

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Industrial Waste and Backflow Compliance (IWBC) Division is to protect the City's freshwater resources and wastewater treatment plants by enforcing local, state and federal regulations governing wastewater discharges to the City's wastewater and storm water collection systems.

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What's Inside?

In this issue, the Compliance Assistance section covers odor prevention, proper salt storage on site, as well as methods to avoid violations through late or non-submission of reporting documents (e.g. BMRs). The issue concludes with two puzzles to test your brain!



SEMI-ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT REMINDERS

1. Make a checklist to ensure all paperwork is included to avoid incomplete reports.
2. Complete all reports at least 10 days before due date to allow time for mailing.
3. Make sure you mail your report to the correct Permit Administrator. The mailing address for your Semi-Annual Compliance Report is:

Baxter Water Treatment Plant
9000 State Road
Philadelphia, PA 19136

DEADLINE REMINDER

Semi-Annual Compliance Reports are due **NO LATER THAN January 31, 2019**. Submitting your Semi-Annual Compliance Report more than 30 days late is considered a Significant Non-Compliance.



Compliance Assistant: ODORS AND ODOR PREVENTION

The collection, treatment, and disposal of municipal and industrial wastewater often emit odors. Odorous compounds include organic and inorganic molecules. The two major inorganic odors are hydrogen sulfide and ammonia. A variety of organic odors are produced as a result of biological activity decomposing organic matter. Several odorous gases are toxic.

Odors do not just present a nuisance for the wastewater plant and potentially the community, but they can have significant impacts on plant personnel and treatment system equipment as well. Dangerous work conditions can be created when odiferous gases overwhelm the sense of smell and, upon continuous exposure, the odor is no longer detected. Some gases can cause a corrosive atmosphere which will corrode sewers, wetwells and other treatment plant equipment.

Solving odor problems can minimize corrosion. Odor generation is a common at wastewater treatment plants and in collection systems.

Odor Descriptors:

Below is a common listing of offensive odor classifications pertaining to wastewater.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| - Fecal / Sewery | - Fragrant / Fruity | - Sulfide / Cabbage / Garlic |
| - Solventy / Hydrocarbon | - Grassy / Woody | - Ammonia / Fishy |
| - Medicinal / Alcohol | - Earthy / Musty / Moldy | - Rancid / Putrid |

Once the odor has been classified, the detective work can begin. Specific odors are associated with specific chemicals. Knowing the possible chemical will help in determining the source and solution to the odor problem.

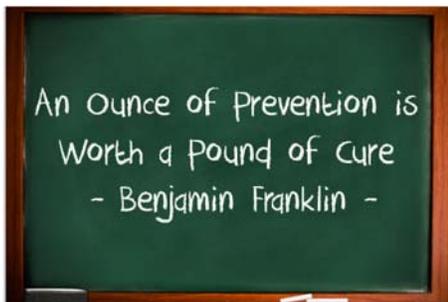


Good Housekeeping—How YOU Can Help:

Adhering to a well-designed maintenance schedule is key in minimizing the likelihood of an odor issue developing.

Maintenance ideas to reduce the probability of odors include:

- Minimize detention times in pipes and wetwells to prevent stagnation
- Clean equipment and structures regularly
- Remove scum and floatables continuously
- Maintain sufficient flow velocities in plumbing to minimize solids deposits
- Maintain adequate dissolved oxygen in wastewater and return streams
- Don't use your water hose as a broom: Sweep up instead of washing down when able.



Compliance Assistant: Salt storage

Guidance on Salt Storage

Practices which will help prevent the contamination of ground water and surface water

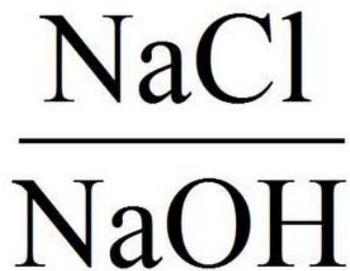
A variety of industries stockpile salt to be spread on their parking lots and walkways during the winter months to melt snow and ice. This storage is useful with ensuring the safety of workers and customers as well as the unimpeded mobility of goods and services. The downside is that, if not properly stored, the salt can contaminate water resources. When stored, there is a greater potential of an environmental threat due to concentration at a single point, compared to when it is spread and diluted with ice and snow runoff.

“Salt” as used in this guidance document, includes solids such as the popular sodium chloride, as well as potassium chloride, calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride.

Currently, IWBC has no rules specifically governing the storage of salt. However, there are regulations prohibiting unauthorized discharges of wastewater, pollutants, chemicals or any other substance or contaminant into street inlets or through sewer manholes without the prior written approval of the City. IWBC considers brine created from precipitation passing through salt piles to be an industrial wastewater that is subject to permitting requirements.

Salt pile owners/operators should employ operation standards feasible to minimize the possibility of salty runoff.

- Appropriate siting of the outdoor salt pile (i.e. avoid areas which are flood prone or in proximity to sewer inlets).
- All salt should be stored on an impervious pad large enough to contain the salt and provide maneuvering room for loading/unloading equipment.
- Salt should always be covered when it is stored (i.e. well-secured durable and weatherproof tarp).



The base is under a salt!

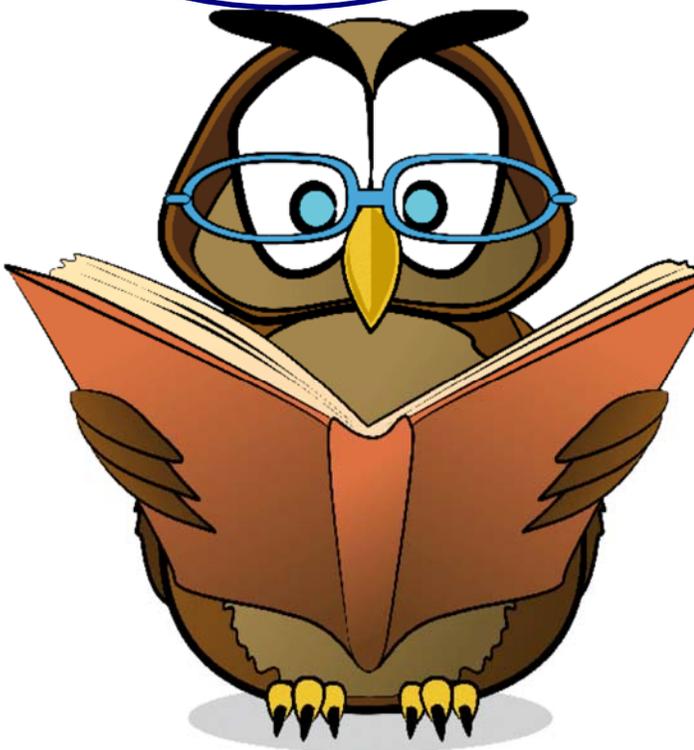
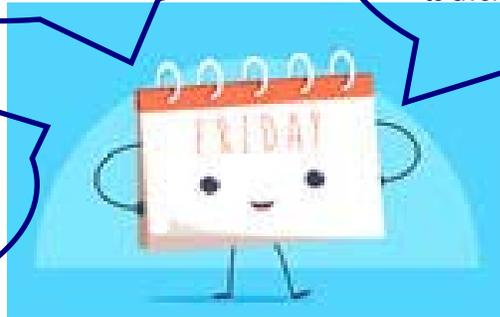


Compliance Assistant: What to do about reporting violations!

Compliance documents include all documents requested by IWU, as well as standard permit docs such as BMRs, SACRs, etc. Most of these have a 30-day deadline, such as the BMRs.

One of the most common violations is failure to submit all required reporting documents on time. It is also one of the easiest to avoid.

A simple approach to eliminating such violations is marking a calendar with the deadline, whether a physical or electronic version.

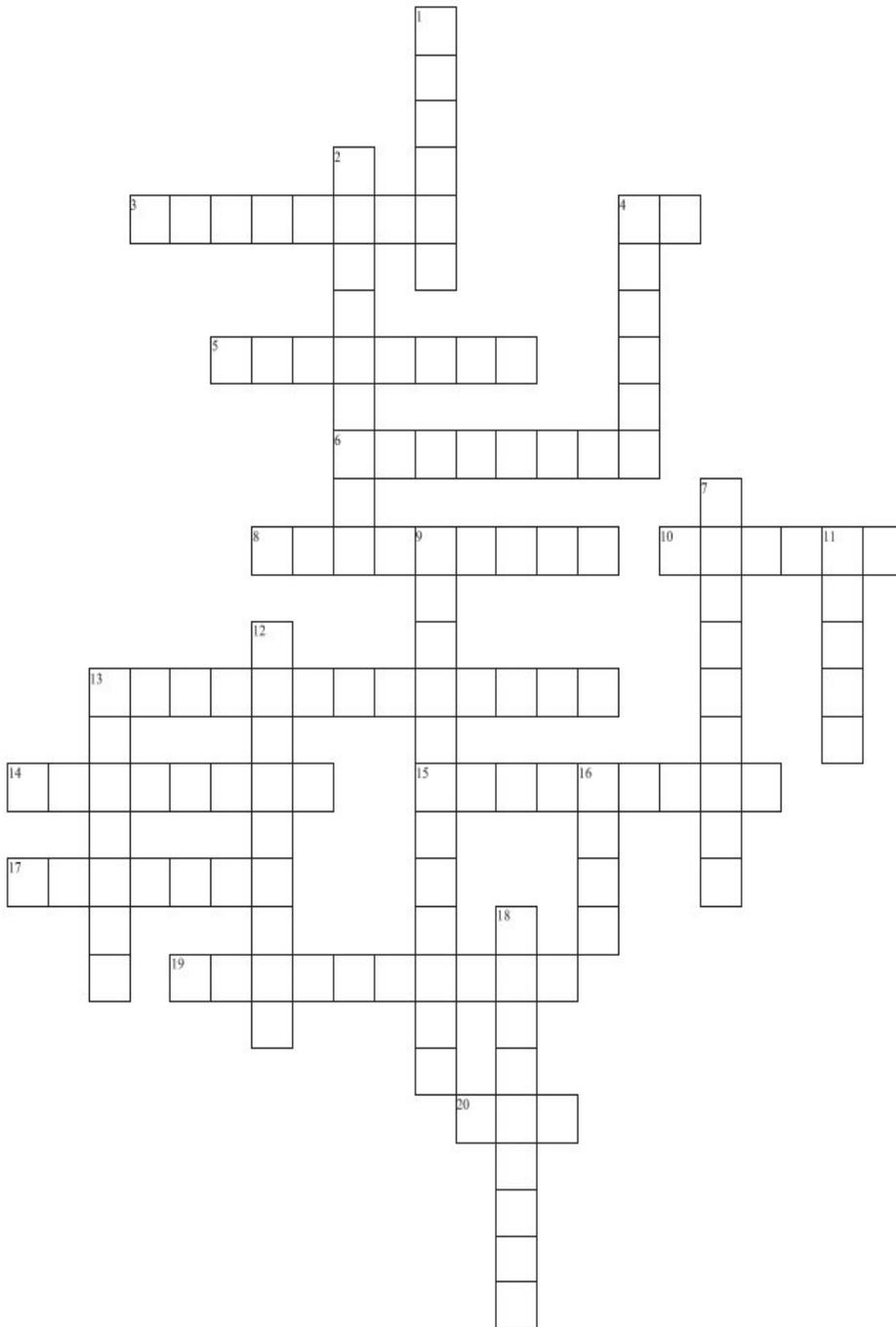


Reading the permit properly also helps avoid reporting violations of this kind, as well as sampling frequencies and effluents to sample for (and their limits).

If you have any questions about your permit, such as the required reports and their deadlines, effluent limits, sample requirements and frequencies, don't hesitate to call us.

Remember that fines can range from \$300 to \$25,000 **per violation per day**, which means that the faster any questions or concerns you have are resolved, the better. Fines can quickly build up, so it is important to stay on top of the required documents and reports for your permits.

Pretreatment Crossword



Across

- 3. A method used to clean distribution lines
- 4. A scale of acidity
- 5. A mineral often added to drinking water
- 6. Wastewater entering a treatment plant
- 8. A drying agent used for removing moisture
- 10. Neutralizes acids/bases without a change in pH
- 13. A compound used by plants for photosynthesis
- 14. A substance which easily evaporates
- 15. Material such as sand, silt, iron and other minerals
- 17. Representative portion of a sample
- 19. A treatment process type using micro-organisms
- 20. A 5-day test

Down

- 1. Settable solids
- 2. Dewatered solids produced during the treatment process
- 4. An official document required by authorities for facilities to carry out certain activities
- 7. Affects water clarity
- 9. The process of adding chlorine as a disinfectant
- 11. Fecal coliform bacteria originating from animal waste
- 12. The impairment of water quality
- 13. Water hardness is affected by this mineral
- 16. A type of sample taken at one time and place
- 18. Disease-causing organisms

Industrial Waste Contact Information

Questions, comments and suggestions for future topics are always welcome and suggested.

For comments on draft permits contact us at:

Industrial Waste
1101 Market Street, 6thFloor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone 215-685-6236
Fax 215-685-6232



For questions about your permit:

Baxter Water Treatment Plant
9001 State Road
Philadelphia, PA 19136
Kim Veres 215-685-8096
Lonnie Goldiner 215-685-8034
Walter Milton 215-685-8095
Fax 215-685-8008

