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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Self-monitoring technology guidelines for pollution sources -
Leather and fur making industry**

排污单位自行监测技术指南 制革及毛皮加工工业

(English Translation)

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Foreword

To implement the "Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China", "Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China" the National Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law, which guides and regulates the self-monitoring work of tanning and fur processing and pollutant discharge units, and formulates this standard.

This standard proposes the general requirements for self-monitoring of tanning and fur processing and sewage disposal units, the development of monitoring plans, and information recording.

And the basic content and requirements of the report.

This standard is the first release.

This standard was proposed and organized by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

This standard is mainly drafted by. China Environmental Monitoring Center, Tianjin Environmental Monitoring Center.

This standard is approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on July 31, 2018.

This standard has been implemented since October 1, 2018.

This standard is explained by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

Drainage unit self-monitoring technical guide tanning and fur processing industry

1 Scope of application

This standard proposes the general requirements for self-monitoring of pollutant discharge units in the tanning and fur processing industries, the development of monitoring plans, and information.

The basic content and requirements of the record and report.

This standard applies to water and gas pollutants discharged by the pollutant discharge unit of the tanning and fur processing industry during the production operation phase.

Noise and monitoring of the environmental impact of its surroundings.

This standard applies to the pollutant discharge unit of the tanning and fur processing industry, and also applies to the tanning and fur processing industrial park.

Self-monitoring requirements for self-contained thermal power generating units (plants) and supporting power boilers shall be carried out in accordance with HJ 820.

2 Normative references

The contents of this standard refer to the following documents or their terms. For undated references, the valid version is appropriate.

Used in this standard.

GB 30486 Water pollutant discharge standard for tannery and fur processing industry HJ 442 Code for Environmental Monitoring of Coastal Waters HJ 819 General Guidelines for Self-Monitoring Technical Units of Sewage Units HJ 820 sewage unit self-monitoring technical guide thermal power generation and boiler HJ/T 2.3 Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment Surface Water Environment HJ/T 91 Surface Water and Wastewater Monitoring Technical Specifications

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions defined in GB 30486 apply to this standard.

Raw hide/skin

Refers to the original state of the leather used in the processing of leather or fur, including finished leather or finished products.

All stages of the fur before the product, such as rawhide, wet blue, crust leather.

Leather making industry the skin (ie, raw hide) peeled off from animals such as pigs, cattle, and sheep is subjected to systematic chemical and physical treatment.

The process of forming semi-finished leather or finished leather suitable for various purposes. From semi-finished leather to finished leather, it is also a tanning.

The scope.

Leather making industry pollutant emission unit A sewage unit that performs tanning on raw or semi-finished leather (including blue wet leather and crust leather).

Fur processing industry pollutant emission unit A raw material such as sheepskin, fox skin, mink skin, etc. is used as a raw material to produce a sewage unit for finished fur or sheared fur.

Leather and fur making park Refers to a certain range of industrial parks, development zones, and a certain range of industrial parks and development zones that contain tanning and fur processing and sewage disposal units for production activities.

Industrial gathering places, etc.

4 General requirements for self-monitoring

The pollutant discharge unit shall check the pollution source, pollutant index and potential environmental impact of the unit, formulate a monitoring plan, and set up and maintenance monitoring facilities, carry out self-monitoring according to the monitoring plan, do quality assurance and quality control, record and save monitoring Data, publicly monitor the results to the public according to law.

5.1.1 Monitoring points

All tanning and fur processing units must set up monitoring points at the total discharge of wastewater. Using chrome-containing tinctures (including the tanning and fur processing and discharging units of the chromium retanning agent shall be provided with monitoring points in the wastewater discharge port of the workshop or production facility.

5.1.2 Monitoring indicators and monitoring frequency

The monitoring indicators and minimum monitoring frequency of the total discharge of wastewater from tanning and fur processing and sewage disposal units are implemented in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 Monitoring indicators and minimum monitoring frequency of wastewater discharge port

Sewage unit

level

Monitoring point monitoring indicator Frequency of monitoring Direct emission indirect emissions Focus Sewage unit Waste water discharge Flow rate, pH value, chemical oxygen demand, automatic monitoring of ammonia nitrogen Total nitrogen day (automatic monitoring a) 5th day biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, color, sulfide, Animal and vegetable oil, chloride ion, total phosphorus Month quarter Workshop or production facility Wastewater discharge Total chromium, flow week Hexavalent chromium month Rainwater discharge port chemical oxygen demand, suspended matter day b Non-focused Sewage unit Waste water discharge Flow, pH, chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen, total nitrogen, Total phosphorus, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, color, Sulfide, animal and vegetable oil, chloride ion Quarterly half year Note. The municipal and above-level environmental protection authorities in the district have clearly requested the installation of pollutant indicators for automatic monitoring equipment, and automatic monitoring is required.

Sewage unit

level

Monitoring point monitoring indicator Frequency of monitoring Direct emission indirect emissions Note. a. After the release of the technical specification for automatic nitrogen monitoring, automatic monitoring is required.

b Monitor daily during rainwater discharges.

5.2 Exhaust emission monitoring

5.2.1

Organized exhaust emission monitoring points, monitoring indicators and monitoring frequency Organized exhaust emission monitoring points, monitoring indicators and minimum monitoring frequency for tanning and fur processing and discharging units according to Table 2 carried out.

Table 2 Organized exhaust emission monitoring indicators and minimum monitoring frequency

Pollution source monitoring point monitoring indicator a monitoring frequency Sewage treatment facility b exhaust odor concentration c, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide year Spraying facility d exhaust pipe benzene, toluene, xylene, non-methane total hydrocarbons for half a year Note. a. Exhaust gas monitoring shall be synchronized to monitor flue gas parameters in accordance with relevant standard analysis methods and technical specifications.

b The use of advanced biochemical deodorization and other advanced sewage treatment technologies, its pollutants into the management of unorganized emissions.

c According to the environmental impact assessment document and its approval (only for the pollutant discharge unit approved by the environmental impact assessment after