

Article 8. Discharge Prohibitions.

Section 8.01 General Discharge Prohibitions. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the MWS. These general prohibitions apply to all such users whether or not the user is subject to national categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A user may not discharge the following substances to the MWS:

A. Any liquids, solids or gases which, by reason of their nature or quantity, are or may be sufficient, either alone or by interaction with other substances, to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the MWS, its employees or the public generally. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of a user's discharge into the MWS (or at any point in the system) be more than five (5%) percent nor any single reading over ten (10%) percent of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides, other substances having similar characteristics, or any other substance which the Authority, DEP or EPA has notified a user to be a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

B. Solid or viscous substances which could or would cause obstruction to the flow in a wastewater line or pump or cause interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities; such as, but not limited to, oil and grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, mud, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, wastepaper, wood, motor oil, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt, residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

C. Any wastewater containing an instantaneous maximum BOD or suspended solids concentration in excess of six

hundred (600) mg/l. The average BOD, suspended solids or ammonia nitrogen (NH₃) over any twenty-four (24) hour period shall not exceed 200 mg/l, 250 mg/l or 40 mg/l respectively.

D. Any wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or more than 9.0, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or constituting a hazard to the structures, the equipment or the employees of the MWS or to the public generally.

E. Any wastewater (1) containing toxic pollutants which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, could or would injure or interfere with the treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals or create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the state, or (2) containing substances in amounts that exceed limitations set forth in a categorical pretreatment standard or set forth in these Rules and Regulations.

F. Any wastewater, noxious or malodorous liquids, gases or solids which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, could or would create a public nuisance, create a hazard to life, or prevent maintenance and repair of the MWS.

G. Any substance which could or would cause the effluent or any other products of the treatment process, such as residues, sludges or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance discharged into the MWS cause the products of the treatment process to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 405 of the Act or any criteria, guidelines or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act or any state regulations applicable to the sludge management method being used.

H. Any substance which could or would cause the MWS to violate its NPDES permit, and/or its DEP Stream Discharge Permit, and/or its DEP Agricultural Utilization Permit, and/or its DRBC Docket, or fail to meet the receiving water quality standards.

I. Any wastewater with objectionable color not removable in the treatment process such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

J. Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment process and result in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the Treatment Plant or a pump station which exceeds forty (40°C.) degrees Celsius (one hundred four [104°F.] degrees Fahrenheit) or exceeds sixty-five (65°C.) degrees Celsius (one hundred fifty [150°F.] degrees Fahrenheit) at the point of discharge to the sewer system.

K. Any pollutants, including BOD pollutants, released at such a flow rate or at such a concentration that a user knows or has reason to know would cause interference in the treatment process.

L. Any wastewater slug discharge having a flow rate or containing concentrations or quantities of pollutants that exceed during any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour flow concentration during normal operations.

M. Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes.

N. Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.

Section 8.02 Industrial Waste Discharge Prohibition. No person or user shall discharge into the MWS industrial wastewater without consent of the Authority and except in accordance with the provisions of these Rules and Regulations as set forth in Article 9.

Section 8.03 Clean Water Discharge Prohibition. No person or user shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters such as water from sump pumps, floor drains, storm water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, foundation draining or noncontact cooling water into the MWS. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to facilities that are specifically designed as storm sewers or to natural outlets. User may apply for consent to discharge clean

water to the sewer and may, under special circumstances, be allowed to discharge same. Approval of such discharge shall be in writing and may be subject to a surcharge based on the volume of water as determined by the Authority and the rates applicable under Article 7. Approval of such discharge shall be in writing and shall be subject to charges as provided in Section 7.07 and a Tapping Fee as provided for in Section 6.02. The Tapping Fee shall be charged at the rate of the Tapping Fee provided in Section 6.02 multiplied by the ratio of the highest clean water flow rate measured during one full quarter of any calendar year divided by two hundred (200) gallons of water per day.

Section 8.04 Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards. In the event federal categorical pretreatment standards are promulgated for a particular industrial subcategory as defined in 40 CFR, Part 403, which are more stringent than the standards prescribed in these Rules and Regulations for sources in that subcategory, then the federal standards shall supersede the standards prescribed in these Rules and Regulations.

Section 8.05 Specific Pollutant Limitations. The specific pollutants set forth in the table that is a part of this Section establishes the maximum permissible concentration of each acceptable in an industrial discharge over any eight (8) hour operating period, except that the peak concentration of any pollutant at any given moment shall not be more than twice the amount set forth in the table. The development of the discharge limits set forth herein, considered: concentrations that would be expected to be inhibitory to the activated sludge/nitrification process, restrictions such pollutants could impose on land application of sludge, concentrations that could cause non-compliance with the NPDES permit, concentrations that could cause non-compliance with the DRBC docket, and DEP's Toxic strategy as set forth in Title 25 Chapter 16 of DEP's Rules and Regulations as well as public drinking water standards. Lower concentrations may be required of a user discharging industrial waste if, in the judgment of the Authority, it is necessary to protect the MWS and its effluent quality. Any industrial discharge agreement containing more restrictive concentrations or conditions shall take precedence over the limitations set forth herein.

further force and effect unless adopted by amendment of these Rules and Regulations.

Section 8.08 Excessive Discharge. No user shall, without the Authority's written consent, increase the use of process water or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate pretreatment to achieve compliance with the standards set forth herein or with the federal categorical pretreatment standards or with any other state or federal pollutant-specific limitation or standard.

Section 8.09 Accidental Discharges. Each user discharging industrial waste shall take all necessary measures to prevent the accidental discharge of prohibited materials, pollutants or other substances regulated by DEP, EPA and these Rules and Regulations. All facilities and measures employed to prevent accidental discharge shall be provided and maintained at the user's own cost and expense. Detailed plan showing facilities and operating procedures to provide such protection shall be submitted to the Authority for review and written approval before construction of the facility and implementation of the operating procedures. All existing users who discharge industrial waste shall submit to the Authority for approval detailed plans within one hundred twenty (120) days of adoption of these Rules and Regulations. No user who commences discharging into the MWS after January 1, 1990, shall discharge pollutants into the MWS until it has received written approval of the plans. Approval of such detailed plans shall not relieve the user from the responsibility to modify the user's facility as necessary to meet the continuing requirements of these Rules and Regulations.

Section 8.10 In the event of an accidental discharge of industrial waste or pollutants, the user shall immediately notify the Authority of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of industrial waste including all pollutants, their concentration and volume, and the corrective actions taken.

Thereafter, within five (5) days following an accidental discharge of industrial waste, the user shall submit to the Authority a detailed written report describing the entire incident including the cause of the discharge, how the preventative measures were circumvented or were ineffective and what measures are being taken by the user to prevent similar occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of the expense, loss, damage or other liability incurred as a result of damage to the MWS, fish life or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties or other liability which may be imposed by these Rules and Regulations or other federal or state statute.

Section 8.11 Each user discharging industrial waste into the MWS shall cause a notice to be permanently posted on its bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of an accidental discharge. Employers shall insure that all employees who may cause or are likely to be involved in an accidental discharge are advised of the emergency notification procedures.