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1. Why We Create Local Limits

2. Gathering Information for Local Limits

3. What Local Limits Mean for our Communities



1. Why We Create Local Discharge Limits







No known pictures exist of the June, 1969 fire; but it could have looked like this August, 2015 river fire in Moscow





Nov. 2, 1952: Headlines in a Sunday edition of the Cleveland Plain Dealer





Cuyahoga River Fire, 1952





Lake Erie (Eerie?) Algal Bloom, 2015 Phosphorous and Nitrogen





CBS NEWS June 17, 2015, Toxic algae bloom in Pacific Ocean could be largest ever





Treatment Plant Discharge





Beach Sign County of San Diego, California









Louisville, Kentucky

- What Are Local Discharge Limits?
- Basically, a Local Limit is a numerical value representing the maximum allowable concentration of a given pollutant that can be safely and effectively treated and/or removed at the wastewater treatment facility.
- Local Limits are designed to keep the POTW safe while allowing for the reuse and recycle of treated wastewater and biosolids.

The City of Columbus Local Limits are:



What Are Local Discharge Limits?

| | Maximum Composite Sample | Maximum Daily Mass |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pollutant | ug/l | Grams/day |
| Arsenic | 1,000 | 38 |
| Beryllium | Non Detect | Non Detect |
| Cadmium | 500 | 19 |
| Chromium, total | 20,000 | 757 |
| Chromium, hexavalent | No Limit | No Limit |
| Copper | 2,700 | 102 |
| Cyanide | 5,000 | 189 |
| Hydrocarbon FOG | 200,000 | 7573 |
| Phenol | No Limit | No Limit |
| Bis(2ethylhexyl)Phthalate | No Limit | No Limit |
| Lead | 4,000 | 151 |
| Mercury | 20 | 1 |
| Molybdenum | No Limit | No Limit |
| Nickel | 5,000 | 189 |
| Selenium | 10,000 | 379 |
| Silver | 3,000 | 114 |
| Zinc | 5,500 | 209 |



Why Are Local Discharge Limits Necessary?

- Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 403 General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution
- 40 CFR 403.1 Establishes the responsibility of Government and Industry to implement National Pretreatment Standards to:
 - A) Prevent the introduction of pollutants into POTWs which will interfere with the operation of a POTW, <u>including interference with its use or disposal of</u> <u>municipal sludge</u>
 - B) Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTWs which will pass through the treatment works...
 - C) Improve opportunities to <u>recycle and reclaim municipal and industrial</u> <u>wastewaters and sludges.</u>



Why Are Local Discharge Limits Necessary?

- 40 CFR 403.5 National pretreatment standards: Prohibited Discharges
 - (a)(1) General Prohibitions. A User may not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause Pass Through or Inteference.
 - (b) Specific Prohibitions. In addition, the following pollutants shall not be introduced to the POTW:
 - Wastes which cause fire, explosion or corrosive hazards
 - Wastes which cause obstructions
 - Wastes which cause excessive heat, toxic gases, vapors or fumes
 - Wastes with high strength (BOD, TSS, TKN, etc.) or high flows
 - Oils; petroleum or mineral
 - Unauthorized hauled or trucked waste



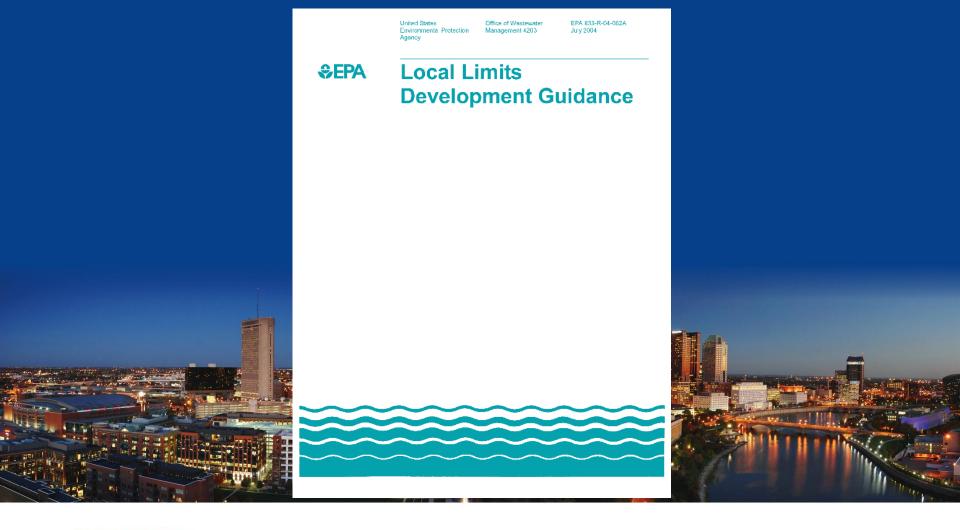
Why Are Local Discharge Limits Necessary?

- 40 CFR 403.5 National pretreatment standards: Prohibited Discharges
 - (c) When specific limits must be developed by POTW. (1) Each POTW
 developing a POTW Pretreatment Program pursuant to 40 CFR 403.8 shall
 develop and enforce specific limits to implement the prohibitions in
 paragraphs (a)(1) and (b) of this section.
 - IF a POTW has an Approved Pretreatment Program, Local Limits are always a requirement of your NPDES Permit.
 - IF a POTW does not have an Approved Pretreatment Program, Local Limits will be developed by the OEPA.
 - Generally, Local Limits must be reviewed and <u>technically justified</u> at a minimum of every 5 years.



2. Gathering Information for Local Limits









City of Columbus, Ohio

Department of Public Utilities

Division of Sewerage and Drainage

Domestic Sampling Plan for Local Limits

April, 2010

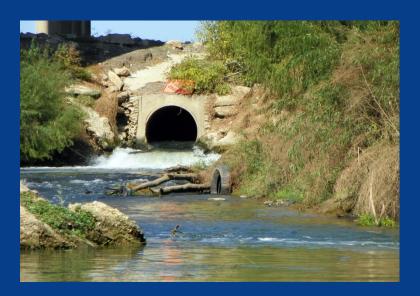
Prepared by: Jeffrey L. Bertacchi Pretreatment Program Manager



3. What Local Limits Mean for our Communities









Clean Rivers







Clean, Safe Water







Recreation: A Restaurant on the

Cleveland Waterfront





An Entertainment Complex on the Cleveland Waterfront







Downtown Cleveland Waterfront Then & Now





Cuyahoga Watershed



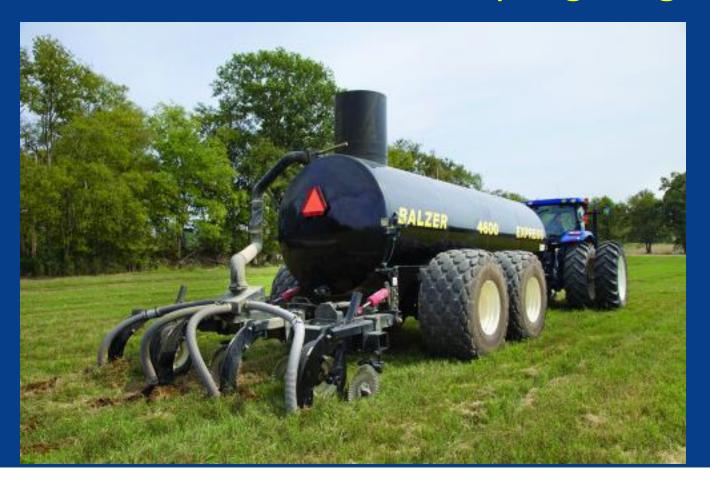


Pelletized Biosolids



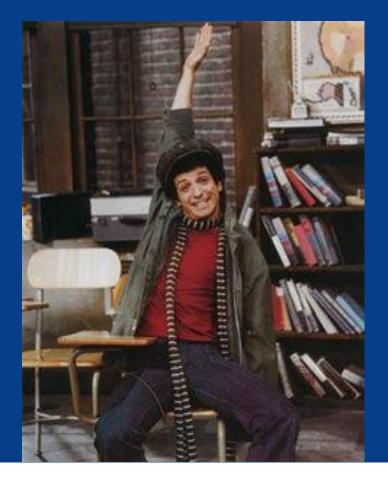


Biosolids as a Soil Admendment





Injecting Biosolids





WHY?

HOW MUCH?

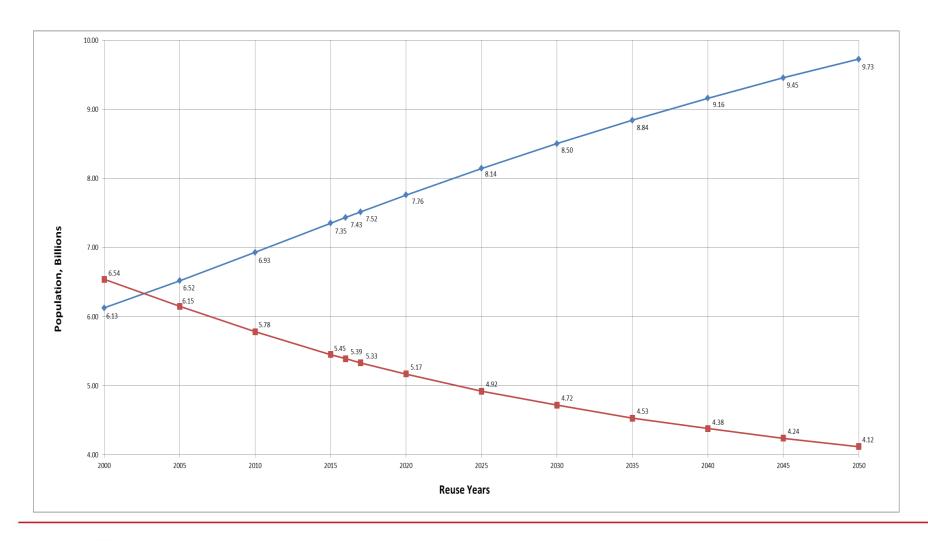
| USGS Figures: | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| | | |
| 332.50 | Million Cubic Miles of Water in the World | |
| 1,100,000,000,000.00 | Gallons in a Cubic Mile (1.1 Trillion) | |
| | | |
| 365,750,000,000,000.00 | Gallons of Water in the World (365.75 Quadrillion) | |
| | | |
| 7,515,284,153.00 | Population | |
| | | |
| 48,667.49 | Gallons of Water per Person | |
| | | |
| 25.00 | Gallons per Day / per Person | |
| 365.00 | Days per Year | |
| 9,125.00 | Gallons per Person / per Year | |
| | | |
| 5.33 | YEARS TO RECYCLE ALL WATER | |

http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/

| World Population (2017 and historical) | |
|--|---------------|
| Year | Population |
| | |
| 2017 | 7,515,284,153 |
| 2016 | 7,432,663,275 |
| 2015 | 7,349,472,099 |
| 2010 | 6,929,725,043 |
| 2005 | 6,519,635,850 |
| 2000 | 6,126,622,121 |

| World Population Forecast | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Year | Population |
| | |
| 2020 | 7,758,156,792 |
| 2025 | 8,141,661,007 |
| 2030 | 8,500,766,052 |
| 2035 | 8,838,907,877 |
| 2040 | 9,157,233,976 |
| 2045 | 9,453,891,780 |
| 2050 | 9,725,147,994 |







QUESTIONS:

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