

**Chapter 62 –
Effluent and Pretreatment Standards: Other Effluent Limitations or Prohibitions**

ITEM 1. Change 62.1 as follows:

567-62.1 Prohibited discharges.

62.1(6) The discharge of wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works or a privately owned domestic sewage treatment works in volumes or quantities in excess of those to which a significant industrial user major contributing industry is committed in the treatment agreement described in 567—subrule 64.3(5) or a local control mechanism in the case of a POTW with a pretreatment program approved by the department is prohibited.

62.1(7) Wastes in such volumes or quantities as to exceed the design capacity of the treatment works, cause interference or pass through, or reduce the effluent quality below that specified in the operation permit of the treatment works are considered to be a waste which interferes with the operation or performance of a publicly owned treatment works or a privately owned domestic sewage treatment works and are prohibited.

62.1(8) Discharge of the following pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works, a semi-public sewage disposal system, or a private sewage disposal system is prohibited:

a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard including but not limited to wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

b. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the treatment works resulting in interference;

c. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment works resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the temperature of the wastestream at the treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless specifically approved by the department;

d. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

e. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the treatment works in a quantity that could cause acute worker health and safety problems; and

f. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the treatment works, but in no case discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the treatment works is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges, or wastes which would intermittently change the pH of the raw waste entering the treatment plant by more than 0.5 standard pH units or which would cause the pH of the raw waste entering the treatment plant to be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units.

ITEM 2. Change 62.3 as follows.

567—62.3(455B) Secondary treatment information: effluent standards for publicly owned treatment works and semipublic sewage disposal systems, privately owned domestic sewage treatment works.

62.3(1) General. The following paragraphs describe the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of the pollutant measurements carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD5), the five-day measure of the pollutant parameter carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand; suspended solids (SS), the pollutant parameter total suspended solids; and pH, the measure of the relative acidity or alkalinity. The pollutant measure carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand is used in lieu of the pollutant measure five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5), as noted in 40 CFR 133.102. All requirements for each pollutant measurement shall be achieved by publicly owned

treatment works and semipublic sewage disposal systems ~~privately owned domestic sewage treatment works~~ except as provided for in subrules 62.3(2) and 62.3(3).

Effluent limitations on pollutants other than carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (five day), suspended solids and pH may be imposed in the NPDES permit. Such limitations will reflect pretreatment requirements that may be imposed on users of the treatment works.

a. Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (5 day) — CBOD5.

(1) The 30-day average shall not exceed 25 mg/l.

(2) The 7-day average shall not exceed 40 mg/l.

(3) The 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent, and the percent removal shall be calculated by adding 5 units to the effluent CBOD5 monitoring data and comparing that value to the influent BOD5 monitoring data.

62.3(3) *Treatment equivalent to secondary treatment.* This subrule describes the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by facilities eligible for treatment equivalent to secondary treatment in terms of the pollutant measurements CBOD5, SS and pH. The pollutant measure CBOD5 is used in lieu of the pollutant measure BOD5 as noted in 40 CFR 133.105. Treatment works shall be eligible at any time for consideration of effluent limitations described for treatment equivalent to secondary treatment if:

f. CBOD5 limitations:

(1) The 30-day average shall not exceed 40 mg/l.

(2) The 7-day average shall not exceed 60 mg/l.

(3) The 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 65 percent, and the percent removal shall be calculated by adding 5 units to the effluent CBOD5 monitoring data and comparing that value to the influent BOD5 monitoring data.

ITEM 3. Correct reference in 62.6(3).

62.6(3) *Effluent limitations.* This subrule establishes effluent limitations on the discharge of pollutants from sources other than publicly owned treatment works and privately owned domestic sewage treatment works that are not subject to the federal effluent standards adopted by reference in 62.4(1) and 62.4(3) to 62.4(71)~~(60)~~.

ITEM 4. Change 62.6(4) as follows:

62.6(4) *Pretreatment requirements for incompatible wastes.* This subrule establishes pretreatment requirements for incompatible pollutants that apply to sources other than significant industrial users as defined in 60.2(455B), ~~those covered by 40 CFR §128.133, (i.e., sources other than existing “major contributing industries” as defined in 40 CFR §128.124),~~ and to sources that are new or existing significant industrial users ~~major contributing industries~~ for which there is no federal pretreatment standard (i.e., sources which do not fall within a point source category or, if they do fall within a point source category, sources for which the administrator has not yet promulgated a pretreatment standard).

a. For sources that are within a point source category adopted by reference in 62.4(455B) for which there are promulgated effluent limitation guidelines, but no promulgated pretreatment standards, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants shall be the promulgated effluent limitation guideline. ~~Provided, that if the treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed in its operation permit to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant.~~

b. For sources that are not subject to paragraph “a,” the department shall establish ~~there shall be established~~ an effluent limitation that represents the best professional engineering judgment for in the

department of the degree of effluent reduction that is consistent with the Act and Iowa Code chapter 455B.

~~e. In no case shall a discharge into a publicly owned treatment works or a privately owned domestic sewage treatment works by a source subject to this subrule intermittently change the pH of the raw waste reaching the treatment plant by more than 0.5 pH unit or cause the pH of the waste reaching the plant to be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.~~

ITEM 5. Reword 62.7.

567—62.7(455B) Effluent limitations less stringent than the effluent limitation guidelines. An effluent limitation less stringent than the effluent limitation guideline (adopted by reference in 62.4(455B)) representing the degree of effluent reduction achievable by application of the best practicable control technology currently available may be allowed in an NPDES permit if the factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to the discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered by the administrator in the establishment of the guidelines. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence concerning such factors to the director. On the basis of such evidence or other available information and in accordance with 40 CFR 125.31, the director will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different from the facility compared to those specified in the development document. Any such less stringent effluent limitations must, as a condition precedent, be approved by the administrator.

ITEM 6. Clarify 62.8(2) and include TMDL language.

62.8(2) Effluent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards. No effluent, alone or in combination with the effluent of other sources, shall cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard. When it is found that a discharge that would comply with applicable effluent standards in 62.3(455B), 62.4(455B) or 62.5(455B) or effluent limitations in 62.6(455B) would cause a violation of water quality standards, the discharge will be required to meet the water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs) necessary to achieve the applicable water quality standards as established in 567- Chapter 61 ~~whatever effluent limitations are necessary to achieve water quality standards, including the nondegradation policy of 567—subrule 61.2(2).~~ Any such effluent limit ~~limitation~~ shall be derived from determined using a statistically based portion of the calculated waste load allocation, as described in “Supporting Document for Iowa Water Quality Management Plans” Chapter IV, July 1976, (Iowa Department of Water, Air and Waste Management, July 1976, Chapter IV, as revised on June 16, 2004) or the waste load allocation as required by a total maximum daily load, whichever is more stringent. The translation of waste load allocations to WQBELs shall use Iowa permit derivation methods, as described in the “Supporting Document for Iowa Water Quality Management Plans” Chapter IV, July 1976, as revised on June 16, 2004. ~~(Copy available upon request to the Department of Natural Resources, Henry A. Wallace Building, 900 East Grand, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Copy on file with the Iowa Administrative Rules Coordinator.)~~

ITEM 7. Amend 62.8(3) as follows:

62.8(3) Pretreatment requirements more stringent than pretreatment standards or requirements.

The department or the publicly owned treatment works may impose pretreatment requirements more stringent than the applicable pretreatment standard of 62.4(455B) or pretreatment requirements of 62.6(455B) if such more stringent requirements are necessary to prevent violations of water quality standards, or interference or pass through ~~the permit limitations of the treatment works.~~

ITEM 8. Add 62.10:

567 – 62.10(455B) Effluent Reuse. Treated final effluent may be reused in a manner noted in 62.10 (1) or as specified in the NPDES permit.

62.10(1) Reuse for Golf Course Irrigation. Treated final effluent may be reused for golf course irrigation if the conditions described in “a” and “b” are met.

a. The treated final effluent must meet one of the following conditions:

(1) A minimum total residual chlorine level of 0.5 mg/l must be maintained at a minimum of 15 minutes contact time of chlorine to wastewater prior to the irrigation of the golf course with treatment plant effluent; or

(2) Disinfected effluent shall be held in a retention pond with a detention time of at least twenty (20) days prior to reuse as irrigation on a golf course. For this purpose, effluent may be disinfected using any common treatment technology, such as chlorination or UV; and either an existing pond or a pond constructed specifically for effluent retention may be used.

b. A golf course utilizing treated final effluent shall take all of the following actions:

(1) Clearly state on all scorecards that treated final effluent is used for irrigation of the golf course and oral contact with golf balls and tees should be avoided;

(2) Post signs that warn against consumption of water at all water hazards;

(3) Color code, label, or tag all piping and sprinklers associated with the distribution or transmission of the treated final effluent to clearly warn against the consumptive use of the contents; and

(4) Restrict the access of the public to any area of the golf course where spraying is being conducted.

All four of the above conditions must be met.