treats wastes generated on-site as well as waste received from off-site.

Centralized waste treatment wastewater—Water that comes in contact with wastes received from offsite for treatment or recovery or that comes in contact with the area in which the off-site wastes are received, stored or collected.

Clarifier—A treatment unit designed to remove suspended materials from wastewater—typically by sedimentation.

COD—Chemical oxygen demand. A bulk parameter that measures the oxygen-consuming capacity of refractory organic and inorganic matter present in water or wastewater. COD is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in a specific test.

Commercial facility—Facilities that accept waste from off-site for treatment from facilities not under the same ownership as their facility.

Conventional pollutants—The pollutants identified in Sec. 304(a)(4) of the CWA and the regulations thereunder (biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, fecal coliform, and pH).

CWA—Clean Water Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as amended, inter alia, by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–217) and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–4). CWT—Centralized Waste Treatment.

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

Direct discharger—A facility that discharges or may discharge treated or untreated pollutants into waters of the United States.

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

EIA—Economic Impact Analysis. EPA—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Facility—A facility is all contiguous property owned, operated, leased or under the control of the same person. The contiguous property may be divided by public or private right-ofway.

Fuel Blending—The process of mixing organic waste for the purpose of generating a fuel for reuse.

Indirect discharger—A facility that discharges or may discharge pollutants into a publicly-owned treatment works.

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

Metal-bearing wastes—Wastes that contain metal pollutants from manufacturing or processing facilities or other commercial operations. These wastes may include, but are not limited to, the following: process wastewater, process residuals such as tank bottoms or stills and process wastewater treatment residuals, such as treatment sludges.

Minimum level—The level at which an analytical system gives recognizable signals and an acceptable calibration point.

Mixed Commercial/Non-commercial facility—Facilities that accept some waste from off-site for treatment from facilities not under the same ownership, and some waste from off-site for treatment from facilities under the same ownership as their facility.

New Source—"New source" is defined at 40 CFR 122.2 and 122.29.

Non-commercial facility—Facilities that accept waste from off-site for treatment only from facilities under the same ownership as their facility.

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

Non-detect value—A concentrationbased measurement reported below the sample specific detection limit that can reliably be measured by the analytical method for the pollutant.

Non-water quality environmental impact—An environmental impact of a control or treatment technology, other than to surface waters.

NPDES—The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System authorized under Sec. 402 of the CWA. NPDES requires permits for discharge of pollutants from any point source into waters of the United States.

NSPS—New Source Performance Standards.

OCPSF—Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers Manufacturing Effluent Guideline.

Off-Site—"Off-site" means outside the boundaries of a facility.

Oily Wastes—Wastes that contain oil and grease from manufacturing or processing facilities or other commercial operations. These wastes may include, but are not limited to, the following: spent lubricants, cleaning fluids, process wastewater, process residuals such as tank bottoms or stills and process wastewater treatment residuals, such as treatment sludges.

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

on market price and quantity.
On-site—"On-site" means within the boundaries of a facility.

Organic-bearing Wastes—Wastes that contain organic pollutants from manufacturing or processing facilities or other commercial operations. These wastes may include, but are not limited to, process wastewater, process residuals such as tank bottoms or stills and process wastewater treatment residuals, such as treatment sludges.

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

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

Point source category—A category of sources of water pollutants.

Pollutant (to water)—Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, certain radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

POTW or PŌTWs—Publicly-owned treatment works, as defined at 40 CFR 403.3(0).

Pretreatment standard—A regulation that establishes industrial wastewater effluent quality required for discharge to a POTW. (CWA Section 307(b).)

Priority pollutants—The pollutants designated by EPA as priority in 40 CFR part 423, appendix A.

Process wastewater—"Process wastewater" is defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

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

PSNS—Pretreatment standards for new sources of indirect discharges, under Sec. 307 (b) and (c) of the CWA.

RCRA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (PL 94–580) of 1976, as amended.

SIC—Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A numerical categorization system used by the U.S. Department of Commerce to catalogue economic activity. SIC codes refer to the products, or group of products, produced or distributed, or to services