1,2,3-	n-Eicosane.
Trichloropropane	
1,2-Dibromoethane	n-Hexacosane.
1,2-Dichloroethane	n-Hexadecane.
trans-1,2-	n-Octadecane.
dichloroethene	
2,3-Dichloroaniline	n-Tetradecane.
2-Propanone	o&p-Xylene.
4-chloro-3-methyl	o-Cresol.
phenol	
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	Phenol.
Acetophenone	Pyridine.
Benzene	p-Cresol.
Benzoic Acid	Tetrachloroethene.
Butanone	Tetrachloromethane.
Carbon Disulfide	Toluene.
Chloroform	Trichloroethene.
Diethyl ether	Tripropyleneglycol
-	methyl ether.
Hexanoic Acid	
Ethylbenzene	Vinyl Chloride.

The variability factors for each option were developed for groups of pollutants in three steps. These steps are described here for the daily variability factors. Similar steps were used to develop monthly variability factors. The first step was to develop a daily variability factor for each pollutant at each facility by fitting a modified delta-lognormal distribution to the daily pollutant concentration values from each facility. (For monthly variability factors, the modified delta-lognormal distribution was fit to the monthly averages.) The second step was to develop one daily variability factor for each pollutant for each option by averaging the daily variability factors for the selected facilities with the technology basis for the option. The third step was to develop "group" daily variability factors for each option. Each group contained pollutants that were chemically similar. The daily variability factor for each group was the median of the daily

variability factors obtained in the second step for the pollutants in the group and option. In some cases, none of the daily variability factors for the pollutants within a group could be estimated. In some of these cases, the daily variability factor for the group was transferred from the other groups in the option that used the same fraction in the chemical analysis. This transferred group daily variability factor was the median of the daily variability factors from the other groups. In the remaining cases where the group daily variability factors could not be estimated, the group daily variability factors were transferred from chemically similar pollutants or from other options within the subcategory. The development of daily and monthly variability factors is described further in the statistical support document.

Because EPA is assuming that some pollutants (BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS, oil and grease, metals, total cyanide, and TOC) will be monitored daily, the 20-day variability factors were based on the distribution of 20-day averages. If concentrations measured on consecutive days are positively correlated, then autocorrelation would have an effect on the 20-day variability factors (long-term averages are not affected by autocorrelation). However, the centralized waste treatment data used to calculate the 20-day variability factors were, in most cases, not consecutive daily measurements. Therefore, at this time, EPA does not have sufficient data to examine in detail and incorporate (if statistically significant) any autocorrelation between concentrations measured on adjacent days. Furthermore, EPA believes that autocorrelation may not be present in daily measurements from wastewater from this industry. Unlike other industries. where the industrial processes are expected to produce the same type of wastewater from one day

to the next, the wastewater from Centralized Waste Treatment Industry is generated from treating wastes from different sources and industrial processes. The wastes treated on a given day will often be different than the waste treated on the following day. Because of this, autocorrelation would not be expected to be present in measurements of wastewater from the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry. In Section VIII.B.7, EPA requests additional wastewater monitoring data. EPA will use these data to further evaluate autocorrelation in the data for the pollutants that will be monitored daily.

## H. Regulatory Implementation

## 1. Applicability

The regulation proposed today is just that—a proposed regulation. While today's proposal represents EPA's best judgment at this time, the effluent limitations and standards may still change based on additional information or data submitted by commenters or developed by the Agency. Consequently, the permit writer should consider the proposed limits in developing permit limits. Although the information provided in the **Development Document may provide** useful information and guidance to permit writers in determining best professional judgment permit limits, the permit writer will still need to justify any permit limits based on the conditions at the individual facility.

2. Upset and Bypass Provisions

A "bypass" is an intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. An "upset" is an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. EPA's regulations concerning bypasses and upsets are set forth at 40 CFR 122.41(m) and (n).