

EXHIBIT 8d WASTEWATER PRE-TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

CODE OF ORDINANCES, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA
ARTICLE VII. - WASTE WATER PRETREATMENT PROGRAM
FOOTNOTE(S):

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Editor's note— Ord. No. 121-2013, adopted June 25, 2013, in effect repealed the former Art. VII, §§ 27.5-21—27.5-87, and enacted a new Art. VII as set out herein. The former Art. VII pertained to similar subject matter and derived from Ord. No. 88-1992, adopted April, 14, 1992; Ord. No. 276-2001, adopted October 16, 2001; Ord. No. 71-2008, adopted March 25, 2008 and Ord. No. 40-2011, adopted April 5, 2011.

DIVISION 2. - APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND PRACTICES
Sec. 27.5-24. - Discharge prohibitions.

No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or waste water which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a POTW whether or not the user is subject to national categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A user may not contribute the following substances to any POTW:

- (1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit or sixty (60) degrees Centigrade using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.12 are prohibited from being introduced into the POTW.
- (2) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the waste water treatment facilities.
- (3) Any waste water having a pH less than five (5.0) or more than nine and one-half (9.5) or waste having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the POTW.
- (4) Any waste water 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 POTW, or to exceed the limitation set forth in a categorical pretreatment standard. A toxic pollutant shall include but not be limited to any pollutant identified pursuant to section 307(a) of the act.
- (5) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.
- (6) Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under section 405 of the act; 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 method being used.

- (7) Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES and/or state disposal system permit or the receiving water quality standards.
- (8) Any waste water with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
- (9) Any waste water having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case waste water with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW which exceeds forty (40) degrees centigrade (one hundred four (104) degrees Fahrenheit).
- (10) Any waste water containing pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with either the POTW or any waste water treatment or sludge process, or which will constitute a hazard to humans or animals.
- (11) Any waste water containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the pretreatment coordinator in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
- (12) Any waste water which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.
- (13) Any waste water containing petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference with pass through.
- (14) Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
- (15) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except those wastes accepted at the POTW in accordance with provisions in the septage waste haulers permit program.
- (16) Any sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes.
- (17) Any waste water causing the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
- (18) Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by pretreatment coordinator in a waste water discharge permit.
- (19) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted industrial waste water, unless specifically authorized by pretreatment coordinator.
- (20) Any waste containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW.
- (21) Any discharge of fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin which could cause obstruction or stoppage in the collection system.

Wastes prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW. All floor drains located in process or materials storage areas must discharge to the industrial user's pretreatment facility before connecting with the POTW.

(Ord. No. 121-2013, 6-25-2013)

Sec. 27.5-25. - Federal categorical pretreatment standards.

The national categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 are hereby incorporated.

(Ord. No. 121-2013, 6-25-2013)

Sec. 27.5-26. - City's pollutant limitation.

The following pollutant limits are established to protect against pass through and interference. No person shall discharge waste water containing in excess of:

Pollutant	Concentration
Arsenic	2.2 mg/l
Cadmium	2.0 mg/l
Chromium	22.5 mg/l
Copper	59.6 mg/l
Mercury	0.6 mg/l
Lead	15.5 mg/l
Zinc	78.5 mg/l
Nickel	13.1 mg/l
Molybdenum	3.9 mg/l
Cyanide	1.0 mg/l
Selenium	15.3 mg/l
BOD	700 mg/l
TSS	700 mg/l
Oil and grease	100 mg/l
pH	5.0 su—9.5 su

Concentrations apply at the point where the industrial waste is discharged to the POTW. All concentrations for metallic substances are for "total" metals unless otherwise indicated.

(Ord. No. 121-2013, 6-25-2013)

Sec. 27.5-27. - Restaurant best management practices.

The control authority may develop best management practices (BMPs), by ordinance or in individual wastewater discharge permits to implement local limits and the requirements of section 27.5-21.

(Ord. No. 121-2013, 6-25-2013)

Sec. 27.5-28. - State requirements.

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than federal requirements and limitations or this article.

(Ord. No. 121-2013, 6-25-2013)

Sec. 27.5-29. - City's right of revision.

The city reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or in waste water discharge permits, more stringent standards or requirements on discharges to the waste water disposal system if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in section 27.5-21 of this article or the general and specific prohibitions in section 27.5-24.

(Ord. No. 121-2013, 6-25-2013)

Sec. 27.5-30. - City's right of special agreement.

The city reserves the right to enter into special agreements with industrial users setting out special terms under which they may discharge to the POTW. In no case will a special agreement waive compliance with a pretreatment standard or requirement. However, the industrial user may request a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15. They may also request a variance from the categorical pretreatment standard from EPA. Such a request will be approved only if the industrial user can prove that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when establishing that pretreatment standard. An industrial user requesting a fundamentally different factor variance must comply with the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 CFR 403.13.

(Ord. No. 121-2013, 6-25-2013)

Sec. 27.5-31. - Prohibition of dilution.

No industrial 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 pretreatment coordinator may impose mass limitation on industrial users which are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

(Ord. No. 121-2013, 6-25-2013)