use that method unless otherwise directed by the permitting authority. Where no approved analytical method exists, an applicant may use a suitable method but must provide a description of the method. For the purposes of the application, ''suitable method'' means a method that is sufficiently sensitive to measure as close to the water quality-based standard as possible.

Indicate the method used for each pollutant in the ''Analytical Method'' column of the pollutant tables. If a method has not been approved for a pollutant for which you are providing data, you may use a suitable method to measure the concentration of the pollutant in the discharge, and provide a detailed description of the method used or a reference to the published method. The description must include the sample holding time, preservation techniques, and the quality control measures used. In such cases, indicate the method used and attach to the application a narrative description of the method used.

Reporting Levels. The applicant should provide the method detection limit (MDL), minimum level (ML), or other designated method endpoint reflecting the precision of the analytical method used.

All analytical results must be reported using the actual numeric values determined by the analysis. In other words, even where analytical results are below the detection or quantitation level of the method used, the actual data should be reported, rather than reporting ''non-detect'' (''ND'') or ''zero'' (''0''). Because the endpoint of the method has also been reported along with the test results, the permitting authority will be able to determine if the data are in the ''non-detect'' or ''below quantitation'' range.

For any dilutions made and any problems encountered in the analysis, the applicant should attach an explanation and any supporting documentation with the application. For GC/MS, report all results found to be present by spectral confirmation (i.e., quantitation limits or detection limits should not be used as a reporting threshold for GC/MS).

Total Recoverable Metals. Total recoverable metals are measured from unfiltered samples using EPA methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. A digestion procedure is used to solubilize suspended materials and destroy possible organic metal complexes. The method measures dissolved metals plus those metals recovered from suspended particles by the method digestion.

Appendix B: Industrial Categories Subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Industrial Categories With Pretreatment Standards in Effect

Aluminum Forming
Asbestos Manufacturing
Battery Manufacturing
Builder's Paper and Board Mills
Carbon Black Manufacturing
Coil Coating
Copper Forming
Electrical and Electronic Components
Electroplating
Feedlots
Ferroalloy Manufacturing
Fertilizer Manufacturing
Glass Manufacturing
Grain Mills Manufacturing
Ink Formulating
Inorganic Chemicals
Iron and Steel Manufacturing
Leather Tanning and Finishing
Metal Finishing
Metal Molding and Casting
Nonferrous Metals Forming and Metal Powders
Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing
Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers
Paint Formulating
Paving and Roofing
Pesticide Manufacturing
Petroleum Refining
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
Porcelain Enameling
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard
Rubber Manufacturing
Soap and Detergents Manufacturing
Steam Electric Power Generating
Sugar Processing
Timber Products Manufacturing

Industrial Categories With Effluent Guidelines Currently Under Development (Proposed and Final Action Dates)

Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard (12/17/93–TBD)
Pesticide Formulating, Packaging, and Repackaging (4/14/94–8/95)
Centralized Waste Treatment (12/15/94–9/96)
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (2/95–8/96)
Metal Products and Machinery, Phase I (3/95–9/96)
Industrial Laundries (12/96–12/98)
Transportation Equipment Cleaning (12/96–12/98)
Landfills and Incinerators (3/97–3/99)
Metal Products and Machinery, Phase II (12/97–12/99)

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