GLWA
Great Lakes Water Authority

Industrial Waste Control Group
9300 W. Jefferson Avenue, Ste. 210
Detroit, Michigan 48209

SURCHARGE PROGRAM
WASTE STRENGTH DETERMINATION NOTIFICATION FORM

I. General Facility Information

1	Facility Name	
2	Facility Address	

II. Business Activity

1	Nature of Business			
2	Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code			
	North American Industrial Classification (NAICS) Code			
3	Schedule of Operation	_____ hours/day	_____ days/week	_____ shift(s)/day

III. Water Usage/Discharge Information

1	Water Sources	☐ municipal	☐ well	☐ other	_____
2	Water Bill Account Number(s)				
3	Average Water Consumption (i.e. at least for last 12 months)	_____ gallon/day			
4	Attach with this form drawings/diagrams showing the facility's wastewater flow and sewer connections. The minimum requirements are: • Sketch of facility showing buildings, surrounding streets and alleys, • Facility sewer outlets and municipal sewers where outlets are connected to (i.e. if known), • Sampling Locations (i.e. if more than one, assign sequential number per location), and • Any additional diagrams showing other wastewater flow from your facility.				
5	Attach with this form document verifying the correctness of the Sampling Locations (e.g. dye-test report, sewer map layout, construction drawing, etc.)				

IV. Discharge Outfall

1	For Multiple Discharge Outfall Summary (Computation will be based on Proportionate Average Method)		
	Outfall No.	% Flow	Discharge Flow Period/Time (from/to)
	1		
	2		
	3		

V. Sampling Schedule		
1	Proposed Date and Time of Monitoring (Note: There should be at least **14 days** between the time of Notification Form is received at IWC office and the proposed date of sampling schedule.)	
2.	Name of Firm collecting the samples	
3.	Name of Laboratory analyzing the samples	
4.	Name of Laboratory Supervisor certifying the analytical results	
5.	Please give a brief written description of sampling procedure, compositing method (Time or Flow-Proportional) to be used, sampling location and sampling equipment used. Sampling and analytical procedures should be in accordance with standard method.	

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and I am familiar with the information in this application and all attachments and that based upon my inquiry of those persons immediately responsible for obtaining the information contained in this application, I believe that the information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and/or imprisonment.

Signature _____ Date .....

Name of Authorized Representative _____

Title _____

Telephone Number .....

For GLWA Office Use Only					
Most Recent Determination Date		Plan Acceptable?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Eligible for Determination?	☐ Approved ☐ Not Approved
Inspector's Signature				Date	

WASTE STRENGTH DETERMINATION

Any nonresidential user has the right to file, at any time, but not more than once every six (6) months, a Waste Strength Determination Notification (WSDN) form. A user may want to file this form if the user is subject to a surcharge fee, and if the facility's discharge has been assigned a typical waste strength for one or more parameters that is greater than the actual average waste strength. In addition, the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) has the option of requiring a Waste Strength Determination.

The data contained on the form shall be collected and analyzed based on approved methods outlined by EPA 40 CFR Part 136.

The user desiring to determine his actual wastewater discharge strength shall file the WSDN form with the GLWA at least thirty (30) days in advance of the actual sampling. During the sampling, the operation at the facility being sampled shall be typical of its everyday, normal operation. At the option of the GLWA, a GLWA representative may be present during sampling and request identical or split sample in sufficient quantity for GLWA's duplicate analysis. Within 30 days of the filing of WSDN, the GLWA shall accept or reject the results of the nonresidential user's determination sample analyses. Acceptance shall not be unreasonably withheld and disapproval shall be appealable in accordance with the provisions. Upon acceptance, the new values will be certified by the GLWA for surcharge billing. The nonresidential user will be notified of the new, retained and/or change in surcharge billing that will become effective within ninety (90) days of the notification.

If, however, in situations involving a redetermination or new determination, requested by the GLWA in accordance with the procedures, and the laboratory results of the user and the GLWA are substantially different, the GLWA current surcharge loading data shall be used for surcharge billing purposes until the GLWA requests a redetermination in accordance with the procedures set forth.

In the event that the nonresidential user is conducting a new determination sampling without being required to do so by the GLWA pursuant to procedures and the laboratory results of the nonresidential user and the GLWA are substantially different, the GLWA shall have the right to require a resampling and analysis. A substantial difference shall be defined as:

1) In regard to BOD, TSS and P, a resampling shall be required only if the GLWA data shall be more than twenty-five percent (25%) greater than the nonresidential user's data. In the event that the GLWA data is not more than twenty-five percent (25%) greater than the nonresidential user's data, the nonresidential user's data shall be used.

2) In regard to FOG, if the GLWA data is not more than fifty percent (50%) greater than the nonresidential user's data, the nonresidential user's data shall be accepted. If the GLWA data is more than fifty percent (50%) greater than the nonresidential user's data but less than one hundred percent (100%) greater, the two sets of data shall be averaged for surcharge purposes. If the GLWA data is more than the nonresidential user's data, the nonresidential user shall be required to resample its effluent for FOG and submit such samples and reanalysis.

The percentages set forth in 1) and 2) immediately preceding shall be computed by finding the difference between the GLWA data and the nonresidential user's data and dividing their difference by the average of the GLWA data and the nonresidential user data.

Under the Waste Strength Determination program, the user shall submit BOD, TSS P and FOG analysis consisting of the average value from representative composite (BOD, TSS and P) samples and grab (FOG) sample. Sampling used for determination of discharge strength by a nonresidential user shall be conducted over one operating cycle or a period of seven (7) days consisting of daily sampling as described below.

If no wastewater is discharged during Saturday and/or Sunday, then those days shall not be sampled. Thus, the days of sampling shall be reduced to six (6) or five (5), whichever will apply. Nonresidential users shall have the option, in multiple outfall facilities, or compositing into one final sample for analysis or compositing each outfall separately for analysis and proportioning the final result, provided satisfactory flow estimates are available. Each daily sample, consisting of composited BOD, TSS and P samples and grab FOG sample, shall be analyzed every day. All of the daily determination sample analyses shall be averaged to determine the waste strength for surcharge billing computation purposes.

For FOG, the samples may be taken manually or mechanically. If the samples are taken mechanically, the FOG sample shall be the same as that used for analysis for BOD, TSS and P. If the samples are taken manually, the samples of one (1) day and equal volume may be composited into one or several composites. Each composite shall be analyzed.

Sample locations shall be any sample point, such as control manholes, pits, etc., where a representative effluent sample of that user connection can be taken. The GLWA has the option to require that water meter readings be taken at the beginning and end of a sampled operating day of any nonresidential user. This is to calculate the daily loading or variations in daily water use.