

Industrial Pretreatment Program

PENNSYLVANIA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY

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## ARTICLE I

### [Tariff Rules and Regulations, Section A - Definitions]

1. **Act.** The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.
2. **Allowable Headworks Loading or AHL.** The estimated maximum loading of a pollutant that can be received at the headworks of a treatment plant and not cause the treatment plant to violate a particular treatment plant or environmental criterion. AHLs are developed to prevent pass through and interference.
3. **Applicant:** A person, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, authority, state or federal governmental agency or other entity who applies to become a customer of the Company in accordance with Section C, of this tariff.
4. **Authorized Representative of the User.**
  - (1) If the user is a corporation:
    - (a) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
    - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and can initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
  - (2) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
  - (3) If the user is a federal, state, or local government facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of a government facility, or their designee.
  - (4) A duly authorized representative designated by one of the individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, provided that the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or the individual or position with overall responsibility for environmental matters, and the written authorization is submitted to the Company.
5. **Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD5:** The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees Centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l) and determined in accordance with EPA test methods referenced in 40 CFR 136.
6. **Best Management Practices or BMPs.** Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in subsection 2.1 of Section T of this tariff. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to

control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

7. **Bypass.** The intentional diversion of wastewater from any portion of an industrial user's pretreatment facility through which the wastewater normally passes.

8. **Capacity Reservation Fee:** A fee charged by the Company for the allocation of capacity on a per EDU basis.

9. **Categorical Industrial User or CIU.** An industrial user who, if it were discharging to a POTW, would be subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.

10. **Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard.** Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1317) that apply to a specific category of users and that appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

11. **Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD.** A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water, expressed as a concentration (mg/l) and determined in accordance with EPA test methods referenced in 40 CFR Part 136.

12. **Combined Sewer:** A sewage collection system which conveys both sanitary sewage and storm water flow.

13. **Commission:** The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

14. **Company:** Pennsylvania-American Water Company and its duly authorized officers, agents and employees, acting within the scope of their authority and employment.

15. **Company Service Line:** Company owned wastewater service line from the sewer main of the Company which connects to the Customer Service Line at the edge of the right-of-way or actual property line.

16. **Composite Sample.** A sample that is collected over time, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. A sample may be composited either as a time composite sample, composed of discrete sample aliquots collected in one container at constant time intervals providing representative samples irrespective of flow, or as a flow proportional composite sample collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to flow or by increasing the volume of each aliquot as flow increases while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots. As provided in these rules, grab samples for certain parameters may be composited prior to analysis.

17. **Cooling Water.** Noncontact cooling water or contact cooling water, as follows:

(a) "Noncontact Cooling Water" means water used for cooling purposes only, which has no direct contact with any raw material, intermediate, or final product and which does not contain a level of contaminants detectably higher than that of the source of the water.

(b) "Contact Cooling Water" means water used for cooling purposes only, which may become contaminated either through the use of water treatment chemicals used for corrosion inhibitors or biocides, or by direct contact with process materials and/or wastewater.

18. **Customer:** A person or entity who is an owner, occupant or who contracts with the Company for or who takes or receives wastewater collection, treatment and/or disposal service.

19. **Customer Service Line:** Customer owned wastewater service line extending from the end of the Company Service Line or connection to and within the customer's premise.

20. **Daily Maximum.** The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day or other 24-hour period as allowed by the Company.

21. **Daily Maximum Limit.** The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

22. **DEP.** The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection or any successor agency.

23. **Domestic Sewage:** Liquid or water-carried waste that is generated from sanitary conveniences and from household activities such as bathing, washing, cooking, dishwashing and laundry, but that does not contain industrial waste.

24. **Dwelling Unit:** A structure or dwelling intended to be occupied as a whole by one family.

25. **Environmental Protection Agency or EPA.** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or any successor agency.

26. **Equivalent Dwelling Units or EDU:** Except for existing customers acquired by the Company through a purchase or acquisition, the EDU is a measure based upon the estimated average daily wastewater flow for the type of business, as calculated by the PaDEP Regulation at 25 Pa Code: 73.17 divided by the typical estimated average daily wastewater flow from a current single-family unit.

For existing customers acquired by the Company through a purchase or acquisition, the number of equivalent dwelling units is available at the following link: [www.amwater.com/paaw](http://www.amwater.com/paaw)

Any new customers, or existing customers who modify their properties in a manner that impacts the EDU calculation, in areas previously acquired by the Company, will be subject to the EDU definition described above as calculated by the PaDEP Regulation at 25 Pa Code § 73.17 divided by the typical estimated average daily wastewater flow from a current single-family unit.

27. **Excess Loading Fee.** The fee applicable to discharges with loadings that exceed a local limit or IWDP limit, as defined in subsection 7.2(b) of Section T and Section U of this tariff.

28. **Existing Source.** Any source of discharge that is not a "New Source."

29. **Garbage:** Solid waste from domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from handling, storage, and sale of produce.

30. **Garbage Properly Shredded:** Wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch in dimension.

31. **Grab Sample.** A sample that is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

32. **Grinder Pump:** Any mechanical or powered device, owned by the Customer, used to grind, macerate or fluidize garbage so that it can be discharged into the Sanitary Sewer.

33. **Holding Tank Waste.** Any sewage from holding tanks.

34. **Indirect Discharge.** The discharge or the introduction of pollutants from any non-domestic source into the treatment works.

35. **Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit or IWDP.** A permit as set forth in subsections 4 and 5 of Section T of this tariff, issued by the Company to a user.

36. **Industrial Loading Fee.** The fee applicable to discharges with loadings above typical domestic sewage loadings up to but not exceeding any applicable local limit or IWDP limit, as defined in subsection 7.2(a) of Section T and Section U of this tariff.

37. **Industrial Pretreatment Program or IPP.** The program established by the Company that includes these rules and applicable local limits for individual service areas.

38. **Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP) Coordinator.** The person designated by the Company to supervise the implementation of these rules and the operation of its Industrial Pretreatment Program.

39. **Industrial User.** See definition of user, below.

40. **Industrial Waste.** Solid, liquid or gaseous waste discharged by a user, including commercial wastewater, but not domestic sewage.

41. **Inhibition.** The impact of a pollutant or discharge that inhibits or disrupts the treatment plant or its performance, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal. Sometimes considered a category of interference, inhibition may also be specifically defined as any pollutant which might impair, effectively reduce, or terminate the biological process and/or biological operation of the treatment (wastewater treatment or sludge stabilization), on either a chronic or acute basis.

42. **Instantaneous Limit.** The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

43. **Interference.** A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the treatment works, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of the Company's NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent State or local regulations: section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or RCRA; any State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act. Also refer to Inhibition and Toxicity definitions, which may be causes of interference.

44. **Line extension (for line extension purposes):** An addition to the Company's main line which is necessary to serve the premises of a Customer. Refer to Section H of this tariff.

45. **Local Limit.** Specific pollutant discharge limits developed and enforced by the Company upon users to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions identified herein. Applicable Local Limits are specified in an IPP submitted to DEP and published on the Company's website.

46. **Main:** The Company's pipe, excluding service connections, located in a public highway, street, alley or private right-of-way which pipe is used in transporting wastewater.

47. **Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading or MAHL.** The estimated maximum loading of a pollutant that can be received at the headworks of a treatment plant without causing pass through or interference. The most protective (lowest) of the AHLs estimated for a pollutant.

48. **Maximum Allowable Industrial Loading or MAIL.** The estimated maximum loading of a pollutant that can be received at the headworks of a treatment plant from all permitted industrial users and other

controlled sources without causing pass through or interference. The MAIL is usually calculated by applying a safety factor to the MAHL and discounting for uncontrolled sources, hauled waste and growth allowance.

49. **Medical Waste.** Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

50. **Meter:** Any device supplied by the Company or other for the purpose of measuring water consumption or wastewater discharge.

51. **Monthly Average.** The sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

52. **Monthly Average Limit.** The highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

53. **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or NPDES.** A system of discharge permits issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 USC § 1342).

54. **New Source.**

- (1) Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act that will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section and if such source were to discharge to a POTW, provided that:
  - a. The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located: or
  - b. The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
  - c. The production or wastewater-generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.
- (2) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of new source section (1)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- (3) Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
  - a. Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program
    - (i) any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
    - (ii) significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

- b. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which is intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

55. **Nonresidential Service:** Wastewater service supplied to a commercial or industrial building, including a hotel or motel, or to a master-metered trailer park or multi-tenant apartment building, or to any customer who purchases wastewater service from the Company for the purpose of resale.

56. **Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User or NSCIU.** A categorical industrial user that meets the following conditions as determined by the Company: 1) never discharges more than 100 gpd of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard), 2) has consistently complied with all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, 3) never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater, and 4) annually submits the certification statement in subsection 6.13 of Section T of this tariff stating that the facility met the definition of an NSCIU together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement.

57. **Operator.** Any person having charge, care, management or control of a tank truck(s) or treatment system(s) used in the removal, transportation, disposal, or treatment of sewage or industrial wastes.

58. **Owner.** Any person vested with ownership, legal or equitable, sole or partial, of an improved property.

59. **Pass Through.** A discharge which exits the treatment works into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Company's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

60. **Person.** Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. This definition includes all federal, state, and local governmental entities.

61. **pH.** A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units and determined in accordance with the EPA test methods referenced in 40 CFR Part 136.

62. **Pollutant.** Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD5, COD, toxicity, or odor).

63. **Pretreatment:** The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the treatment works. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

64. **Pretreatment Requirements.** Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.

65. **Pretreatment Standards or Standards.** Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.



66. **Process Wastewater:** Any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

67. **Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges.** Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in subsection 2.1 of the Section T of this tariff.

68. **Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW.** A treatment works as defined by EPA in 40 CFR §403.3(q).

69. **Public Utility:** Persons or corporations owning or operating equipment or facilities in this Commonwealth for water, electric or wastewater collection, treatment, or disposal for the public for compensation.

70. **Residential Applicant:** A natural person at least 18 years of age not currently receiving service who applies for residential service provided by the Company or any adult occupant whose name appears on the mortgage, deed or lease of the property for which the residential utility service is requested. A Residential Applicant does not include a person who, within 30 days after service termination or discontinuance of service, seeks to have another service reconnected at the same location or transferred to another location within the Company's service territory.

71. **Residential Customer:** A natural person at least 18 years of age in whose name a residential service account is listed and who is primarily responsible for payment of bills rendered for the service or any adult occupant whose name appears on the mortgage, deed or lease of the property for which the residential utility service is requested. A Residential Customer includes a person who, within 30 days after service termination or discontinuance of service, seeks to have service reconnected at the same location or transferred to another location within the Company's service territory.

72. **Residential Service:** Wastewater service supplied to an individual single-family residential dwelling unit.

73. **Sanitary Sewer:** A sewer which primarily carries sanitary wastewater, together with such storm, surface and ground water as may be present.

74. **Septic Tank Waste.** Partially-treated liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system that maintains a downstream effluent disposal method (e.g., a leach field). Septic tank waste is also known as septage and is to be distinguished from holding tank waste, dilute or otherwise.

75. **Sewage.** See definition of Domestic Sewage above.

76. **Significant Industrial User or SIU.**

Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this definition, a significant industrial user is:

- (1) An industrial user that would be subject to categorical pretreatment standards if it were discharging to a POTW; or
- (2) An industrial user that:
  - a. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the treatment works (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling water and boiler blowdown wastewater).
  - b. Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the treatment plant; or

c. Is designated as such by the Company on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the treatment work's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

(3) The Company may determine that an industrial user that would be subject to categorical pretreatment standards if it were discharging to a POTW is a NSCIU rather than an SIU as provided in paragraph (1) of this definition, provided that the Company finds that the industrial user never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and the following conditions are met:

a. The industrial user, prior to the Company's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;

b. The industrial user annually submits the certification statement required in subsection 6.13 of Section T of this tariff, together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

c. The industrial user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

(4) The Company, on its own initiative or in response to a request from the industrial user, may determine that an industrial user meeting the criteria of paragraph (2) of this definition should not be considered an SIU, provided that the Company finds that the industrial user has no reasonable potential to adversely affect the operation of the treatment works or to violate any pretreatment standard or requirement.

**77. Significant Wastewater Modification.** Any change to a user's operations or system, or to the quantity or quality of a user's wastewater discharge, that involves any of the following:

a. the introduction of new pollutants that were not previously disclosed to and approved by the Company;

b. any increase in the maximum loading (measured in pounds per day) of any previously disclosed Pollutant which would exceed the loading limitations established under subsection 2.5 of Section T of this tariff or set forth in the applicable IWDP;

c. any cumulative increase in the maximum loading (measured in pounds per day) of any previously disclosed pollutant;

d. any change in the loadings of any pollutant or in the physical or chemical characteristics of the wastewater that could cause pass through or interference; or

e. any cumulative and sustained increase in volume of flow in excess of the maximum anticipated flow previously disclosed to and approved by the Company.

**78. Slug Load or Slug Discharge.** Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in subsection 2.1 of Section T of this tariff. A slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through or in any other way violate these rules, local limits or permit conditions.

**79. Special Discharge Fee.** The fee applicable to discharges with loadings or concentrations that exceed a local limit or IWDP limit and that impact sludge handling or disposal methods and costs, necessitate acquisition of nutrient credits, result in damages to the facility, or require extraordinary measures, as defined in subsection 7.2(c) of Section T of this tariff.

80. **Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitation.** See definition of Local Limit, above.

81. **Standard Industrial Classification or SIC.** A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972.

82. **Storm Sewer:** A sewer which carries surface, ground water, or storm water from the buildings, ground, streets, or other areas.

83. **Storm Water or Storm Water Flow:** Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

84. **Tariff:** All of the service rates, rules and regulations issued by the Company, together with any supplements or revisions thereto, officially approved by the Commission and contained in this document.

85. **Total Suspended Solids or Suspended Solids.** The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and that is removable by laboratory filtering, expressed in terms of concentration (mg/L).

86. **Toxicity.** The effect of wastewater containing toxic pollutants or pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes, in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, cause injury or worker health and safety problems, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the treatment plant, or exceed the limitation set forth in a categorical pretreatment standard. Toxic pollutants include any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the EPA or DEP under the provisions of the Clean Water Act 307(a) or other Acts. The Company may impose biomonitoring or other toxicity testing to assess an industrial user discharge.

87. **Treatment Plant.** That portion of the treatment works which is designed to provide treatment of domestic sewage and industrial waste.

88. **Treatment Works.** All of the facilities and works owned by the Company and used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling or reclamation of domestic or industrial wastewater and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

89. **Unauthorized Use of Service:** Unreasonable interference or diversion of service, including meter tampering (any act which affects the proper registration of service through a meter), by-passing unmetered service that flows through a device connected between a main or service line and customer-owned facilities, unauthorized service restoration, unauthorized stormwater/groundwater connection to Sanitary or Combined Sewer, or the otherwise taking or receiving of wastewater service without the knowledge or approval of the Company.

90. **User.** Any person that introduces or has the potential to introduce an indirect discharge to the treatment works.

91. **Wastes:** Any liquid, gaseous, or solid substances or combination thereof which are discarded, leached, or spilled substances or combination thereof including sanitary wastewater and domestic sewage but excluding stormwater.

92. **Wastewater:** Liquid and water-carried wastes from dwellings, commercial facilities, industrial facilities and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, in the Company's sewer system.

93. **Wastewater Treatment Plant.** See definition of Treatment Plant, above.

## ARTICLE II

[Tariff Rules and Regulations, Section T - Wastewater Control and Industrial Pretreatment Regulations]

### 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### 1.1 Purpose and Policy

- (a) These rules set forth uniform requirements applicable to users of the wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services provided by the Company and the nature of wastes acceptable for discharge into the Company's treatment works, either directly or indirectly. In developing these rules, the Company was guided by the "EPA Model Pretreatment Ordinance" (January 2007) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") for use by municipalities operating Publicly Owned Treatment Works ("POTWs") as well as EPA regulations designed to control pollutants discharged to POTWs at 40 CFR Part 403 (General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution). These rules shall apply throughout the Company's service territory.
- (b) The objectives of these rules are:
  - (i) To prohibit the introduction of pollutants into the Company's treatment works that will interfere with its operation or impact the quality or classification of the resulting sludge;
  - (ii) To prohibit the introduction of pollutants into the Company's treatment works that will pass through the treatment works, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the treatment works;
  - (iii) To protect both the Company's personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
  - (iv) To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the Company's treatment works;
  - (v) To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Company's treatment works;
  - (vi) To enable the Company to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other federal or state laws to which the Company's treatment works is subject;
  - (vii) To require the pretreatment of wastewater discharged into the Company's treatment works as appropriate and consistent with standards for pretreatment of wastewater that have been promulgated by the EPA or otherwise imposed by the DEP; and
  - (viii) To otherwise provide the conditions of wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal service by the Company.
- (c) These rules shall apply to all users of the Company's treatment works. These rules authorize the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provide for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establish administrative

review procedures; require user reporting; and provide for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

## **1.2 Administration**

Except as otherwise provided herein, the Company shall administer, implement, and enforce these rules. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Company may be delegated by the Company to the Company's IPP Coordinator or other duly authorized Company employee.

## **1.3 Abbreviations**

The following abbreviations, when used in these rules, or in the implementation of these rules, shall have the designated meanings:

BOD5 – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)  
BMP – Best Management Practice  
C – Celsius  
CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act  
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations  
CIU – Categorical Industrial User  
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand  
DEP – Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection  
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
F – Fahrenheit  
FOG – Fats, Oils and Grease  
gpd – gallons per day  
IU – Industrial User  
IPP – Industrial Pretreatment Program  
IWDP – Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit  
mg/l – milligrams per liter  
MGD – Million Gallons per Day  
NH<sub>3</sub>-N – Ammonia Nitrogen  
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
NSCIU – Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User  
POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works  
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
SIU – Significant Industrial User  
TDS – Total Dissolved Solids  
TKN – Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen  
TN – Total Nitrogen  
TP – Total Phosphorus  
TSS – Total Suspended Solids  
U.S.C. – United States Code

## **2. GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS**

### **2.1 Prohibited Discharge Standards**

- (a) General Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the treatment works any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference or damages the treatment works. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the treatment works whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standard or requirement.

- (b) Specific Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the treatment works the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
- (i) Liquids, solids or gases that by reason of their nature or amount are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any way to persons, the treatment works or the operation of the treatment works, including, but not limited to, any discharge with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140° F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR §261.21. At no time shall any wastewater cause two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), to be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading to be over ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter.
  - (ii) Wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or higher than 9.0 as measured by a grab sample, unless otherwise specified by the Company in an IWDP, or wastewater having other corrosive properties capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the treatment works.
  - (iii) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in the sewer system or other interference with the operation of the treatment works such as, but not limited to, grease, garbage (not properly shredded), animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent limestone or marble dust, bentonite, lye, building materials, rubber, leather, porcelain, china, metal glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rages, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes or any material which can be disposed of as trash.
  - (iv) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD5, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the treatment works.
  - (v) Wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the treatment works which exceeds 120 degrees F (49 degrees C), or less than 32°F, or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees F (40 degrees C).
  - (vi) Petroleum oil, motor oils or lubricants removed from vehicles or machinery, non- biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
  - (vii) Pollutants in sufficient quantity which, either alone or by interaction with other pollutants, would result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes, cause worker injury or disruption of any wastewater treatment process, including the disposal of sludge, or be in non-compliance with any categorical or pretreatment standards established in accord with 40 CFR §403.6.
  - (viii) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Company in accordance with subsection 2.10 of Section T of this tariff.

- (ix) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewer system for maintenance or repair.
- (x) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, and which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent.
- (xi) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes with half-lives or concentrations that exceed (A) measured background or naturally-occurring levels or (B) limits established by the Company.
- (xii) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Company.
- (xiii) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes
- (xiv) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Company in an IWDP.
- (xv) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail toxicity test or otherwise create a toxic effect in receiving waters.
- (xvi) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances that might cause excessive foaming in the treatment works.
- (xvii) Discharge which is or contains hazardous waste or, if otherwise disposed of, would be considered hazardous waste.
- (xviii) Any substance which may cause the treatment plant's effluent or any other product of the treatment plant, such as residues, sludge or scum, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance discharged to the treatment works cause the Company to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act, nor 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 state criteria applicable to the sludge management methods being used by the Company.
- (xix) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants and suspended solids, released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows or has reason to know will cause interference or pass through to the treatment works. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate or contain a concentration or quantity of a pollutant that exceeds for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour permitted concentration, quantity, or flow during normal operation.
- (xx) Any wastewater which because of its chemical nature or composition causes the sewer atmosphere to contain airborne chemical concentrations in excess of concentrations established by the U.S. Department of Labor,

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under 29 CFR Part 1910, regardless of duration of exposure experienced by any individual, unless written authorization is granted by the Company.

- (xxi) Substances which will cause pass through or interference or otherwise cause the Company to violate its NPDES permit or air quality or receiving water quality standards, or that are prohibited by any permit issued by the Company, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or EPA.
  - (xxii) Wastes which are not amenable to biological treatment or reduction in existing treatment facilities, including but not limited to nonbiodegradable complex carbon compounds.
  - (xxiii) Wastewater containing any organic compounds of endrin, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphene, dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, trichlorophenoxypropionic acid or other herbicides, pesticides or rodenticides.
  - (xxiv) Wastewater containing any of the pollutants listed on EPA's "Priority Pollutant List" (40 CFR Part 423, Appendix A), without authorization from the Company in an IWDP.
- (c) Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the treatment works.

## **2.2 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards**

- (a) The National Categorical Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 are hereby incorporated by reference. Any industrial user that would be a categorical industrial user under the provisions of one or more categorical standards if it were discharging to a POTW is a significant industrial user under these rules and is required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit as described in subsection 4 of this Section T, unless otherwise determined by the Company pursuant to these rules. The IWDP will reflect the effluent limitations and standards of the pertinent categorical standard(s). Although the Company is not subject to EPA's pretreatment regulations, the Company will use pertinent standards and requirements contained in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Subchapter N, Part 403 as guidance in administering and applying the categorical standards. Any categorical standard or local limit, if more stringent than the limitations imposed under an IWDP, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under the IWDP.
- (b) Where a categorical standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Company may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in the manner described in 40 CFR §403.6(c).
- (a) When the limits in a categorical standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the Company may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentrations for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual industrial users.



- (b) When wastewater subject to a categorical standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Company shall impose an alternate limit using the combined waste stream formula in 40 CFR §403.6(e).
- (c) Once included in its IWDP, an industrial user must comply with the equivalent limitations developed in this subsection 2.2 of this Section T in lieu of the categorical standard from which the equivalent limitations were derived.
- (d) Where a categorical standard specifies one limit for calculating maximum daily discharge limitations and a second limit for calculating maximum monthly average (or 4-day average) limitations, the same production flow figure shall be used in calculating both the average and the maximum equivalent limitation.
- (e) Any industrial user operating under an IWDP incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production-based standard, as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection 2.2, shall notify the Company within two (2) business days after the user has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any user not notifying the Company of such anticipated change will be required to meet the mass or concentration limits in its IWDP that was based on the original estimate of the long term average production rate.

## **2.2 Modification of National Categorical Pretreatment Standards**

The Company may modify specific limits in a categorical pretreatment standard where appropriate for purposes of these rules or an IWDP. Although not subject to EPA's pretreatment regulations, the Company will utilize the standards and requirements contained in 40 CFR, Chapter I, subchapter N, Part 403 generally, and particularly sections 403.7 (removal credits ), 403.13 (fundamentally different factors), and 403.15 (net limits), as guidance in considering any such modifications.

## **2.3 State and Federal Requirements**

Applicable state or federal requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than those in these rules.

## **2.5 Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations – Local Limits**

- (a) All industrial users shall be subject to the local limits applicable to their service area as specified in the Company's IPP.
- (b) Local limits are the highest allowable concentrations in a discharge, unless otherwise specified in an IWDP.
- (c) Local limits apply at the point where wastewater is discharged to the treatment works or at the point designated by the Company.
- (d) The Company reserves the right to allocate among users the total loading applicable to a particular pollutant by establishing maximum daily industrial concentrations specific to each user, provided that the total maximum allowable daily industrial load for the treatment plant is not exceeded.
- (e) In addition to industrial users, the Company reserves the right to apply local limits to any user's wastewater discharge which is not composed strictly of domestic sewage.
- (f) The Company reserves the right to establish alternate limits in IWDPs in order to protect against pass through or interference or to assure that the Company complies with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and federal and state law. The alternate limits, if more stringent than the categorical standards, shall immediately supersede the categorical standards.

- (g) The Company may develop BMPs in IWDPs to implement local limits and the requirements of subsection 2.1 of this Section T.

## **2.6 Reservation of Right to Impose More Stringent Requirements**

The Company reserves the right to establish, in IWDPs, more stringent limits or requirements on discharges to the treatment works, if deemed necessary, consistent with the purpose of these rules.

## **2.7 Dilution**

No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. The Company may impose mass limitations on users who are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

## **2.8 Compliance with Other Applicable Standards and Requirements**

Compliance with these rules and permits or compliance or cessation directives issued hereunder does not relieve the industrial user from its obligations to comply with any and all applicable local, state, and federal standards and requirements including any such applicable standard or requirement that may become effective during the term of a permit or directive or these rules.

## **2.9 Environmental Emergency Response Plans**

Industrial users shall prepare and maintain all environmental emergency response plans required by EPA, DEP or any other federal or state authority, including but not limited to: spill prevention control and countermeasure plans; preparedness, prevention and contingency plans; spill prevention response plans; and facility response plans. Such plans may be prepared in accordance with DEP's Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Environmental Emergency Response Plans (the "DEP PPC Guidelines"). A copy of any such plan prepared and maintained by an industrial user shall be submitted to the Company.

## **2.10 Hauled Wastewater**

- (a) Septic tank waste and holding tank waste may be introduced into the treatment works only at locations designated by the Company, and at such times as are established by the Company. Such waste shall not violate subsection 2 of this Section T or any other requirements established by the Company. The Company may require septic and holding tank waste haulers to enter septic disposal agreements with the Company.
- (b) The Company may require haulers of industrial waste or generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits. The Company also may prohibit or refuse the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of these rules.
- (c) Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the Company. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the Company. The Company may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The Company may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.
- (d) Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste

hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry and all known or suspected waste constituents and confirm that no wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

### **2.11 Accidental Discharge/Slug Discharge Control Plans**

- (a) All significant industrial users, and any other industrial user identified by the Company, shall prepare an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan. Such plan shall be submitted to the Company for review and approval as part of any application for issuance or renewal/reissuance of an IWDP or otherwise when requested by the Company. The Company may request modification of an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan at any time circumstances warrant.
- (b) An accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:
  - (i) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
  - (ii) Description of stored chemicals;
  - (iii) Procedures for immediately notifying the Company of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by subsection 6.6 of this Section T; and
  - (iv) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures shall include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.
- (c) The Company may include conditions relating to implementation of an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan when issuing an IWDP or by letter approving a plan submitted independently of an IWDP application.
- (d) An approved environmental emergency response plan prepared in accordance with the DEP PPC Guidelines may substitute for all or a portion of the contents of an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan to the extent that it satisfies the requirements described herein.

### **2.12 Drainage of Water Filtration Systems**

Filter back-wash may be discharged to the treatment works only as follows:

- (a) Sand filter back-wash may be discharged to the treatment works. An IWDP may be required to permit such discharge if the discharge is non-domestic in nature.
- (b) Diatomaceous earth filter back-wash, if discharged to the treatment works, shall be connected to the treatment works through settling tanks with no less than three (3) months storage capacity of spent diatomaceous earth, which tanks shall be readily accessible for removing solid waste for disposal. An IWDP may be required to permit such discharge if the discharge is non-domestic in nature.

### **2.13 Grease Traps**

Users shall install, operate and maintain interceptor/collector devices (e.g., traps) to capture and remove fats, oils and grease prior to discharge to the treatment works whenever the

Company determines that such devices are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater. All such devices shall be designed and installed so as to accommodate the maximum flow rate expected to occur and to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. The user shall be responsible to operated and maintained the devices, including regular cleaning, to ensure that they consistently remove FOG prior to discharge to the treatment works. Alternatively, or in addition, the Company may require users to implement BMPs in order to eliminate FOG at the point of use and thereby reduce the generation of FOG in wastewater.

#### **2.14 Removal, Transportation, and Disposal of Sewage and Industrial Wastes**

- (a) Any waste to be discharged from tank trucks or rail car shall be disposed at the location designated by the Company at the treatment plant at the time or times, and at a rate or rates of discharge, fixed by the Company.
- (b) The wastes discharged by the tank trucks or rail car at the treatment plant shall not contain industrial waste, chemicals, or other matter, with or without pretreatment, that does not conform to the requirements of these rules. Conformity with these rules is to be determined by the Company.

### **3. PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER**

#### **3.1 Pretreatment Facilities – General**

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with these rules and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in subsection 2.1 of this Section T within the time limitations specified by EPA, the state, or the Company, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance, including the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of these facilities, shall be at the user's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Company for review, and shall be acceptable to the Company before such facilities are constructed or procedures are implemented. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying such facilities or procedures as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the Company under the provisions of these rules.

#### **3.2 Proper Operation and Maintenance**

The user shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the user to achieve compliance with these rules. Proper operation and maintenance includes but is not limited to: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, proper disposal of residuals, and adequate laboratory and process control, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary procedures only when necessary to achieve compliance with these rules.

The user shall maintain records demonstrating proper operation and maintenance of pretreatment facilities, retain such records for a period of at least five (5) years, and make such records available to the Company upon request.

#### **3.3 Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity**

Upon reduction of efficiency of operation of treatment facilities, or loss or failure of all or part of the treatment system, the user shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with these rules, control its production or discharges (or both) until operation of the treatment system is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. It shall not be a defense

for the user that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce an activity in order to maintain compliance with these rules.

### **3.4 Bypass of Treatment Facilities**

- (a) Bypass of treatment systems is prohibited unless it is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage and no feasible alternative exists.
- (b) The user may allow bypass to occur which does not cause the effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is necessary for essential maintenance to assure *efficient* operation.
- (c) Notification of Bypass:
  - (i) Anticipated Bypass. If the user knows in advance of the need for bypass, it shall submit prior written notice, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, to the Company.
  - (ii) Unanticipated Bypass. The user shall immediately notify the Company and submit a written report to the Company within five (5) days. This report shall specify:
    - 1) A description of the bypass, its cause, and its duration;
    - 2) Whether the bypass has been corrected; and
    - 3) The steps being taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent a reoccurrence of the bypass.

### **3.5 Damage Liability**

The person producing or introducing waste to the treatment works shall be liable for all damages, increased costs of treatment or maintenance, or other costs incurred by the Company directly attributable to such waste, including the costs of repairs, testing, consulting and all other costs associated with the damage. Any user violating any of the provisions of these rules shall be liable to the Company for all expenses, losses, or damages occasioned by the Company by reason of such violation, whether incidental or consequential.

### **3.6 Disposal Sludges**

Sludges, floats, oils, etc., generated by industrial users must be contained and transported in a safe manner as prescribed by the rules of regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the U.S. Department of Transportation, and handled by reputable persons who shall dispose of all such wastes in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. The owner of such sludges, floats, oils, etc., shall keep records and receipts needed to demonstrate proper disposal for review by the Company upon request.

### **3.7 Additional Pretreatment Measures**

- (d) Grease, oil and sand interceptors or traps shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Company, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand, or to avoid interference. All interceptors or traps shall be of the type and capacity acceptable to the Company, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned and repaired by the user at the user's expense.
- (e) The use of mechanical garbage grinders producing a finely divided mass, properly flushed with an ample amount of water, shall be permitted upon the

condition that no mechanical garbage grinder to serve premises used for commercial purposes shall be installed until permission for such installation shall have been obtained from the Company.

- (f) Users with the potential to discharge combustible or flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

## **4 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS**

### **4.1 Wastewater Analysis**

When requested by the Company, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater. Upon receipt of a questionnaire or permit application from the Company, a user shall have forty-five (45) days (unless extended by the Company for good reason) to return the completed questionnaire or application, signed by an authorized representative of the user. The Company may periodically require users to update this information.

### **4.2 Permit Requirements**

- (a) No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the treatment works without first obtaining an individual wastewater discharge permit from the Company.
- (b) No person discharging industrial waste to the treatment works shall undertake any significant wastewater modification without first notifying the Company and obtaining a new or amended IWDP from the Company, except as authorized by the Company in accordance with the provisions of these rules.
- (c) The Company may require that other users obtain IWDPs as necessary to carry out the purposes of these rules.
- (d) Any violation of the terms and conditions of an IWDP shall be deemed a violation of these rules and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in subsection 8 through subsection 10 of this Section T. Obtaining an IWDP does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all federal and state standards or requirements or with any other requirement of federal, state, and local law.
- (e) At the discretion of DEP, a significant industrial user may be required to obtain an individual NPDES permit from DEP to authorize its discharge to the treatment works.

### **4.3 Permitting: Existing Connections**

All existing industrial users presently permitted on the date these rules become effective to such user will receive written notice from the Company that the terms and conditions of the permit presently in place will remain in force until the termination date of the permit, subject to any renewal of or change in the permit in accordance with these rules. Such notice also shall specify that continued discharge to the treatment works for thirty (30) days after receipt of such notice shall constitute acceptance of the continuation of such permit under the administration and enforcement of the Company pursuant to these rules and acknowledgement that renewal of such permit shall be in accordance with these rules.

### **4.4 Permitting: New Connections**

Any user required to obtain an Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the treatment works must obtain such permit prior to the

beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this IWDP, in accordance with subsection 4.5 of this Section T, must be filed at least 180 days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

#### **4.5 Permit Application Contents**

- (a) All users required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. The Company may require users to submit all or some of the following information as part of a permit application:
  - (i) Identifying Information
    - 1) The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner, and location (if different from the mailing address); and
    - 2) Contact information, description of activities, facilities, and plant production processes on the premises.
  - (ii) Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.
  - (iii) Description of Operations
    - 1) A brief description of the nature, rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such user, including a schematic process diagram, which indicates points of discharge to the treatment works from the regulated processes;
    - 2) Types of wastes generated, and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the treatment works, as well as material safety data sheets for all materials and chemicals identified;
    - 3) Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
    - 4) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
    - 5) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge. It is recommended that these plans be signed and sealed by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to ensure compliance with sound engineering principles and all applicable federal, state, and local codes and statutes.
  - (iv) Time and duration of discharges.
  - (v) The location for monitoring all wastes covered by the permit.
  - (vi) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily, maximum daily, and 30 minute flow rates, in gallons per day, including daily, monthly, and seasonal variations if any, to the treatment works from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in subsection 2.2 (40 CFR §403.6(e)).
  - (vii) Measurement of Pollutants

- 1) The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for existing sources.
  - 2) For all industrial users subject to categorical standards, any other information required in a baseline monitoring report as stated in 40 CFR §403.12(b).
  - 3) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the Company, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.
  - 4) Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.
  - 5) The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in subsection 6.9 of this Section T. Where the standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the user shall submit documentation as required by the Company or the applicable standards to determine compliance with the standard.
  - 6) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in subsection 6.10 of this Section T.
  - 7) In instances where an industrial user has not yet begun operation (and therefore, wastewater constituents and characteristics are unknown), submission of comparable data from similar industries will be accepted for permit application purposes.
- (viii) Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by these rules, categorical pretreatment standards, or local limits and a statement certified by a qualified professional regarding whether or not applicable standards are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance or additional pretreatment is required to meet the standards.
- (ix) If additional pretreatment or operation and maintenance will be required to meet applicable standards, a schedule by which the industrial user will provide such additional pretreatment or operation and maintenance. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable categorical pretreatment standard or, in the case of local limits, such a date as determined by the Company. The following conditions shall apply to this schedule:
- 1) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the Industrial user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (e.g. hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.).
  - 2) Not later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the industrial user shall submit a progress report to the Company including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the industrial user to return the



construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Company.

- (x) Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Company to evaluate the permit application.
- (b) Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision.
- (c) Applicants wishing to claim confidentiality of information required in the application shall indicate on the application which information is of a confidential nature. Wastewater constituents and characteristics shall not be considered as confidential information.

#### **4.6 Permitting: General Permits**

- (a) At the discretion of the Company, the Company may use general permits to control discharges to the treatment works, if the following conditions are met. All facilities to be covered by a general permit must:
  - (viii) Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
  - (ix) Discharge the same type of wastes;
  - (x) Require the same effluent limitations;
  - (xi) Require the same or similar monitoring; and
  - (xii) In the opinion of the Company, be more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual wastewater discharge permits.
- (b) Users that are eligible may request coverage by a general permit under this section in lieu of an IWDP.
- (c) To be covered by the general permit, the user must file a written request for coverage that identifies its contact information, production processes, the types of wastes generated, the location for monitoring all wastes covered by the general permit, any requests for a monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, verification that it will meet the requirements of the general permit, and any other information the Company deems appropriate. A monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge is not effective in the general permit until after the Company has provided written notice to the user that such a waiver request has been granted.
- (d) The Company will retain a copy of the general permit, documentation to support the Company's determination that a specific user meets the criteria in subsection 4.6(a) and applicable state regulations, and a copy of the user's written request for coverage for three (3) years after the expiration of the general permit.
- (e) The Company may not control a user through a general permit where the facility is subject to production-based categorical pretreatment standards or categorical pretreatment standards expressed as mass of pollutant discharged per day or industrial users whose limits are based on the combined wastestream formula (subsection 2.2(b)) or net/gross calculations (subsection 2.3).

#### **4.7 Application Signatories and Certifications**

- (a) All wastewater discharge permit applications, user reports and certification statements must be signed by an authorized representative of the user and contain the certification statement in subsection 6.13 of this Section T.
- (b) If the designation of an authorized representative of the user is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to the Company prior to or together with any reports to be signed by the authorized representative of the user.
- (c) A facility determined to be a non-significant categorical industrial user by the Company must annually submit the signed certification statement in subsection 6.13 of this Section T.

#### **4.8 Permit Decisions**

The Company will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. The Company will determine whether to issue an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit and may deny any application for an IWDP or general permit.

#### **4.9 Permit Renewal**

- (a) A user with an expiring IWDP or general permit shall apply for permit reissuance by submitting a permit application, in accordance with subsection 4.5 of this Section T, a minimum of one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit, unless the deadline is extended in writing by the Company.
- (b) In the event that a timely and complete application to renew an IWDP has been submitted and the IWDP cannot be reissued before the expiration date, through no fault of the user, the terms and conditions of the existing IWDP will be automatically continued and will remain fully effective and enforceable pending the granting or denial of the application for IWDP renewal.

### **5 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE**

#### **5.1 Permit Duration**

Individual wastewater discharge permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than five (5) years at the discretion of the Company. Each IWDP will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

#### **5.2 Permit Contents**

- (a) Individual wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of these rules, the Company's IPP, and such other conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the Company to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the treatment works.
- (b) Individual wastewater discharge permits will contain the following:
  - (i) A statement that indicates the IWDP issuance date, expiration date and effective date.

- (ii) A statement that the IWDP is nontransferable without prior notification to the Company in accordance with subsection 5.5 of this Section T, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing IWDP.
  - (iii) Effluent limits, including BMPs, based on applicable pretreatment standards.
  - (iv) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or BMPs) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law.
  - (v) A statement of fees for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal state, or local law.
  - (vi) Requirements to control slug discharge, if determined by the Company to be necessary.
- (c) Individual wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
- (i) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
  - (ii) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works.
  - (iii) Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges.
  - (iv) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the treatment works.
  - (v) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the treatment works.
  - (vi) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices.
  - (vii) A statement that compliance with the IWDP does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal pretreatment standards, as incorporated by subsection 2.2 of this Section T, including those which become effective during the term of the IWDP.
  - (viii) Requirements for notification to the Company for any significant wastewater modification.
  - (ix) Requirements for notification to the Company of any accidental discharge or other potential problem.
  - (x) Requirements for submission of reports. Periodic compliance reports will be required a minimum of twice a year, indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge as well as a record of flows.
  - (xi) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Company to ensure compliance with these rules, the Company's IPP, and state and federal laws and regulations.

### **5.3 Appeals**

- (a) The permittee may appeal to the Company to reconsider the terms of an individual wastewater discharge permit within thirty (30) days of receipt of the permit. This appeal must be in writing and must indicate the permit provisions objected to, the reasons for the objection, and the alternative condition, if any, sought to be placed in the permit.
- (b) The effectiveness of the permit shall not be stayed pending reconsideration by the Company.
- (c) The Company, with the direct involvement of a Vice President, will review the appeal and other pertinent information and determine if any amendment to the permit is warranted.
- (d) If the Company determines that an amendment is warranted, it will issue an amended IWDP; if the Company determines that no amendment is warranted, it will so notify the permittee.
- (e) The Company will act in a timely manner on any appeal.

### **5.4 Permit Modification**

- (a) The Company may modify an individual wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:
  - (i) To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standard or requirement;
  - (ii) To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the IWDP issuance;
  - (iii) A change in the treatment works that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
  - (iv) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the treatment works, Company personnel or the receiving stream;
  - (v) Violation of any terms or conditions of the IWDP;
  - (vi) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
  - (vii) Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards as provided in 40 CFR §403.13;
  - (viii) To correct typographical or other errors in the IWDP;
  - (ix) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator where requested in accordance with subsection 5.5 of this Section T; or
  - (x) Upon request of the permittee, provided such a request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.
- (b) When an additional or new categorical pretreatment standard is promulgated, any user subject to such additional or new standard shall apply to modify its IWDP within 180 days of the promulgation of such standard.

- (c) The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification does not stay or suspend any permit condition.
- (d) The Company will act in a timely manner on any request for permit modification.
- (e) The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in its permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit may include a reasonable time schedule for compliance in the event that compliance cannot reasonably be achieved in 30 days.

### **5.5 Permit Transfer**

- (a) Individual wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least forty (40) days advance notice to the Company and the Company approves the IWDP transfer. The notice to the Company must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:
  - (i) States that the new owner or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
  - (ii) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
  - (iii) Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing IWDP.
- (b) Within ten (10) days of receiving an IWDP transfer notice, the Company will determine if the notice is administratively complete and issue to the permittee either an acknowledgement of completeness or a letter specifying any deficiencies. If a permit transfer notice is deficient, the permittee shall cure the deficiencies and resubmit the notice, which the Company then, within ten (10) days, will review again for completeness and issue to the permittee either an acknowledgement of completeness or a letter specifying any deficiencies.
- (c) The Company will approve or disapprove a permit transfer within thirty (30) days of issuing an acknowledgement of completeness of the notice, and approval of such transfer shall not be unreasonably withheld by the Company.
- (d) Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the IWDP void as of the date of facility transfer.

### **5.6 Permit Revocation**

- (a) The Company may revoke an individual wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:
  - (i) Failure to provide prior notification to the Company of a significant wastewater modification pursuant to subsection 6.5 of this Section T;
  - (ii) Failure to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of a discharge or misrepresentation of relevant facts in an application for an IDWP;
  - (iii) Falsifying self-monitoring reports and certification statements;
  - (iv) Tampering with monitoring equipment;
  - (v) Refusing to allow the Company reasonable and timely access to the facility premises for purposes of compliance inspection, records review, sampling or monitoring;

- (vi) Failure to meet effluent limitations;
  - (vii) Failure to pay fees or sewer charges;
  - (viii) Failure to meet compliance schedules;
  - (ix) Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
  - (x) Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or
  - (xi) Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement or any term or condition of an IWDP or these rules.
- (b) If an IDWP is revoked, the Company may take steps it deems advisable, including severance of the sewer connection to terminate service, in order to promote compliance with these rules. The Company reserves the right to terminate wastewater service for violation of any provision of these rules, subject to the Commission's rules and regulations.
- (c) Prior to revocation of an IWDP or termination of service, the Company will provide notice to the user of the proposed revocation or termination and reasonable opportunity for the user to show cause why the proposed action should not be taken. The Company, with the direct involvement of a Vice President, will review the information presented by the user and other pertinent information and determine if revocation of the permit or termination of service is warranted.

## **6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

### **6.1 Baseline Monitoring Reports**

- (a) Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR §403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing categorical industrial users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the treatment works shall submit to the Company a report which contains the information listed in paragraph (b), below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical industrial users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the Company a report which contains the information listed in paragraph (b), below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged using forms approved by the Company.
- (b) Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.
- (i) All information required in subsections 4.5(a)(i)(1), 4.5(a)(ii), 4.5(a)(iii)(1), and 4.5(a)(vi).
  - (ii) Measurement of pollutants.
    - 1) The user shall provide the information required in subsection 4.5(a)(vii)(1) through 4.5(a)(vii)(4)

- 2) The user shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.
- 3) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment, the user should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR §403.6(e) to evaluate compliance with the pretreatment standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with subsection 2.2 and 40 CFR §403.6(e) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Company;
- 4) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with subsections 6.9 and 6.10;
- 5) The Company may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures;
- 6) The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the treatment works.

## **6.2 Compliance Schedule Progress Reports**

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by subsection 6.1(b)(iv) of this Section T.

- (a) The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- (b) No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- (c) The user shall submit a progress report to the Company no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule; and
- (d) In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Company.

## **6.3 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline**

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the treatment works, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the Company a report containing the information described in subsections 4.5(a)(vi), 4.5(a)(vii) and 6.1(b)(ii) of this Section T. For users subject

to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR §403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long-term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with subsection 6.13 of this Section T. All sampling will be done in conformance with subsection 6.10.

#### **6.4 Periodic Compliance Reports**

- (a) All significant industrial users must submit reports to the Company on a quarterly basis, within thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter, unless otherwise specified in the user's individual wastewater discharge permit, indicating the nature, concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the pretreatment standard requires compliance with BMPs or pollution prevention alternatives, the user must submit documentation required by the Company or the pretreatment standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the user.
- (b) All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with subsection 6.13 of this Section T.
- (c) All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a user to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
- (d) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the Company, using the procedures prescribed in subsection 6.10 of this Section T, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.
- (e) Significant industrial users not subject to categorical pretreatment standards under these rules shall submit periodic compliance reports as specified by the user's IWDP.

#### **6.5 Reports of Changed Conditions**

- (a) Each user must notify the Company of any significant wastewater modification at least ninety (90) days before the change.
- (b) The Company may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of an IWDP application.
- (c) The Company may issue a new IWDP or modify an existing IWDP in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

#### **6.6 Reports of Potential Problems**

- (a) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, an accidental discharge, a discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug discharge or slug load, that might cause potential problems for the treatment works, the user, upon discovery, and after assessing the



situation and taking initial corrective action, shall immediately telephone and notify the Company of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and initial corrective actions taken by the user.

- (b) Within five (5) days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the Company, submit a detailed written report including the date, time and duration of the discharge and describing the cause(s) of the discharge, all corrective actions implemented or attempted, and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the treatment works, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fees or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to these rules.
- (c) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph (a), above. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- (d) Significant industrial users are required to notify the Company immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge.

#### **6.7 Reports from Unpermitted Users**

All users not required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Company as the Company may require.

#### **6.8 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting**

If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the Company within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation and submit to the Company within five (5) business days, unless otherwise specified, a detailed written report describing the discharge and the measures taken to prevent similar future occurrences. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Company within the current quarterly reporting cycle, however no later than thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. Resampling by the user is not required if the Company performs sampling at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the Company performs sampling at the user between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the user or receives the results of this sampling, or if the company has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the user.

#### **6.9 Analytical Requirements**

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard, and shall use appropriate reporting limits at or below any applicable local limit or IWDP limit. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the Company determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the Company. The Company may specify appropriate alternative procedures in a user's IWDP.

## **6.10 Sample Collection**

- (a) Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that are representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.
- (b) Except as indicated in subsections (c) and (d) below, the user must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Company. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Company, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides, the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the Company, as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous limits.
- (c) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.
- (d) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in subsections 6.1 and 6.3, a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the Company may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by subsection 6.4, the industrial user is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.
- (e) The user bears the obligation to complete all sampling required by these rules. Upon request by a user, the Company may agree to conduct sampling on behalf of a user.

## **6.11 Date of Receipt of Reports**

Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, including reports submitted by electronic mail, the date of receipt of the report shall govern.

## **6.12 Recordkeeping**

Users subject to the reporting requirements of these rules shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by these rules, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with BMPs established under subsection 2.5(g). Records shall

include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least five (5) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the Company, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Company.

### 6.13 Certification Statements

- (a) Certification of Permit Applications, User Reports and Initial Monitoring Waiver – The following certification statement is required to be signed and submitted by users submitting permit applications in accordance with subsection 4.7; users submitting baseline monitoring reports under subsection 6.1(b)(v); users submitting reports on compliance with the categorical pretreatment standard deadlines under subsection 6.3; and users submitting periodic compliance reports required by subsection 6.4. The following certification statement must be signed by an authorized representative of the user:

*I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

- (b) A facility determined by the Company to be a NSCIU must annually submit the following certification statement signed an authorized representative of the user. This certification must accompany an alternative report required by the Company:

*Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR \_\_\_\_\_, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from \_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, [months, days, year]:*

- (a) *The facility described as \_\_\_\_\_ [facility name] met the definition of a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User as described in Section A of the rules and regulations specified in Pennsylvania-American Water Company's Wastewater Tariff; and*
- (b) *The facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and*
- (c) *The facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period.*

*This compliance certification is based on the following information:*

## 7 FEES AND CHARGES

### 7.1 General Fees.

- (a) IWDP Application Fee: \$1,000.00.
- (b) IWDP Transfer/Modification/Renewal Fee: \$250.00.
- (c) Facility Inspection Fee: \$250.00 per inspection.
- (d) Monitoring Report Review Fee: \$250.00 per monitoring report.
- (e) Sampling and Analysis Fee:
  - (i) For use of outside services, actual cost of sampling and laboratory analysis plus 25% to cover administrative costs.
  - (ii) For use of in-house services:  
**Analytical Procedure/Service Cost**
    - Sample processing \$12.00
    - Sampling, composite \$40.00
    - Sampling, grab \$25.00
    - Ammonia as N \$20.00
    - BOD5 \$20.00
    - Metals digestion \$16.00
    - Metals analysis \$17.00
    - pH \$6.00
    - Phosphorus as P \$9.00
    - Total Suspended Solids \$5.00
- (f) Accidental Discharge, Slug Control, and/or Monitoring Fee: Actual cost of response to accidental discharges or discharges of slugs loads, including but not limited to the costs incurred for any additional treatment or other actions required to manage such discharges, monitor and respond to such discharges, correct any resulting contamination or other impacts to the treatment works.
- (g) Compliance and Enforcement Fee: Administrative and Legal: Actual cost incurred by the Company for investigation and actions to address a user's non-compliance with the terms of these rules or any IWDP.
- (h) Damage Repair: Actual cost for cleaning, repair, replacement or correction of any damage to the treatment works caused or contributed to by a user's discharge.

### 7.2 Specific Fees.

- (a) An Industrial Loading Fee shall apply on a quarterly basis to discharges with concentrations above typical domestic sewage concentrations up to but not exceeding any applicable local limit or IWDP limit, based on sampling and analysis required to be reported by the user under an IWDP and any composite sampling and analysis conducted by the Company, as follows:

Industrial Loading Fee =  $[Pollutant\ Removal\ Cost\ (\$/lb.) \times Total\ Quarterly\ Flow\ (MG) \times 8.34 \times Measured\ Pollutant\ Concentration\ (mg/L)]$  **minus**  $[Pollutant\ Removal\ Cost\ (\$/lb.) \times Total\ Quarterly\ Flow\ (MG) \times 8.34 \times Typical\ Domestic\ Pollutant\ Concentration\ (mg/L)]$

Typical Domestic Pollutant Concentrations are as follows:

BOD5 = 300 mg/L

NH3-N = 30 mg/L

TSS = 300 mg/L

TN = 40 mg/L

TP = 10 mg/L

Pollutant removal costs are specified in Section U of this tariff for each wastewater system. An Industrial Loading Fee will be calculated, based on the formula above, for each pollutant for which a removal cost is specified in Section U for the applicable system. Total Quarterly Flow shall be as measured by the user or the Company.

An Industrial Loading Fee also may apply when total quarterly flow, as measured by the user or by the Company, exceeds total permitted quarterly flow, even if pollutant concentrations do not exceed the pollutant concentrations expected in typical domestic sewage. In such circumstances, the Industrial Loading Fee shall be calculated as follows for each pollutant for which a removal cost is specified in Section U for the applicable system:

Industrial Loading Fee =  $[Pollutant\ Removal\ Cost\ (\$/lb.) \times Total\ Quarterly\ Flow\ (MG) \times 8.34 \times Measured\ Pollutant\ Concentration\ (mg/L)]$  **minus**  $[Pollutant\ Removal\ Cost\ (\$/lb.) \times Total\ Permitted\ Quarterly\ Flow\ (MG) \times 8.34 \times Typical\ Domestic\ Pollutant\ Concentration\ (mg/L)]$

- (b) **Excess Loading Fee:** If, in any quarter, the loading of a pollutant for which a removal cost is specified in Section U of this tariff exceeds a local limit or IWDP limit, then for the applicable parameter, in calculating the Industrial Loading Fee under subsection 7.2(a) of this Section T, the pollutant removal cost applicable to the total loading of that parameter will be 125% of the value set forth in Section U to compensate for the additional administrative, oversight and management costs associated with managing such excessive loadings. Users are exempt from Excess Loading Fees during the period of any compliance schedule established in the user's Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit. This exemption from Excess Loading Fees applies to Excess Loading Fees for all pollutants, unless otherwise provided by the IWDP.
- (c) A Special Discharge Fee shall apply to discharges with loadings or concentrations that exceed a local limit or IWDP limit and that impact sludge handling or disposal methods and costs, necessitate acquisition of nutrient credits, result in damage to the facility, cause a violation of the facility's NPDES Permit, or require extraordinary measures. The Special Discharge Fee shall be equal to the actual cost incurred by the Company, including but not limited to: (1) additional costs of managing impacted sludge (including costs related to use of alternative disposal facilities, additional monitoring, etc.), (2) costs of acquiring nutrient credits to meet NPDES Permit cap limits; (3) costs of repairs to and

restoration of the treatment works, (4) costs associated with enforcement by DEP or EPA, including civil penalties or other liabilities; and (5) costs of implementing any other measures required to control, manage and address such excessive loadings or concentrations.

### **7.3 Administration.**

- (a) If a user wishes to dispute the calculation of any fees assessed by the Company, it shall appeal to the Company, in writing, identifying the fees subject to dispute and the reason(s) they are disputed. The Company, acting in a timely manner with the direct involvement of a Vice President, will review the appeal and other pertinent information and determine if any adjustment to the fee is warranted and so advise the user. In the event that a user is not satisfied with the Company's determination on its appeal, the user may seek appropriate relief from the Commission.
- (b) All fees shall be payable by the industrial user within forty-five (45) days of notification, or the industrial user will be subject to such enforcement action deemed appropriate by the Company, including, but not limited to, termination of service and a revocation of the IWDP.
- (c) Fees may be modified or amended as the Company deems necessary, subject to review and approval by the Commission.

## **8 COMPLIANCE**

### **8.1 Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling**

- (a) In addition to the rights afforded by Section L of this tariff, and without limiting such rights in any way, the Company shall have the right to enter the premises of any user at all reasonable times to inspect the facility, perform sampling, review and copy of records, and take other actions necessary to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of these rules and any individual wastewater discharge permit or compliance directive issued hereunder.
- (b) The Company will sample and analyze the discharge of each significant industrial user holding an IWDP at least once per year, the costs of which shall be borne by the user.
- (c) Where a user has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the Company shall be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities. The user shall inform the Company of any applicable safety procedures that the Company must follow in any area, or with respect to any process, that is the subject of inspection, evaluation or other action by the Company.
- (d) The Company shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling or metering of the user's operations. Sampling shall be conducted pursuant to approved EPA methods or guidance, where applicable.
- (e) The Company may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the user at its own

expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated at least one per year, and more frequently if necessary, to ensure their accuracy.

- (f) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the Company and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.
- (g) Unreasonable delays in allowing the Company access to the user's premises shall be a violation of these rules.

## **8.2 Confidential Information**

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, surveys, wastewater discharge permit applications, individual wastewater discharge permits, and monitoring programs, and from the Company's inspection and sampling activities, shall be available to the public without restriction, unless the user specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Company that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable state or federal law. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data. When requested and demonstrated by the user furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other effluent data, as defined at 40 CFR §2.302, shall not be recognized as confidential information and shall be available to the public without restriction.

## **9 ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES**

### **9.1 General**

Users of the Company's treatment works are obligated to comply with applicable provisions of these rules, pretreatment standards, and the terms and conditions of permits issued by the Company. Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to suspension or termination of service, permit revocation, assessment of costs, and/or legal action. In determining what enforcement remedies are appropriate, the Company, in its discretion, may consider the nature and extent of the violation, the harm or threat of harm presented by the discharge, the compliance history of the user, and whether the user is in "significant noncompliance" as defined by 40 CFR §403.8(f)(2)(viii)(A)-(H), among other factors.

### **9.2 Emergency Response**

- (a) The Company may immediately suspend a user's discharge or the individual wastewater discharge permit of any user, upon notice to the user, whenever such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the Company, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or reasonably appears to present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or the environment, causes or contributes to interference or pass through, causes or contributes to a violation of any condition of the Company's NPDES permit, or threatens to interfere with the operation of the treatment works.
- (b) Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its discharge to the treatment works. In the event of a user's failure to

immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension notice, the Company may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the treatment works, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals or the environment.

- (c) A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement to the Company describing the causes of the harmful discharge and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence. The detailed written statement shall be submitted to the Company within five (5) days of the first date of the occurrence.
- (d) The Company may reinstate the IWDP or the wastewater treatment service, and allow the user to recommence its discharge, upon demonstration by the user to the satisfaction of the Company that the non-complying discharge has been eliminated and that the period of endangerment has passed.

### **9.3 Notice of Violation**

When the Company finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules, the terms and conditions of an individual wastewater discharge permit, a compliance or cessation directive issued hereunder, or any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Company may deliver to that user a written notice of violation stating the nature of the violation(s). Within the timeframe set forth in such notice, the user shall submit to the Company an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific remedial actions. Submission of such a plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt the notice. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Company to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.

### **9.4 Compliance Directives**

When the Company finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules, an individual wastewater discharge permit, a compliance or cessation directive issued hereunder, or any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Company may issue a compliance directive to the user responsible for the discharge directing that the user come into compliance within a specified time. If the user does not come into compliance within the time provided, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance directives also may contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance directive may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a pretreatment standard or requirement, nor does a compliance directive relieve the user of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance directive shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

### **9.5 Cessation Directives**

- (a) When the Company finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules, an individual wastewater discharge permit, a compliance or cessation directive issued hereunder, or any pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the user's past violations are likely to recur, the Company may issue a directive to the user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the user to:



- (i) Immediately comply with all requirements; and
  - (ii) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.
- (b) Issuance of a cessation directive shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

#### **9.6 Referral to the DEP**

When the Company finds that the Industrial user has failed or is failing to meet categorical pretreatment standards applicable under these rules or an individual wastewater discharge permit, the Company may report the user to the DEP and recommend that the DEP require that the user obtain an individual NPDES permit to authorize its discharge.

### **10 JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES**

#### **10.1 Injunctive Relief and Civil Actions**

When the Company finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of these rules, an individual wastewater discharge permit, a compliance or cessation directive issued hereunder, or any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Company may petition the Court of Common Pleas in the county in which the user is located for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the IWDP, directive, or other requirement imposed by these rules. The Company also may seek such other action as is appropriate for legal or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive or other judicial relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

#### **10.2 Remedies Nonexclusive**

The remedies provided for in these rules are not exclusive and the Company may take any, all, or any combination of actions against a noncompliant user. As a general policy, however, the Company will seek to resolve compliance matters informally with a user before pursuing formal enforcement proceedings.

## ARTICLE III

[Tariff Rules and Regulations, Section U - Industrial Pretreatment Program – Pollutant Removal Costs]

This Section U applies to industrial and commercial customers served under the rate zones identified below within the Company's service territory. All such customers shall comply with the Industrial Pretreatment Program ("IPP") made available on the Company's website, and as may be amended by the Company or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection from time to time. Such customers shall be responsible for the charges and fees set forth in subsection 7 of Section T of the rules and regulations of this tariff related to the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the IPP, including fees and charges for the additional costs for treatment of wastewaters with excess loadings and characteristics. These fees are separate from and in addition to all other rates chargeable by the Company under this tariff.

The "Pollutant Removal Costs" identified in subsection 7.2(a) of Section T of the rules and regulations of this tariff applicable to each rate zone shall be as specified below. These "Pollutant Removal Costs" shall be utilized in the calculation of Industrial Loading Fees and Excess Loading Fees in accordance with subsection 7.2(a) and (b) of Section T.

### **1 Coatesville District**

This Section applies to industrial and commercial customers served under Rate Zone 1 of this tariff and by the Coatesville treatment plant.

Pollutant Removal Costs:

BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.20/lb.  
NH3-N Removal Cost = N/A  
TN Removal Cost = \$1.08/lb.  
TP Removal Cost = \$2.32/lb.  
TSS Removal Cost = \$0.19/lb.

### **2 Exeter Area**

This Section applies to industrial and commercial customers served under Rate Zone 1 of this tariff and by the Exeter treatment plant.

Pollutant Removal Costs: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.24/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = \$0.97/lb. TN Removal Cost = N/A TP Removal Cost = N/A TSS Removal Cost = \$0.31/lb.

### **3 Franklin Township Area**

This Section applies to industrial and commercial customers served under Rate Zone 1 of this tariff and by the Franklin treatment plant. Pollutant Removal Costs: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = \$1.25/lb. TN Removal Cost = N/A TP Removal Cost = N/A TSS Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb.

### **4 McKeesport Area**

This Section applies to industrial and commercial customers served under Rate Zone 6 of this tariff and by the McKeesport treatment plant. Pollutant Removal Costs: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = N/A TN Removal Cost = N/A TP Removal Cost = N/A TSS Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb.

## **5 Royersford Area**

This Section applies to industrial and commercial customers served under Rate Zone 9 of this tariff and by the Royersford treatment plant. Pollutant Removal Costs: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = N/A TN Removal Cost = N/A TP Removal Cost = N/A TSS Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb.

## **6 Scranton Area**

This Section applies to industrial and commercial customers served under Rate Zone 3 of this tariff and by the Scranton treatment plant. Pollutant Removal Costs: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = N/A TN Removal Cost = \$1.25/lb. TP Removal Cost = \$3.25/lb. TSS Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb.

## **7 York Area**

This Section applies to industrial and commercial customers served under Rate Zone 7 of this tariff and by the York treatment plant. Pollutant Removal Costs: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.26/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = \$0.78/lb. TN Removal Cost = N/A TP Removal Cost = \$2.61/lb. TSS Removal Cost = \$0.43/lb.

## **8 All Other Areas**

This Section applies to industrial and commercial customers in areas not addressed by subsections 1 - 7 of this Section U, above. In any such area, the pollutant removal costs below shall apply, based on the type of treatment provided, pending completion of a cost evaluation specific to the treatment plant serving the subject area and amendment of this Section U to establish system-specific pollutant removal costs for such area. Pollutant removal costs for treatment plants with advanced nutrient removal: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = N/A TN Removal Cost = \$1.25/lb. TP Removal Cost = \$3.25/lb. TSS Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. Pollutant removal costs for treatment plants with nitrification: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = \$1.25/lb. TN Removal Cost = N/A TP Removal Cost = N/A TSS Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. Pollutant removal costs for treatment plants with secondary treatment: BOD5 Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb. NH3-N Removal Cost = N/A TN Removal Cost = N/A TP Removal Cost = N/A TSS Removal Cost = \$0.30/lb.

ARTICLE IV

Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations (Local Limits)

Section 1: Coatesville District

The following Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations (Local Limits) apply to all Industrial Users of the Coatesville Wastewater System unless otherwise specified in an Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit. These limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the Treatment Works and at the point of entry of trunk lines from bulk customers. The Company may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration based limitations specified, based on maximum allowable individual daily flow.

Pollutant	Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitation (Local Limits)
<b>Conventional:</b>	
Ammonia (NH3-N)	30
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	300
Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG)	100
Total Nitrogen (TN)	40
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	50
Total Phosphorus (TP)	10
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300
<b>Inorganics:*</b>	
Arsenic	0.05
Cadmium	0.025
Chromium	0.2
Copper	1.5
Cyanide	0.2
Lead	0.1
Mercury	0.02
Molybdenum	0.1
Nickel	1
Selenium	0.1
Silver	0.25
Zinc	1.5
<b>Other</b>	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	50

\*Total unless otherwise noted



Section 2: Exeter Area

The following Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations (Local Limits) apply to all Industrial Users of the Exeter Wastewater System unless otherwise specified in an Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit. These limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the Treatment Works and at the point of entry of trunk lines from bulk customers. The Company may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration based limitations specified, based on maximum allowable individual daily flow.

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitation (Local Limits)</b>
<b>Conventional:</b>	
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> -N)	30
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	300
Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG)	100
Total Nitrogen (TN)	40
Total Phosphorus (TP)	10
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300
<b>Inorganics:*</b>	
Arsenic	0.05
Cadmium	0.025
Chromium	0.2
Copper	1.5
Cyanide	0.2
Lead	0.1
Mercury	0.02
Molybdenum	0.1
Nickel	1
Selenium	0.1
Silver	0.25
Zinc	1.5
<b>Other</b>	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	50

*\*Total unless otherwise noted*

Section 3: Franklin Township Area

The following Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations (Local Limits) apply to all Industrial Users of the Franklin Township Wastewater System unless otherwise specified in an Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit. These limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the Treatment Works and at the point of entry of trunk lines from bulk customers. The Company may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration based limitations specified, based on maximum allowable individual daily flow.

N/A – No industrial users at present

Section 4:      McKeesport Area

The following Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations (Local Limits) apply to all Industrial Users of the McKeesport Wastewater System unless otherwise specified in an Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit. These limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the Treatment Works and at the point of entry of trunk lines from bulk customers. The Company may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration based limitations specified, based on maximum allowable individual daily flow.

N/A – No industrial users at present



Section 5: Royersford Area

The following Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations (Local Limits) apply to all Industrial Users of the Royersford Wastewater System unless otherwise specified in an Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit. These limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the Treatment Works and at the point of entry of trunk lines from bulk customers. The Company may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration based limitations specified, based on maximum allowable individual daily flow.

N/A – No industrial users at present

Section 6: Scranton Area

The following Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations (Local Limits) apply to all Industrial Users of the Scranton Wastewater System unless otherwise specified in an Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit. These limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the Treatment Works and at the point of entry of trunk lines from bulk customers. The Company may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration based limitations specified, based on maximum allowable individual daily flow.

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitation (Local Limits)</b>
<b>Conventional:</b>	
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> -N)	30
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	300
Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG)	100
Total Nitrogen (TN)	40
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	50
Total Phosphorus (TP)	10
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	300
<b>Inorganics:*</b>	
Arsenic	0.20
Cadmium	0.02
Chromium	5.68
Hexavalent Chromium	0.40
Copper	0.31
Cyanide	0.8
Lead	0.68
Mercury	0.02
Molybdenum	0.1
Nickel	3.29
Selenium	0.1
Silver	0.55
Zinc	0.96
<b>Organics:</b>	
Toluene	2.1
<b>Other</b>	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	50

*\*Total unless otherwise noted*

Section 7: York Area

The following Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitations (Local Limits) apply to all Industrial Users of the York Wastewater System unless otherwise specified in an Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit. These limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the Treatment Works and at the point of entry of trunk lines from bulk customers. The Company may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration based limitations specified, based on maximum allowable individual daily flow.

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Specific Pollutant Discharge Limitation (Local Limits)</b>
<b>Conventional:</b>	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	3000
Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG)	100
<b>Inorganics:*</b>	
Arsenic	0.2
Cadmium	0.16
Chromium	0.9
Copper	1.3
Cyanide	0.6
Lead	0.34
Mercury	0.05
Molybdenum	3.0
Nickel	1.5
Selenium	0.5
Silver	1.3
Zinc	3.7
<b>Other</b>	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	50

*\*Total unless otherwise noted*