

CHAPTER 62 EO10 DRAFT - V.2, 11/16/2023

CHAPTER 62
EFFLUENT AND PRETREATMENT STANDARDS:
OTHER EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS OR PROHIBITIONS

[Prior to 7/1/83, DEQ Ch 17]

[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

567—62.1(455B) Prohibited discharges.

62.1(1) The discharge of any pollutant from a point source into a navigable water is prohibited unless authorized by an NPDES permit or by a permit issued pursuant to [Section 404 of the Act](#) and certified pursuant to [567—subrule 61.2\(6\)](#).

62.1(2) The prohibitions in [40 CFR § 122.4](#) are adopted by reference.

62.1(3) The following discharges are prohibited:

a. The discharge of wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) or a semipublic sewage disposal system in volumes or quantities in excess of those to which a significant industrial user is committed in either a treatment agreement described in [567—subrule 64.2\(3\)](#) or a local control mechanism (in the case of a POTW with an approved pretreatment program); and

b. Discharge of the pollutants listed in [40 CFR § 403.5\(b\)](#) to a POTW, a semipublic sewage disposal system, or a private sewage disposal system.

62.1(4) 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 POTW or a semipublic sewage disposal system and are prohibited.

[ARC 7625B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—62.2(455B) Secondary treatment information: effluent standards for publicly owned treatment works and semipublic sewage disposal systems.

62.2(1) General. The following paragraphs describe the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of CBOD₅; suspended solids (SS), the pollutant parameter total suspended solids; and pH. The pollutant measurement CBOD₅ is used in lieu of the pollutant measurement BOD₅, as noted in [40 CFR § 133.102\(a\)\(4\)](#). All requirements for each pollutant measurement shall be achieved by POTWs and semipublic sewage disposal systems except as provided for in [subrules 62.2\(2\)](#) and [62.2\(3\)](#). Effluent limitations on pollutants other than CBOD₅, SS and pH may be imposed in an NPDES permit. Such limitations will reflect pretreatment requirements that may be imposed on users of the treatment works.

a. CBOD₅; as noted in [40 CFR § 133.102\(a\)\(4\)](#). 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. Site-specific information on the relationship between BOD₅ and CBOD₅ shall be used in lieu of the 5-unit relationship if such information is available.

b. SS; as noted in [40 CFR § 133.102\(b\)](#).

c. pH; as noted in [40 CFR § 133.102\(c\)](#).

62.2(2) Special considerations.

a. Combined sewers and percent removal requirements. [40 CFR § 133.103\(a\)](#) is adopted by reference.

b. Industrial wastes and POTWs; standard secondary adjustment. [40 CFR § 133.103\(b\)](#) is adopted by reference.

c. Waste stabilization ponds. Secondary treatment standards for waste stabilization ponds are the same as those found in [subrule 62.2\(1\)](#) concerning secondary treatment with the exception of the SS standards, which are as follows:

(1) SS, the 30-day average shall not exceed 80 mg/l.

(2) SS, the 7-day average shall not exceed 120 mg/l.

d. Less concentrated influent wastewater for separate sewers; lower percent removal or mass loading limit. [40 CFR § 133.103\(d\)](#) is adopted by reference.

e. Upgraded facilities designed to operate in a split flow mode.

(1) The department may substitute either a lower percent removal requirement or a mass loading limit for the percent removal requirements in [subrule 62.2\(1\)](#), provided that the treatment works is designed to split part of the primary treated wastewater flow around the secondary treatment unit(s). The design to accommodate split flow must be approved by the department and consistent with applicable design standards for wastewater

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treatment facilities. The requirements of paragraph 62.2(2) “d” apply to facilities considered under this subrule. This subrule shall not be considered for facilities eligible for treatment equivalent to secondary treatment under subrule 62.2(3).

(2) Any applicant requesting a permit limit adjustment pursuant to this subrule must include as part of the request an analysis of the infiltration and inflow (I/I) sources in the system and a plan for the elimination of all inflow sources such as roof drains, manholes and storm sewer interconnections. Infiltration sources that can be economically eliminated or minimized shall be corrected.

f. Dilution. Nothing in this subrule or any other department rule shall be construed to encourage dilution of sewage as a means of complying with secondary treatment effluent standards. Reasonable efforts to prevent and abate infiltration of groundwater into sewers, and prevention or removal of any significant source of inflow, are required of all persons responsible for facilities subject to these standards.

62.2(3) Treatment equivalent to secondary treatment. 40 CFR § 133.105 is adopted by reference. Treatment works shall be eligible for consideration of effluent limitations described for treatment equivalent to secondary treatment in accordance with 40 CFR § 133.101(g). The pollutant measurement CBOD₅ will be used in lieu of the pollutant measurement BOD₅ as noted in 40 CFR § 133.105(e).

[ARC 7625B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—62.3(455B) Federal effluent and pretreatment standards. The following are adopted by reference: 40 CFR Part 125, Subparts H, I and J, and 40 CFR Parts 401 - 471.

[ARC 2482C, IAB 4/13/16, effective 5/18/16; ARC 6191C, IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]

567—62.4(455B) Federal toxic pollutant effluent standards. The following is adopted by reference: 40 CFR Part 129.

[ARC 2482C, IAB 4/13/16, effective 5/18/16]

567—62.5(455B) Effluent limitations and pretreatment requirements for sources for which there are no federal effluent or pretreatment standards. For discharges of pollutants from sources that are not subject to the federal effluent standards adopted by reference in rule 567—62.3(455B), effluent limitations or pretreatment requirements, or both, shall be established that represent the department’s best professional judgment of the degree of pollutant reduction consistent with the Act and Iowa Code chapter 455B.

[ARC 7625B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—62.6(455B) Effluent limitations less stringent than the effluent limitation guidelines. 40 CFR Part 125 Subpart D is adopted by reference.

[ARC 7625B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—62.7(455B) Effluent limitations or pretreatment requirements more stringent than the effluent or pretreatment standards.

62.7(1) 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 or effluent limitations in this chapter 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. WQBELs shall be derived from a wasteload allocation calculated for the discharge, as described in the Iowa Wasteload Allocation Procedure (WLAP) (Nov. 11, 2020), or a wasteload allocation calculated for a total maximum daily load, whichever is more stringent, except that the daily sample maximum criteria for *E. coli* set forth in 567—Chapter 61 shall not be used as an end-of-pipe permit limitation.

62.7(2) Pretreatment requirements more stringent than categorical standards. The department or POTW may impose pretreatment requirements more stringent than the applicable categorical standards in rule 567—62.3(455B) when more stringent requirements are necessary to prevent violations of water quality standards, pass through, acute worker health or safety problems, or interference (including inhibiting or disrupting sludge use and disposal practices).

62.7(3) Effluent limitations for pollutants not covered by effluent or categorical standards. When a pollutant is not otherwise regulated under rules 567—62.2(455B) to 567—62.5(455B), effluent limits or pretreatment requirements may be imposed on a case-by-case basis.

a. Effluent limits shall be based on the effect of the pollutant in water and the feasibility and reasonableness

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of treating the pollutant.

b. Pretreatment requirements shall be based on the effect of the pollutant in water, the effect on the receiving treatment works (including pass through, inhibition, worker safety, and sludge disposal), and the feasibility and reasonableness of treating the pollutant.

ARC 7625B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09; **ARC 8123B**, IAB 9/9/09, effective 10/14/09; **ARC 8214B**, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; **ARC 3583C**, IAB 1/17/18, effective 2/21/18]

567—62.8(455B) Effluent reuse.

62.8(1) Treated final effluent may be reused in a manner noted in this rule or as specified in the NPDES permit.

62.8(2) Reuse for golf course irrigation. Treated final effluent may be reused for golf course irrigation if one of the conditions described in “*a*” and all of the conditions in “*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 20 days prior to reuse as irrigation on a golf course. For this purpose, effluent may be disinfected using any common treatment technology, 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 golf course irrigation 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 public access to any area of the golf course where spraying is being conducted.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

These rules are intended to implement **Iowa Code chapter 455B, division III, part 1.**

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