seams shall be located above the static liquid level and grouted with non-shrinking cement or similar material and coated with a waterproof sealant.
 - iv. Voids between separator walls and inlet and outlet piping shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement and coated with a waterproof sealant.
 - v. Concrete covers shall be permanently removed from the separator.
 - B. If the separator is constructed of polymer concrete, it shall comply with subparagraphs (A)(iii), (iv) and (v) of this subparagraph 2.
3. No pipe carrying any other water, material or substance, including but not limited to domestic sewage, septage, or stormwater, shall be connected to the separator.

4. The separator shall have manholes with extensions to grade above the inlet and outlet piping. The extensions shall have steel frames and manhole covers. The manholes, extensions, and accesses to the separator shall be at least 18 inches in diameter.
 5. The separator shall be provided with adequate venting per the local plumbing code. Venting shall be achieved through a properly secured vent line which extends at least eight feet above finished grade. If the vent cannot be extended to the building, venting may be achieved through vented manholes that are installed to minimize stormwater inflow.
 6. The outlet piping shall utilize a tee-pipe on the interior of the separator. The tee-pipe shall be equipped with a stand pipe riser extending up the extension to grade more than three inches above the static liquid level, but no closer than eight inches from the manhole cover. The tee-pipe shall extend to within six to 24 inches from the bottom of the separator.
 7. The outlet discharge line from the separator shall be directly connected to the municipal sanitary sewer or to a holding tank that meets the requirements listed in Subsection 5(d) of this general permit.
 8. The diameter of the outlet discharge line shall be at least the size of the inlet pipe and in no event less than four inches.
 9. If not previously permitted by the POTW Authority or the Commissioner, the POTW Authority may require that such separator be visually inspected by the POTW Authority prior to installation (if above ground) or backfilling (if below ground) to verify compliance with the treatment requirements of this general permit.
- (ii) If the Industrial User determines that the site does not have the adequate space to install the oil/grit separator specified in Appendix H(12)(A)(i) above, the Industrial User may propose an alternative treatment technology for the treatment of no more than 500 gallons per day of vehicle maintenance wastewater. Such alternative treatment technology shall be designed in accordance with the standards promulgated by the American Petroleum Institute (“API”) for oily-water separation, as described in API Publication 421, entitled “Design and Operation of Oil-Water Separators” dated February 1990 and, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:
1. The separator shall have a storage capacity of at least 250 gallons or have a retention time of at least six hours at the maximum daily flow, whichever is greater.
 2. The separator shall be constructed of stainless steel, cathodically protected steel, polyethylene or fiberglass. Separators placed underground must be able to withstand H-20 loading.

3. The separator shall utilize coalescing plates or equivalent design for capture of oil droplets 60 micron size or greater at 70 degrees F. The separator shall have oil storage distinct from the separator tank with a capacity equal to at least 20% of the total separator volume.
4. The oil storage tank shall be provided with a visual oil level sight line and high level alarm that will alert the operator when tank reaches 80% of oil storage capacity.
5. As required by RCSA 22a-430-3(f), all components of the treatment system shall at all times be properly operated and maintained to assure compliance with all permit conditions.
6. No pipe carrying any other water, material or substance, including but not limited to domestic sewage, septage, or stormwater, shall be connected to the separator.
7. An underground separator shall have manholes with extensions to grade above the inlet and outlet piping. The extensions shall have steel frames and manhole covers. The manholes, extensions, and accesses to the separator shall be at least 18 inches in diameter.
8. An underground separator shall be provided with a properly secured vent line connected to the inlet extension to grade which extends at least eight feet above finished grade. The size of the vent shall be at least half the size of the outlet discharge line from the separator.
9. The inlet line to the separator shall be equipped with a device to dissipate the energy of the inlet flow.
10. The outlet discharge line from the separator shall be at the opposite end of the separator from the inlet line to prevent short circuiting of flow and must be directly connected to the municipal sanitary sewer or to a holding tank that meets the requirements listed in Subsection 5(e)(4) of this general permit.
11. The diameter of the outlet discharge line shall be at least the size of the inlet pipe and in no event less than two inches.
12. The separator must be emptied and cleaned at least once per year to remove buildup of solids and oil.
13. The POTW Authority may specify further requirements in accordance with local sewer ordinance.
14. The POTW Authority may require that such separator be visually inspected by the POTW Authority prior to installation or backfilling to

verify compliance with the treatment requirements of this general permit.

- (iii) A discharge from a small volume autobody repair or small volume vehicle detailing facility does not require treatment.
- (iv) All open floor drains that receive vehicle maintenance wastewaters shall be directed to the collection and/or wastewater treatment system.

(B) Pollution Prevention/Best Management Practices

- (i) 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.
- (ii) All washing of vehicles or vehicle tires shall be performed inside the wastewater collection structure.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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 subdivision (A)(i), (A)(ii), or (A)(iii) of this Appendix and shall be discharged to a POTW or to a holding tank that meets the requirements of Section 5(e)(4) of this general permit.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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 22a-454 and regulations adopted under Connecticut General Statute section 22a-449(c).

- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Any spill or release or leakage of any chemical liquid referred to in subdivision (v) or (vi) of this subsection 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.
- (xi) 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 G to this general permit. The log shall document the date of the inspection, the inspector's name, title and signature, 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.
- (xii) The separator shall be completely cleaned by a certified waste hauler 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.
- (xiii) During vehicle washing operations, the permittee shall not use any detergent which could cause oil and grease/ hydrocarbon fraction in wastewater to exceed a concentration of 100 milligrams per liter.