

## City of Flint Publicly-Owned Treatment Works Regulations Discharge Prohibitions and Limits (with Definitions)

### § 46-143 DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Division, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings described in this section, unless the context in which they are used specifically indicates otherwise:

**ACT.** The term "act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq., and all rules promulgated thereunder.

**BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD).** Shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter and biologically oxidizable inorganic matter under standard laboratory procedures for 5 days, at 20 degrees Celsius, expressed in milligrams per liter concentration, using an approved method for BOD in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, current edition.

**BYPASS.** The intentional diversion of waste streams away from any portion of a user's treatment facility needed for compliance with pretreatment standards to a point of discharge.

**CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS (CPS).** Pollutant limits for discharges to POTWs, promulgated by US EPA in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405, et seq., in accordance with 307(b) and (c) of the Act, which are applicable to a non-domestic user which engages in a category or categories of industry that are subject to the following regulations:

Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Electroplating (40 CFR 413)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Organic Chemicals Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers (40 CFR 414)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Inorganic Chemicals (40 CFR 415)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418)

Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Iron and Steel Manufacturing (40 CFR 420)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Nonferrous Metals (40 CFR 421)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Steam Electric Power Generating (40 CFR 423)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Leather Tanning and Finishing (40 CFR 425)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Glass Manufacturing (40 CFR 426)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Rubber Processing (40 CFR 428)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Timber Products (40 CFR 429)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Pulp, Paper and Paper Board (40 CFR 430)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Metal Finishing (40 CFR 433)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Centralized Waste Treatment (40 CFR 437)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (40 CFR 439)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Transportation Equipment Cleaning (40 CFR 442)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Waste Combustors (40 CFR 444)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Landfills (40 CFR 445)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Pesticide Chemicals Manufacturing (40 CFR 455)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Battery Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR 461)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Metal Molding and Casting (40 CFR 464)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Coil Coating (40 CFR 465)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Porcelain Enameling (40 CFR 466)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Aluminum Fanning (40 CFR 467)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Copper Forming (40 CFR 468)

Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Electrical and Electronic Components (40 CFR 469)  
Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Nonferrous Metals Forming and Metal Powders (40 CFR471)

**CFR.** The Code of Federal Regulations.

**CITY.** The City of Flint, Michigan, a Municipal Corporation.

**CITY WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MANAGER (CWPCM).** The CWPCM of the Department of Utilities of the City or other person or persons designated by that person or

by the City Administrator to exercise control over City Collection System and the POTW Treatment Plant or certain matters relating to the

City Collection System or the POTW Treatment Plant.

**CITY ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.** Any employee of the Water Pollution Control Division of the Department of Utilities of the City of Flint holding the title of Water Pollution Control Manager, Environmental Compliance Supervisor, Environmental Compliance Chemist, Senior Environmental Compliance Analyst, Environmental Compliance Analyst, or any other person authorized by the CWPCM to issue municipal civil infraction citations for violations of this Division.

**CODE.** The Code of the City of Flint.

**COLLECTION SYSTEM.** All of the sanitary sewers, lift stations, pumps, and other equipment of the City and of a municipality, drainage district, or other political subdivision of the state which has a contract with the City for discharge to the POTW Treatment Plant which are primarily installed to receive wastewater and pollutants directly from users for transmission to the POTW Treatment Plant.

**CONSTRUCTION.** Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment (including contractual obligations to purchase such facilities or equipment) at the premises where such equipment will be used,

including preparation work at such premises, if such equipment will in any way actually or potentially affect the quality or quantity of discharges or the measurement or analysis of a discharge.

**COOLING WATER.**

The water discharged from any use in which the only pollutant added is heat, shall be considered non-- contract cooling water. Water discharged from any use in which heat and other pollutants have been added, shall be considered as contact cooling water.

**CPS.** Categorical Pretreatment Standards

**DAILY MAXIMUM.**

The arithmetic average of all the effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.

**DISCHARGE.** The introduction (including infiltration) of pollutants into the POTW which is either intentional or unintentional.

**FLASHPOINT.** The minimum temperature at which vapor combustion will spread away from its source of ignition.

**FOODSERVICE FACILITY.** Any facility primarily engaged in activities of preparing or serving food or otherwise making food available for consumption by the public, such as a restaurant, commercial kitchen, hotel, school, hospital, church, prison, or correctional, civic, convention, banquet, recreational, or convalescent facility, which use one or more of the following food preparation activities: frying, boiling, blanching, roasting, toasting, poaching, infrared heating, scaring, barbecuing, or any other food preparation activity that produces a hot, non-drinkable food product in or on a receptacle that requires washing.

**GARBAGE.** Solid wastes from domestic or commercial preparation, cooking or dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, or sale of produce.

**GRAB SAMPLE.** A sample which is taken from a discharge with no regard to the flow which is collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.

**GROUNDWATER.** Water which is pumped or otherwise captured from the ground and which is not used in a process. Mere treatment of groundwater is not use in a process.

**HEXANE-EXTRACTABLE MATERIAL.** Any material, such as fat, oil, or grease, which is recoverable from wastewater by extraction with n-hexane, using EPA test method I 664, Revision A, and as defined therein.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.** Any substance as defined in Part 20 I of the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Act 451 of 1994, as amended, or the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.

**INSTANTANEOUS CONCENTRATION.** The concentration in any grab sample.

**INTERCEPTOR.** A structure or device designed for removing floating or suspended hexane-extractable material and other viscous or dense substances from wastewater, by physical separation, prior to discharging the wastewater into the POTW.

**INTERFERENCE.** A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: (1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and, (1f) therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the NPDES permit for the POTW, the Act, or State Act (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or any more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource

Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

**MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INDUSTRIAL LOADING.** The daily maximum mass of a pollutant, in pounds per day, which may be allowed by the City to be discharged to the POTW by the aggregate of all non-domestic users.

**MDEQ.** The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, & Energy (EGLE) or its successor.

**MGIL.** Milligrams per liter.

**UG/L.** Micrograms per liter.

**NEW SOURCE.** Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

(1) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

(2) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge at an existing source; or

(3) 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 processes are substantially independent, 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 shall be considered.

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 (2) or (3) but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

Construction of a new source has commenced if the owner or operator has:

(1) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of continuous on-site construction program:

a. Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or

b. 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

c. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase; 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.

**NON-DOMESTIC USER.** A user that discharges pollutants other than, or in addition to, sanitary sewage, but not including a user that is a municipality, drainage district, or other political subdivision of the state that only discharges from its own collection system to the City's Collection System.

**NPDES PERMIT.** A permit issued pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System to regulate the discharge of wastewater into the surface waters of the state.

**PASS THROUGH.** A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from

other sources, cause a violation of any requirement of the Act or state act.

**PERSON.** Any individual, firm, municipality, company, association, society, corporation, partnership, or group, including their officers and employees who have responsibility for or actual involvement in the matters regulated by this Division.

**PH.** The logarithm (Base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in moles per liter of solution.

**POLLUTANT.** Any material which is discharged to the POTW or is proposed for discharge to the POTW. The term also includes properties of such materials such as pH and heat.

**POTW.** Publicly owned treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Act, which are owned by the City and the collection system. The term also means the City or its authorized representative. This term includes any devices, processes, and systems used by or for the City in the storage, treatment, recycling, or reclamation of wastewater or sludge from the treatment works or the collection system.

**POTW TREATMENT PLANT.** The POTW exclusive of the collection system.

**PREMISES.** A lot or parcel of land, generally, or each lot or parcel of land, or building, having any connection, direct or indirect, to the POTW, as the context of the word within this Division dictates.

**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 discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the POTW. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes, or by other means, except for the use of dilution, unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement.

**SANITARY SEWAGE.** Wastewater or pollutants from toilet, kitchen, laundry, bathing, or other facilities all of which are used for household purposes or for non-commercial purposes at a commercial location.

**SEVERE PROPERTY DAMAGE.**

Substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities of a user which causes them to become all or partially inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

**SEWER.** A pipe or conduit for carrying wastewater, storm water, surface runoff, or groundwater.

**SIGNIFICANT NON-DOMESTIC USER.**

Any non-domestic user of the POTW that:

(1) Has a monthly average discharge to the POTW of 25,000 gallons or more per day, excluding sanitary sewage, non-contact cooling water, and blowdown from heating or air conditioning systems; or

(2) Discharges or has a reasonable potential to discharge any toxic pollutant as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act, unless the actual or potential effect on the POTW is determined by the CWPCM to be insignificant; or

(3) Is found by the CWPCM to have a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW, or for violating any limit, discharge prohibition, pretreatment standard or requirement; or

(4) Is subject to a CPS; or

(5) Discharges wastewater, other than sanitary sewage, non-contact cooling water, and blowdown from heating or air conditioning systems, which makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW.

**SLUDGE.** Solids or other residue, either of which are separated from wastewater and generated by any treatment process, or solids or other residue directly separated from a production process.

**SLUG DISCHARGE.** A discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including, but not limited to, an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge.

**SOURCE.** Any building, structure, facility, vehicle, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge to the POTW.

**STATE ACT.** Part 31 Water Resources Protection of the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Act 451 of 1994, as amended, and all rules promulgated thereunder.

**TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS (TSS).** Solids that either total on the surface of, or are in suspension in, wastewater and which can be recovered by standard laboratory filtering, using an approved method for TSS in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, current edition.

**UPSET.** An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance with categorical pretreatment standards or other limits applicable to the user because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

**US EPA.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency or its successor.

**USER.** A person who discharges into the POTW and a municipality or drainage district whose collection system discharges into the POTW.

**WASTEWATER.** Water discharged to the POTW by a user which may or may not contain other pollutants. This term does not include storm water, surface runoff, or non-

contaminated groundwater and non-contact cooling water.

**§ 46-146 DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITS.**

(a) *Discharge Prohibitions.* The provisions in this section are intended to:

(1) Prohibit the discharge to the POTW of wastewater which may cause pass-through or interference or which could have detrimental effects on the physical structures or operating personnel of the POTW, or on the general public or the environment, and

(2) Restrict the discharge to the POTW of storm water, groundwater, and non-contact cooling water.

(b) *Prohibited Discharges.* No user shall discharge, cause to be discharged, or allow to be discharged into the POTW any of the following:

(1) Pollutants which may or do create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, pollutants or wastewater with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius), as determined by a Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, using the test method specified in ATSM Standard D-93-79 or D-93-SOK (incorporated by reference, sec 40 CFR § 260.21) or a Setaflash closed cup tester, using the test method specified in ATSM Standard D-3278-78 (incorporated by reference, sec 40 CFR § 260.21), and pollutants which exceed 10% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) at any point within the POTW;

(2) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute or chronic health and safety problems for workers or exceed any applicable occupational health or safety standard;

(3) Pollutants which may or do cause corrosive or abrasive structural damage to the POTW;

(4) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which may or do obstruct flow or cause interference in the POTW;

(5) Wastewater having an instantaneous pH less than 6.0 or greater than 10.5;

(6) Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants, re-released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which may or do cause interference in the POTW;

(7) Pollutants which may or do cause:

A. Restriction of hydraulic capacity of structures in the POTW;

B. Unsafe conditions to personnel in the operation, inspection, or maintenance of the POTW or unsafe conditions to the general public, with respect to the collection system;

C. Exceptional or unreasonably burdensome effort, attention, or expense in the operation or maintenance of the POTW.

D. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in interference, but in no case heat such that the temperature at the discharge to the collection system exceeds 150° Fahrenheit (66° Celsius) or the influent at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104° Fahrenheit (40° Celsius).

(8) Pollutants which may or do cause pass-through or interference.

(9) Any pollutants which exceed, for that user, the limitations set forth in a categorical pretreatment standard, as adjusted under the combined wastestream formula in Michigan Rule R 323.2311(7), which may be expressed as concentration limits, mass limits, or both, as provided in Michigan Rule R 323.2311(5). A categorical pretreatment standard shall be adjusted if 40 CFR 403.15 applies and the criteria of 40 CFR 403.15(b) and (c) are met (net/gross calculation).

(10) Any liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other substances may or do create a public nuisance.

(11) Any pollutant introducing colors not removed in the POTW treatment process, such as but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

(12) Any unpolluted water, non-contact cooling water, storm water, groundwater or surface water, unless the CWPCM gives written permission to the user for the discharge of such waters based on available hydraulic capacity and potential impacts on the POTW treatment capability. The scope and duration of the discharge of such waters shall be determined at the sole discretion of the CWPCM.

(13) Any radioactive wastes in harmful quantities as such quantities are defined by applicable state and federal regulations.

(14) Any grease or other pollutants that will become solid or viscous at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit (60° Celsius) or below after being discharged into the POTW.

(15) Hazardous substances that were not listed or disclosed in the user's application for a use permit that:

A. May or do cause or contribute to a violation of state or federal water quality standards in the receiving waters to which the POTW discharges; or

B. Result in or contribute to a liability of the City under Part 201 of the Michigan

Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Act 451 of 1994, as amended, or the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of

1980, as amended (CERCLA). Nothing in this paragraph determines the percentage share or allocation share amount of a user's Part 201 or CERCLA liability.

(16) Hazardous substances in quantities exceeding the numerical limit in a user's use permit which:

A. May or do cause or contribute to a violation of state or federal water quality standards in the receiving waters to which the POTW discharges; or

B. Result in or contribute to a liability of the City under Part 201 of the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Act 451 of 1994, as amended, or the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (CERCLA). Nothing in this paragraph determines the percentage share or allocation share amount of a user's Part 201 or CERCLA liability.

(17) Sludge, unless the CWPCM has determined that it is amenable to treatment by the POTW and does not otherwise violate any discharge prohibition.

(18) Any new or used petroleum oil or grease, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that may or do cause interference or pass-through. Concentration limits for specific pollutants.

*(c) Pollutant Concentration Limits.*

(1) Discharges made by non-domestic users having concentrations of specific pollutants greater than the pollutant concentration limits described in Table 46-146(c) in the Appendix at the end of this Chapter are prohibited, except as regulated under Subsection D of this Section.

*(2) Measurement of Pollutant Concentration Limits.*

A. The instantaneous concentration limit for a specific pollutant shall apply to the instantaneous concentration of the pollutant measured by sampling in accordance with §46-149(A)(3) a.

B. The daily concentration limit for a specific pollutant shall apply to the daily concentration of the pollutant measured by sampling in accordance with § 46- 149(A) (3)b.

(d) *Special Alternative Limit.* The CWPCM may grant a special alternative limit (SAL) to a user in a use permit or an order that allows discharges to the POTW that are otherwise prohibited by this section. The SAL may include other special arrangements between the City and the user including, but not limited to, limits less than the discharge limits in Subsection C of this Section. The decision to grant a SAL shall be made at the sole discretion of the CWPCM. The SAL or special arrangement may be terminated or modified at will at any time by the City. A SAL or other special arrangement shall not create any vested rights or property rights in the user. A SAL or other special arrangement shall create no rights to discharge to the POTW which the user would not have in the absence of a SAL or special arrangement. Provisions relating to termination or modification of a SAL or special arrangement may be more fully set forth in the SAL or special arrangement document. As a condition precedent to the grant of a SAL or entry into a special arrangement, the City shall require the user to sign an acknowledgment and acceptance of the provisions of this subsection. Any SAL or special arrangement may contain provisions for the user to pay a compensatory charge to the City. A SAL shall not be higher than a categorical pretreatment standard unless a removal credit or a fundamentally different factor variance applies to allow the user to exceed the otherwise applicable categorical pretreatment standard. In such case, the SAL shall not exceed the limit allowed by the removal credit or variance. A violation of a SAL or of the terms of a special arrangement shall be a violation of this Division

(l) *Procedures for Establishing Special Alternative Limits.* In determining a SAL or a special arrangement, the CWPCM shall allocate a share of the maximum allowable industrial loading for the pollutant of concern set forth in Paragraph 2 of this Subsection among

one or more non-domestic users in amounts and on terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the CWPCM.

(2) *Maximum Allowable Industrial loadings.* The total mass of a pollutant of concern used by or allocated to all non-domestic users, including mass allocated by the CWPCM in establishing SALs for the pollutant, shall not exceed in the aggregate for all non-- domestic users the maximum allowable industrial loadings described in Table 46- 146(0)2 in the Appendix at the end of this Chapter.

(e) *Local Initiative Limits.* The CWPCM may impose limits on a user for pollutants not specifically listed in Table 46- 146(c) in the Appendix at the end of this Chapter, which may be in a use permit or in an order. In determining a local initiative limit (**LIL**), the CWPCM shall consider available data on acceptable POTW pollutant loading based on POTW design, treatability of the pollutant, the potential for pass-through or interference, current POTW pollutant loading, the properties of the pollutant, and other relevant factors deemed appropriate by the CWPCM. The CWPCM may also establish generally applicable LILs by rulemaking. A generally applicable LIL may be established and shall be enforceable as a discharge prohibition, provided the CWPCM first publishes notice of the proposed LILs in the newspaper in the City with the largest circulation, provides written notice to users who are known to the CWPCM to discharge a significant mass or concentration of the pollutant, and provides for an opportunity to interested persons to submit written comments. If significant public comments are received, the CWPCM shall hold a public hearing to take additional oral and written comments. After these procedures are completed, the CWPCM shall publish the final enforceable LILs in the same newspaper along with the effective date of the LILs.

(J) *Categorical Pretreatment Standards.* A user shall comply with all categorical pretreatment standards and any other pretreatment requirements established under



307(B), 307(C), or 402(8)(8) of the Act that are applicable to that user, as adjusted under the combined wastestream formula in Michigan Rule R 323.2311(7). If a categorical pretreatment standard and another limit contained in this Division or in an applicable state of Michigan pretreatment requirement regulate the same pollutant, then the more restrictive of them shall apply. If a user requests that a removal credit be applicable to that user, then such user shall pay all costs associated with supporting, obtaining, and administering the removal credit so that the City incurs no costs. It shall be at the sole discretion of the City whether or not a removal credit shall be established and how a removal credit shall be allocated.

(g) *Trucked Wastes.* No wastes or wastewater shall be discharged by any user or person into the POTW from a vehicle which transported the waste or wastewater to the point

of discharge. The preceding sentence does not prohibit a user from trucking wastes or wastewater to the user's treatment facility.

(h) *Future Conditions.* Future conditions imposed on the City by government agencies with proper jurisdiction may require subsequent amendment of this ordinance by the City. Where federal- or state-promulgated pretreatment standards require limits on parameters not covered in this ordinance or limits more stringent than those specified in the ordinance, the state or federal limits shall have precedence and take effect with respect to the applicable user on the later of their promulgation date or the date specified for compliance with such standards.

(i) *Reserved Right of Revision.* The City reserves the right to establish by ordinance, rule, order, or use permit more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the POTW.

## Appendix

Table 46-146c

Pollutant Concentration Limits

Table 46-146(d)(2)

Maximum Allowable Industrial Loadings

Table 46-146(c)

Pollutant	Daily Concentration Limits
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	1,196 mg/L
<b>Hexane-Extractable Material (HEM)</b>	<b>100 mg/l (Total HEM = Polar - Food based &amp; Non-Polar - Petroleum based) <sup>3</sup></b>
Ammonia - Nitrogen (NH <sub>3</sub> - N)	110 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	14 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	570 mg/L
Total Arsenic	51 ug/L
Total Cadmium	44 ug/L
Total Chromium	1,273 ug/L
Total Copper	896 ug/L
Available Cyanide	3,300 ug/L
Total Lead	247 ug/L
Total Mercury	<b>Non-detect <sup>1</sup></b>
Total Nickel	543 ug/L
Total Silver	19 ug/L
Total Zinc	2,626 ug/L
Total PCBs	<b>Non-detect <sup>2</sup></b>
Benzene	190 ug/L
Ethyl Benzene	4,100 ug/L
Toluene	5,600 ug/L
Total Xylenes	6,800 ug/L
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	<b>Non-detect <sup>3</sup></b>

**Table 46-146(d)(2)**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Maximum Allowable Industrial Loading</b>
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BODS)	35,900 Pounds/Day
Ammonia - Nitrogen {NH <sub>3</sub> - N}	3,300 Pounds/Day
Total Phosphorus	418 Pounds/Day
Total Suspended Solids	17,100 Pounds/Day
Total Arsenic	1.53 Pounds/Day
Total Cadmium	1.31 Pounds/Day
Total Chromium	38.2 Pounds/Day
Total Copper	26.9 Pounds/Day
Available Cyanide	2.06 Pounds/Day
Total Lead	7.40 Pounds/Day
Total Nickel	16.3 Pounds/Day
Total Silver	0.559 Pounds/Day
Total Zinc	78.8 Pounds/Day
Benzene	8.95 Pounds/Day
Ethyl Benzene	6.71 Pounds/Day
Toluene	116 Pounds/Day
Total Xylenes	12.9 Pounds/Day

<sup>1</sup> Mercury sample collection, preservation, and handling procedures and analytical protocol for compliance monitoring shall be in accordance with US-EPA Method 245.1, 245.2, or 1631, as determined by the CWPCM. Whenever the quantification level is above the discharge limit, the discharge of mercury at or above the quantification level shall represent an exceedance of the limit. The quantification level under Methods 245.1 and 245.2 are 0.2 ug/L, while Method 1631 shall be 0.5 ng/L, unless a higher level is appropriate due to matrix interference.

<sup>2</sup> Total PCB shall be defined as the sum of the concentrations of Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260. In addition, any detected Arochlor-specific measurements shall be reported. Total PCB sample collection, preservation and handling procedures and analytical protocol for compliance monitoring shall be in accordance with US EPA Method 608. The quantification level shall not exceed 0.2 ug/L, unless a higher level is appropriate due to sample matrix interference. Whenever the quantification level is less than or equal to the discharge limit, the discharge limit shall apply directly; however, whenever the quantification level is above the discharge limit, the discharge of Total PCB at or above the quantification level shall represent an exceedance of the limit.

<sup>3</sup> The Standard Ordinance limit of 100 mg/L for Total Hexane Extractable Material is applicable to all food waste HEM (polar) and all other discharges (non-polar SGT-HEM) which is recoverable from wastewater by extraction with n-hexane, using EPA test method 1664, Revision A.

<sup>4</sup> The Standard Ordinance Limit of 0.012 ug/L for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) is set to the Michigan EGLE Rule 57 Surface Water Quality Value (9-26-2022) due to it being classified as a Bioaccumulative Chemical of Concern.

