

OSDS WWTP Customer Policy Manual

No user, person, firm, or corporation shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation of performances of the waste water treatment plant (the "WWTP"). These general prohibitions apply to all such users of the WWTP whether or not the user is subject to Nation Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. A user may not contribute the following substances to any WWTP:

- Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the WWTP or to the operation of the WWTP. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five percent (5.00%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10.00%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to: alcohols, aldehydes, benzene, bromates, carbides, chlorates, commercial solvents, ethers, fuel oil, gasoline, or any hydrocarbon derivatives, hydrides, kerosene, ketones, mineral spirits, motor oils, naphtha, perchlorates, peroxides, sulfides, toluene, xylene, and any other substances which OSDS, LLC, the State, or EPA has notified the User is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.
- Any pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the WWTP (in no case with a pH less than 6.0 or higher than 10.0) or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the WWTP, unless the WWTP is specifically designed to accommodate such wastewater (See exceptions).
- Solid or viscous substances in amounts which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the WWTP such as, but not limited to: garbage not properly shredded or garbage with particles greater than on-half inch in any dimension, ashes, cinders, animal entrails, paunch, manure, offal, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, whole blood, beer or distillery slops, feathers, sand, lime residues, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, fiberglass, paint, or ink residues, gas, tar, asphalt residues, chemical residues, residues from refining or processing of wastes.
- Any water or waste which contains more than 100 ppm (by weight) of animal or mineral fats, oil, grease; or any water of waste which contains a substance that will solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32° F and 90° F. The installation and operation of any garbage grinders equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of OSDS, LLC.
- Any pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow and/or pollutant concentration that will cause interference to OSDS, LLC. In no case shall a

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discharge have a flow rate or contain concentration or qualities or pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen minutes, more than five times the average twenty-four hour concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation of the discharger's facility.

- Any wastewater having a temperature that will inhibit biological activity in the WWTP resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the WWTP plant which exceeds 40° C (104° F). Unless a higher temperature is allowed in the user's SID permit, no user shall discharge into any sewer line or appurtenance of the WWTP wastewater system with a temperature exceeding 65.6° C (150° F). (See exceptions)
- Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any waste water treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the WWTP, or to exceed the limitation set forth in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard. A toxic pollutant shall include but not limited to any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act. No TTO, PP, or VOC compounds shall be discharged into the sewer system without written notification to the Superintendent. A complete list of all such compounds and the amounts of each discharged to the WWTP shall be delivered to the Sewer Superintendent once each calendar quarter, four times a year.
- Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance, which being conveyed through the sanitary sewer and at the WWTP operating in its normal mode, as defined by State law, or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
- Any substance which may cause the WWTP's effluent or any other product of the WWTP such as residues, sludges, or scums, unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process where the WWTP is pursuing a reuse and reclamation program or to cause undue additional labor and materials in connection with its operation. In no case shall a substance discharged to the WWTP cause the WWTP to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal 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, State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used or any future Federal regulation.
- Any substance that will cause the WWTP to violate its NPDES and/or State Disposal System Permit or the receiving water quality standards.
- Any wastewater with color sufficient to increase the color in the receiving stream by more than 50 ADMI at the design flow rate of the WWTP when the receiving stream is at the calculated 7Q10 rate of flow.

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- Any liquid or wastewater containing quantities of radioactive waste in excess of presently existing or subsequently accepted limits for drinking water as established by applicable State or Federal regulations.
- No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between OSDS, LLC and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste or unusual strength of character may be accepted by OSDS, LLC for treatment, subject to payment therefore by the industrial concern, as long as the OSDS, LLC operation complies within the NPDES limits authorized by EPA and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.
- BOD and TSS influent concentrations limits shall be set at 250 mg/l each at the point of discharge to OSDS, LLC collection system. The concentration of BOD and TSS shall not exceed these limits when averaged over a three-day period to be determined by OSDS, LLC. Sampling to determine an average value shall consist of six samples total taken over a three-day period. Two samples shall be taken during a 24-hour period, with one sample being obtained during the peak flow hour and a second sample taken during the low flow hour. The final value will be calculated as an average of the six sample values obtained in the seventy-two hour period.

Exceptions to General Discharge Prohibitions

If the waste is to be conducted by an industrial interceptor directly into the WWTP plant that was designed to accept and treat wastes of very high pH, then it is the option of OSDS, LLC to consider such installation and service.

If arrangements are made to provide an industrial interceptor directly to the WWTP plant for such wastes above 104° F, OSDS, LLC has the option to consider such application for service and allow the issuance of the proper permit subject to other agency restrictions.

Industrial Waste Pretreatment

All persons desiring to discharge industrial waste water to the WWTP must first complete an industrial waste questionnaire and submit the questionnaire to Engineer for review. If, after review by the Superintendent and ADEM as noted in the agreement, the industry is found to be subject to the Federal or State pretreatment program, then that person must obtain a State Indirect Discharge (SID) Permit.

All persons discharging industrial wastewater directly or indirectly to the WWTP prior to the effective date of the ordinance from which this section is derived and who have obtained prior approval of the industrial wastewater discharge, must complete the industrial waste questionnaire as required under Section II of the agreement. If, after review by the Superintendent and ADEM as

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noted in the agreement, the industry is found to be subject to the federal and state pretreatment program, then that industry must obtain a state indirect discharge (SID) permit within the required time frame established by EPA and ADEM.

These regulations adopt and use as a guide the national pretreatment standards and the Environmental Protection Agency's pretreatment guidelines. OSDS, LLC recognizes that in some cases these pretreatment standards may not be sufficient to protect the operation of its treatment works, or make is unable to comply with terms of its NPDES permit. In such cases, the Superintendent reserves the right to impose more stringent pretreatment standards than those specified in the ERA regulations and required by ADEM.

Prohibitions on Storm Drainage and Groundwater

Storm water, groundwater, rainwater, street drainage, roof top drainage, basement drainage, subsurface drainage, yard drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, unpolluted industrial process waters, shall not be discharged through direct or indirect connections to a community sewer unless a storm sewer or other reasonable alternative for removal of such drainage does not exist, and then only when such discharge is permitted by the User's SID Permit and the appropriate fee is paid for the volume thereof.

Sanitary wastewater shall not be discharged into storm sewers.

Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management to a storm sewer, or natural outlet.

National Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Certain industrial users now or hereafter shall become subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards promulgated by the EPA specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties that may be discharged into the WWTP. All industrial users subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard shall comply with all requirements of such standard, and shall also comply with any additional or more stringent limitations contained in this Article.

State Requirements

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations or those in these Rules and Regulations.

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No user shall ever increase the use of process water or attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in any other pollutant specific limitation developed by OSDS, LLC and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. Where necessary in the opinion of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, equalizing may be required to bring constituents or volume to an acceptable level and to hold or equalize flows such that no peak flow conditions may interfere with the WWTP. Said equalization or holding units shall have a capacity suitable to serve its intended purpose, as stated above, and be equipped with acceptable outlet control facilities to provide flexibility in operation and accommodate changing conditions in the waste flow.

All users of the sewer system and WWTP shall limit the peak daily volume of infiltration and inflow to not more than 25 percent of the average daily waste flow.

Accidental Discharges

General

In the case of accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately notify OSDS, LLC of the incident. The notification shall include: (1) location of the discharge, (2) type of waste, (3) concentration and volume, and (4) corrective actions.

Written Notice

Within five calendar days following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the Superintendent and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge 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 may be incurred as a result of damage to the WWTP, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notifications relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this Article or other applicable law.

Notice to Employees

A notice advising employees to call OSDS, LLC in the event of a discharge of any of the substances enumerated in Article 2, Section 3 shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place.