

**SERVICE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF
THE MUSCONETCONG SEWERAGE AUTHORITY**

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Budd Lake, NJ 07828

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Prohibition Against Industrial and Other Wastewater Discharge

Purpose: The Authority prohibits the introduction of certain wastewater into the facilities of the Musconetcong Sewerage Authority ("MSA") in order to protect the environment and promote the health safety and welfare of the general public; and;

- To prevent the discharge of pollutants into the MSA that will interfere with Operations.
- To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the MSA that will pass through the MSA, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the MSA;
- To protect both MSA personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
- To promote reuse and recycling of wastewater (RWBR) and sludge from the MSA;
- To enable MSA to comply with its New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the MSA is subject.
- To prevent the introduction of polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid substances (PFOS) into the MSA.

Prohibited Discharges

Unless specifically authorized and permitted by the Authority, no user shall discharge, deposit, cause or allow to be discharged or deposited into the Authority's wastewater treatment system, any wastewater which contains the following, but not limited to:

A. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard to the Authority or the Authority's system, but not limited to waste streams with a closed cup flash point of less than 140 degree F (60 degree C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

1. Substances which are subject to this subsection shall include, but shall not be limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, sulfides, fuel oils, and nitrous oxides, or any other flammable or explosive materials in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phase.

2. At no time shall a Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) reading exceed 15% for ten (10) minutes before discontinuing the discharge. At no time will an LEL reading exceed 5% for a period of two (2) hours before discontinuing the discharge. The Authority must be notified immediately of any such event or condition or process shut down due to high LEL levels.

B. Any waters or wastes containing toxic, inhibitory, malodorous or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases, either singly or by the sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, prevent entry into a sewer for maintenance, inspection, sampling and repair, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.

C. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 6.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the Authority's system. Substances which are subject to this subsection shall include, but shall not be limited to, acids, sulfides, concentrated chloride and fluoride compounds and substances which will react with water to form acidic products.

D. Any septic tank waste, cesspool waste, or any other trucked or hauled pollutants discharged into any part of the Authority's system, without written consent of the Authority at discharge points designated by the Authority.

E. Any waters or wastes containing substances which alone or in conjunction with other substances that create a foaming or sudsing on the treatment process.

F. Any substances which demonstrate interference or inhibition of biological processes.

G. Solid or viscous wastes which will or may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer, or otherwise interfere with the proper operation of the wastewater treatment system. Substances which are subject to this subsection shall include, but shall not be limited to: excess grease, uncomminuted garbage, animal guts or tissues, paunch, manure, bones, hair, hides or flushing, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastic, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, and similar substances, offal, beer or distillery slops, chemical residues, paint or ink, cannery waste, bulk solids, antibiotic wastes, free mineral acids, iron sludge, concentrated pickling wastes, electro plating solutions, or any other solid or viscous material capable of causing obstructions to the flow or other interferences with the proper operation of the Authority's system.

H. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty (150) degree F (65 degree C) at the point of discharge, or any liquid or vapor having such a temperature and in such quantities that the influent to the Authority's treatment facility exceeds one hundred and four 104 degree F (40 degree C) or otherwise causes inhibition of biological activity in the wastewater treatment facility.

I. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the Authority's system in a quantity that may cause worker health and safety problems.

J. Any garbage that has not been ground or comminuted to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under flow conditions normally prevailing in the sanitary sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-

fourths (3/4) horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Authority.

K. Any waters or wastes containing heavy metals such as, but not limited to, nickel, chromium, copper, zinc, lead, mercury and similar objectionable or toxic substances, or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such a degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the wastewater treatment plant exceeds the limits established by the Authority for such materials.

L. Any substances determined to be toxic in amounts exceeding standards promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to both section 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (FWPCA), and the Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA), such as, but not limited to chemical elements or compounds, phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, or any other substances which are not susceptible to treatment or which may interfere with the biological processes or efficiency of the treatment system, or that will pass through the system is strictly prohibited, and is subject to enforcement action

M. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration that they do not comply with regulations or orders issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or appropriate authority having control over their use and which will or may cause damage or hazards to the sewerage facilities or personnel operating the system.

N. Any waters or wastes containing strong base solutions or having a pH in excess of 9.0.

O. Materials which exert or cause:

1. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids, such as, but not limited to Fullers earth, lime slurries and lime residues, iron residues, or of dissolved solids such as, but not limited to sodium chloride and sodium sulfate.

2. Excessive coloration not removable by the Authority's treatment process such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

3. BOD, COD, total suspended solids, or excessive chlorine demanding wastes, which are not typically domestic in nature, in such quantities which in the opinion of the Authority, constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment plant.

4. Any waste at a flow rate or pollutant discharge rate which, is excessive over relatively short time periods, creates a treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency, consisting of a "slug" loading.

5. Any phosphorous or iron in such quantities which, in the opinion of the Authority, constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment plant.

P. Any substance (liquid, solid, or gas) that may cause a plant upset, sludge contamination, pass through or interference, so that the Authority's treatment processes

cannot meet the requirements of other Agencies having jurisdiction over discharges to the receiving waters and/or air emissions.

Q. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharges to the receiving waters, including but not limited to the Delaware River Basin Commission and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

R. Any aromatic solids, or liquids or gases, capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life or interfere with or make entry unsafe into sewers for maintenance, inspections, repair, and sampling.

S. Any concentrated dyes spent tanning solutions, or other wastes which are highly colored, or wastes which are of unusual volume, concentrated with solids that may create obstruction to the flow in sewers or interfere with the proper operation of the treatment process, water quality, and efficiency of the treatment plant.

T. Ultra-hazardous toxics.

U. Anti-freeze (ethylene glycol) or motor oil.

V. Addition of any water or treated wastewater for the purpose of diluting wastes which would otherwise exceed the Authority's applicable maximum concentration limits, except where expressly authorized to do so by an applicable Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, No user shall increase the use of process water, or in any other way attempt to dilute a discharge.

W. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Authority in a Wastewater Discharge Permit.

X. Any water or waste containing petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, products of mineral oil origin, fats, wax, grease, or other oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 mg/l.

Y. Any other material prohibited by the Authority, at its reasonably exercised discretion, shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer, irrespective of its volume, load or concentration.

Z. Any Industrial Waste

AA. Any Non-Residential Sources of Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) or Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid.

BB. Any residual or reject wastewater from a treatment system designed to remove PFAS or PFOS.