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FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.
Jay L. Shapiro (No. 014650)
Norman D. James (No. 006901)
3003 N. Central Ave.
Suite 2600
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
Attorneys for Black Mountain Sewer Corporation

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION, AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS RATES AND CHARGES FOR UTILITY SERVICE BASED THEREON.	DOCKET NO: SW-02361A-08-0609 **NOTICE OF FILING PRETREATMENT STANDARDS TARIFF**

Black Mountain Sewer Corporation ("BMSC"), an Arizona corporation, hereby files this Notice of Filing Pretreatment Standards Tariff in the above-captioned matter.

BMSC's proposed Pretreatment Standards Tariff ("Pretreatment Tariff"), attached as **Exhibit A**, was originally submitted with BMSC's Application, filed December 19, 2008. *See* Direct Testimony of Greg Sorensen at 12:15-25 and Exhibit 1. Staff recommended approval of the Pretreatment Tariff. *See* Direct Testimony of Dorothy Hains, filed September 21, 2009, at 4:6 and Figure 7. RUCO took no position.

BMSC neglected to recognize that there was no discussion of the Pretreatment Tariff in the Recommended Opinion and Order, issued August 3, 2010, and consequently the Pretreatment Tariff was not approved in Decision No. 71865, issued September 1, 2010. BMSC apologizes for the oversight, and requests the Pretreatment Tariff be deemed effective pursuant to A.R.S. § 40-250(C).

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 17th day of September, 2010.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.

By _____
Jay L. Shapiro
Norman D. James
3003 North Central Avenue, Suite 2600
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
Attorneys for Black Mountain Sewer Corporation

ORIGINAL and thirteen (13) copies of the foregoing were filed this 17th day of September, 2010, with:

Docket Control
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Copy of the foregoing was hand delivered this 17th day of September, 2010, with:

Dwight D. Nodes
Assistant Chief Administrative Law Judge
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Robin Mitchell, Esq.
Legal Division
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Copy of the foregoing mailed/emailed this 17th day of September, 2010, to:

Michelle L. Wood, Esq.
Residential Utility Consumer Office
1110 W. Washington, Suite 220
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Scott S. Wakefield
Ridenour, Hienton & Lewis
201 N. Central Avenue, Suite 3300
Phoenix, AZ 85004-1052

Thomas K. Chenal
David W. Garbarino
Sherman & Howard LLC
7047 E. Greenway Parkway, Suite 155
Scottsdale, AZ 85254-8110

M.M. Schirtzinger
34773 North Indian Camp Trail
Scottsdale, AZ 85266

Roger Strassburg
Roger Strassburg, PLLC
9117 E. Los Gatos Drive
Scottsdale, AZ 85255

Dennis E. Doelle, D.D.S.
7223 E. Carefree Drive
P.O. Box 2506
Carefree, AZ 85377

By: Maria San Jose

2349797.1/16040.035

EXHIBIT

A

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

PRETREATMENT STANDARDS TARIFF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Black Mountain Sewer Corporation ("BMSC" or "Company") hereby declares that the following Code of Practice has been prepared and adopted to provide for pretreatment standards in the maintenance and operation of wastewater treatment at the Company's Palm Valley Wastewater Treatment Facility ("WWTF"). This Code of Practice shall be filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission and made part of BMSC's Wastewater Service Tariff, Part Four, Section I.B [Waste Limitations].

BMSC hereby expressly reserves the right to make any lawful addition and/or revisions in this Code of Practice when and as they may become advisable to properly manage the WWTF and to promote the peace, health, safety and welfare of the customers that will be served. This Code of Practice is supplementary to, and are not to be construed as, any abridgement of any lawful rights of the Company as outlined in the Arizona Revised Statutes governing Public Utilities (Title 40) and the Arizona Administrative Corporation Commission Rules on Sewer (Title 14, Article 6), including the right to disconnect or to refuse permission to connect a customer to the Company's wastewater system for violation of this Code of Practice or any other applicable law of the State of Arizona.

This Code of Practice incorporates pretreatment standards per 40 CFR 403, A.A.C. Title 12, Article 4, and A.A.C. Title 18, Articles 9 and 11. This Code of Practice is enforceable per the authority granted to wastewater utilities established under Title 14, Chapter 2, Article 6 of the Arizona Administrative Code.

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

CODE OF PRACTICE

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS

A. PROHIBITED WASTE

Prohibited waste means:

1. Air Contaminant Waste

Any waste other than sanitary waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant outside any sewer or sewage facility or is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant within any sewer or sewage facility which would prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

2. Flammable or Explosive Waste

Any waste, which by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of causing or contributing to an explosion or supporting combustion in any sewer or sewage facility including, but not limited to gasoline, naphtha, propane, diesel, fuel oil, kerosene or alcohol.

3. Obstructive Waste

Any waste which by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of obstructing the flow of, or interfering with, the operation or performance of any sewer or sewage facility including, but not limited to: earth, sand, sweepings, gardening or agricultural waste, ash, chemicals, paint, metal, glass, sharps, rags, cloth, tar, asphalt, cement-based products, plastic, wood, waste portions of animals, fish or fowl and solidified fat.

4. Corrosive Waste

Any waste with corrosive properties which, by itself or in combination with any other substance, may cause damage to any sewer or sewage facility or which may prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

5. High Temperature Waste

Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, will create heat in amounts which will interfere with the operation and maintenance of a sewer or sewage facility or with the treatment of waste in a sewage facility;

Any waste which will raise the temperature of waste entering any sewage facility to 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) or more; or any non-domestic waste with a temperature of 65 degrees Celsius (150 degrees Fahrenheit) or more.

6. Biomedical Waste

Any of the following categories of biomedical waste: human anatomical waste, animal waste, untreated microbiological waste, waste sharps, medical products, and untreated human blood and body fluids known to contain viruses and agents.

7. Miscellaneous Wastes

Any waste, other than sanitary waste, which by itself or in combination with another substance:

a. constitutes or may constitute a significant health or safety hazard to any person;
b. may interfere with any sewer or sewage treatment process;

c. may cause a discharge from a sewage facility to contravene any requirements by or under any ADEQ or NPDES discharge permit or any other act, approved Liquid Waste Management Plan, or any other law or regulation governing the quality of the discharge, or may cause the discharge to result in a hazard to people, animals, property or vegetation;

d. may cause biosolid to fail criteria for beneficial land application.

B. RESTRICTED WASTE

Restricted waste means:

1. Specified Waste

Any waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains any contaminant at a concentration in excess of the limits set out below. All concentrations are expressed as total concentrations which includes all forms of the contaminant, whether dissolved or un-dissolved. The concentration limits apply to both grab and composite samples. Contaminant definitions and methods of analysis are outlined in standard methods.

CONVENTIONAL CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	350
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	1000
Oil and Grease'	100
Suspended Solids	350

Total oil and grease includes oil and grease (hydrocarbons) (see table (b))

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Benzene	0.1
Ethyl Benzene	0.2
Toluene	0.2
Xylenes	0.2
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)[2]	0.05
Phenols	N/A
Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons)	15

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Arsenic (As)	0.20
Cadmium (Cd)	0.047
Chloride (CI)	1500
Chromium (Cr)	3.0

2 Note: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) include:

a. naphthalene benzo(a)anthracene
b. acenaphthylene chrysene
c. acenapthene benzo(k)fluoranthene
d. fluorene benzo(k)fluoranthene
e. phenanthrene benzo(a)pyrene
f. anthracene dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
g. fluoranthene indeno(I,2,3-cd)pyrene
h. pyrene benzo(g,h,i)perylene

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Cobalt (Co)	5
Copper (Cu)	1.5
Cyanide (CN)	1
Iron (Fe)	50
Lead (Pb)	0.41
Manganese (Mn)	5
Mercury (Hg)	0.023 mg/L
Molybdenum (Mo)	5
Nickel (Ni)	3
Selenium (Se)	0.10
Silver (Ag)	1.2
Sulfide (S)	10
Zinc (Zn)	3.5

2. Food Waste

Any non-domestic waste from cooking and handling of food that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains particles larger than 0.5 centimeters in any dimension.

3. Radioactive Waste

Any waste containing radioactive materials that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, exceeds radioactivity limitations as established by NRC for sewer discharges (Unity equation and other related standards).

4. pH Waste

Any non-domestic waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, has a pH lower than 6.0 or higher than 9.0 , or a pH less than 5.0 for discharges from Industrial customers into the Company's wastewater system, as determined by either a grab or a composite sample.

5. Dyes and Coloring Material

Dyes or coloring materials which may pass through a sewage facility and discolor the effluent from a sewage facility except where the dye is used by the Sewer Company, or one or more of its agents, as a tracer.

Approved:_____

6. Miscellaneous Restricted Wastes

Any of the following wastes:

a. seawater
b. PCBs
c. chlorinated phenols[1]
d. pesticides
e. herbicides
f. tetrachloroethylene

[1] include:

- chlorophenol (ortho, meta, para)
- dichlorophenol (2,3, 2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4-, 3,5-)
- trichlorophenol (2,3,4-, 2,3,5-, 2,3,6-, 2,4,5-, 2,4,6-, 3,4,5-)
- tetrachlorophenol (2,3,4,5-, 2,3,4,6-, 2,3,5,6-)
- pentachlorophenol

Approved:_____

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

CODE OF PRACTICE-BMSC-CP-01-004

SECTION 2 - DENTAL OPERATIONS

I. APPLICATION

This code of practice for dental operations defines mandatory requirements for managing non-domestic waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.

This code of practice applies to dental operations.

II. DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of a dental operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

a. prohibited waste, special waste, or storm water ; or
b. restricted waste with the exception of mercury measured at the point of discharge from a certified amalgam separator.

An operator of a dental operation that produces liquid waste from photographic imaging containing silver shall comply with the requirements of BMSC-CP-01-004.

An operator of a dental operation that produces wastewater containing dental amalgam must either:

a. collect and transport the wastewater from the dental operation for off-site waste management; or
b. treat the wastewater at the dental operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using a certified amalgam separator.

An operator of a dental operation must install and maintain the amalgam separator according to the manufacturer's or supplier's recommendations in order that the amalgam separator functions correctly. Such separator must be certified for use by the manufacturer under the provisions of ISO 11 143.

An operator of a dental operation who installs an amalgam separator must ensure that:

a. all dental operation wastewater that contains dental amalgam is treated using the amalgam separator;
b. a monitoring point is installed at the outlet of the amalgam separator or downstream of the amalgam separator at a location upstream of any discharge of other waste;
c. the monitoring point must be installed in such a manner that the total flow from the amalgam separator may be intercepted and sampled; and
d. the monitoring point shall be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection.

If the amalgam separator is located downstream of a wet vacuum system, an operator of a dental operation must ensure that:

a. the wet vacuum system is fitted with an internal flow control fitting; or
b. a flow control fitting is installed on the water supply line to the wet vacuum system.

The flow control fitting must be sized to limit the flow to a rate that is no more than the maximum inlet flow rate of the amalgam separator as stated by the manufacturer of the amalgam separator.

An operator of a dental operation must locate an amalgam separator in such a manner that an accidental spill, leak or collecting container failure will not result in waste containing amalgam entering any sewer. If a location is not available, an operator of a dental operation must do one of the following:

(a) install spill containment to contain spills or leaks from the amalgam separator; or
(b) cap all floor drains into which liquid spilled from the amalgam separator would normally flow.

An operator of a dental operation must replace the amalgam separator's collecting container when any one of the following occurs:

(a) the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date, as shown on the amalgam separator, has been reached; or
(b) the warning level specified in the ISO Standard has been reached; or
(c) analytical data obtained using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the manager, having a method detection limit of 0.1 mg/L or lower, indicates that the total concentration of mercury in the discharge from the amalgam separator is greater than, or equal to, 2 mg/L.

An operator of a dental operation shall not dispose of dental amalgam collected in an amalgam separator, a collecting container, or any other device, to a sewer.

III. RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must keep, at the site of installation of the amalgam separator, an operation and maintenance manual containing instructions for installation, use, maintenance and service of the amalgam separator installed.

An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must post, at the site of installation of the amalgam separator, a copy of the ISO Standard test report pertaining to the amalgam separator installed.

An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must keep a record book at the dental operation site that includes the following information pertaining to the amalgam separator installed:

a. date of installation of the amalgam separator and name of the installation service provider;
b. serial number and expiry date of the amalgam separator and/or its components;
c. maximum recommended flow rate through the amalgam separator, where applicable;
d. dates of inspection, maintenance, cleaning and replacement of any amalgam separation equipment or components;
e. dates and descriptions of all operational problems, spills, leaks or collecting container failures associated with the amalgam separator and remedial actions taken;
f. name, address and telephone number of any person or company who performs any maintenance or disposal services related to the operation of the amalgam separator; and
g. dates of pick-up of the collecting container for off-site disposal, volume of waste disposed and the location of disposal.

The records must be retained for a period of two years and must be available on request by an sewer company employee.

Approved:_____

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

CODE OF PRACTICE

SECTION 3 - DRY CLEANING OPERATIONS

I. APPLICATION

This code of practice for Dry Cleaning operations defines the requirements for managing waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility from dry cleaning businesses, or other facilities employing solvent or chemical cleaning routines.

Definitions are included in BMSC-CP-01-DEF.

II. DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer contains:

(a) Tetrachloroethylene and Perchlomethyene is prohibited.;
(b) Petroleum solvent in a concentration that is in excess of 15 milligrams per liter as analyzed in a grab sample; and
(c) Prohibited waste, restricted waste, special waste, storm water, or uncontaminated water.

An operator of a dry cleaning operation that generates wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene or petroleum solvent shall either:

(a) Collect and transport the wastewater from the dry cleaning operation for off site waste management; or
(b) Install and maintain a solvent/water separator and holding tank in accordance with this code of practice.

All dry cleaning operations in business that generate wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene or petroleum solvent, but do not have a solvent/water separator and holding tank shall install and maintain a solvent/water separator and holding tank when any of the following occur:

(a) The dry cleaning operation is renovated, to modify the plumbing or dry cleaning equipment;
(b) New equipment, designed specifically for dry cleaning, is added to the dry cleaning operation; or
(c) The discharge from the dry cleaning operation exceeds the discharge limits specified above or any of the restricted waste criteria specified in BMSC-CP-0I-DEF.

Solvent Water Separators and Holding Tanks

Solvent/water separator and holding tank installations must conform to the requirements of this code of practice.

An operator of a dry cleaning operation shall not directly discharge wastewater from the solvent/water separator to a sewage facility

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must:

(a) Collect the wastewater discharged from a solvent/water separator into a transparent, solvent-compatible, holding tank with a containment capacity 25% larger than the total volume of the solvent/water separator; and
(b) Allow the wastewater to stand undisturbed for a period of not less than 12 hours following each operating date.

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must check the contents of the holding tank after the specified period of time has elapsed to determine whether the wastewater contains any visible residual solvent. If there is no visible residual solvent in the holding tank, the contents may be discharged to the sewer.

If the holding tank contains any visible tetrachloroethylene or petroleum solvent after the specified period of time, then the tetrachloroethylene or petroleum solvent must be separated and returned to the solvent recovery system. After the removal of all visible solvent, the wastewater may be discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Visual Inspections

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must:

(a) Visually inspect the solvent/water separator on a daily basis and
(b) Clean the solvent/water separator at least once every seven (7) days to manufacturer's standards.

Spills and Leaks

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must install spill containment facilities in all chemical storage areas and around all dry cleaning machines.

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must block off all sewer drains within the containment area for chemical storage and dry cleaning equipment to prevent any accidental discharge of solvent to a sewer.

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must inspect all dry cleaning equipment for liquid leaks at least once per day.

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must keep all equipment clean to ensure that leaks are visible. The following areas and items are to be checked for leaks:

(i) hose connections, unions, couplings and valves
(ii) machine door gasket and seating
(iii) filter head gasket and seating
(iv) pumps
(v) base tanks and storage
(vi) solvent/water separators
(vii) filter sludge recovery
(viii) distillation unit
(ix) diverter valves
(x) saturated lint in lint baskets
(xi) holding tanks
(xii) cartridge filters

An operator of a dry cleaning operation who detects any liquid leak from dry cleaning equipment or chemical storage must repair the leak within 72 hours and must immediately prevent any discharge of contaminants to a sewer.

III. RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

Every dry cleaning operation must keep a record book on site for inspection with records from the previous two years.

The following information shall be recorded in the record book:

(i) record of all inspections done by the operator, employees or other hired personnel;
(ii) record of any liquid leaks detected and remedial action taken;
(iii) record of solvent/water separator cleaning;
(iv) record of holding tank cleaning and solvent transfer; and
(v) record of all other equipment maintenance and repair.

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

CODE OF PRACTICE

SECTION 4 - FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS

I. APPLICATION

This code of practice for Food Service operations defines the requirements for managing waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility from restaurants, or other facilities employing food service as a primary or secondary business operation.

This code of practice applies to:

(a) operators of a food services operation that adds kitchen equipment that discharges oil and grease;
(b) operators of a food services operation that discharges non-domestic waste to sewer that exceeds any of the restricted waste criteria specified in BMSC-CP-O1-DEF; or
(c) any food service operation, as determined by BMSC's wastewater operations group.

Definitions are included in BMSC-CP-01-DEF.

II. DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of a Food Service Operation must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

1. oil and grease in a concentration that is in excess of 100 milligrams per liter as analyzed in a grab sample;
2. suspended solids in a concentration that is in excess of 350 milligrams per liter as analyzed in a grab sample;
3. 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) in a concentration that is in excess of 350 milligrams per liter in a grab sample;
4. prohibited waste, restricted waste, special waste, storm water, or uncontaminated water.

III. GREASE INTERCEPTORS

Grease interceptors are required to be installed and maintained by the Owner of food service operations within the collection system of BMSC facilities. Grease interceptor installations shall conform to the requirements of this code of practice.

Design

The rated flow capacity of each grease interceptor installed in food services establishments shall not be less than the maximum discharge flow from all plumbing fixtures connected to the grease interceptor that will discharge simultaneously.

The rated flow capacity of each grease interceptor must be established using the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) 2001 test as approved by the BMSC operations group.

Each grease interceptor must have either:

1. an internal flow control fitting, or
2. a flow control fitting installed on the inlet line.[2]

All grease interceptors must be labeled with information containing the rated flow capacity of the unit. The label shall be permanently affixed and visible following installation. Where a permanently affixed and visible label is not possible or practical, manufacturer and installation drawings of the grease interceptor shall be maintained at the site and shall be available for inspection by an officer, on request.

Flow Rates

The operator of a food services operation must calculate the maximum discharge flow rate to a grease interceptor by adding together the flow rates from each fixture that will discharge simultaneously using the following method to estimate the flow rate from each fixture:

(a) for sinks, calculate the total volume of each sink and assign a drain time of one minute.
(b) for exhaust hoods with an automatic cleaning cycle, measure the discharge flow rate or use the manufacturers estimate of peak discharge flow rate during the automatic wash cycle.
(c) for floor drains, estimate the flow rate using the following table:

Floor Drain Diameter		Drain Rate		
Millimetres	Inches	L/s	Imperial gpm	US gpm
51	2	1.4	18.3	22
76	3	2.36	31.2	37.5
102	4	2.84	37.5	45

(d) for drains on other equipment, use the table in Section (c) or if the drain size is less than 2 inches in diameter either:

1. measure the discharge flow rate, or
2. refer to manufacturers estimated peak discharge flow rate, or
3. use a minimum of 1.4L/s.

(e) for automatic dishwashers, measure the discharge flow rate or use the maximum discharge flow rate specified by the dishwasher manufacturer.

Where the rated flow capacity of a grease interceptor is exceeded by the maximum discharge flow rate from all plumbing fixtures that will be discharged simultaneously to the grease interceptor, the operator of a food services operation must:

1. Install a grease interceptor that has a rated flow capacity equal to or greater than the maximum discharge flow rate from all plumbing fixtures connected to the grease interceptor that will discharge simultaneously; or
2. Install additional grease interceptors so that the maximum discharge flow rate from fixtures connected to each grease interceptor that will discharge simultaneously does not exceed the rated flow capacity of the grease interceptor; or

[2] The flow control fitting must be sized to limit the flow to a rate that is no more than the rated flow capacity of the grease interceptor.

Approved:_____

3. Have a plan approved by the manager showing how the discharge of waste will be managed.

Installation

A grease interceptor must be located so that it is readily and easily accessible for inspection and maintenance. A sampling point shall be installed as follows:

1. a sampling tee shall be located either at the outlet of the grease interceptor or downstream of the grease interceptor at a location upstream of any discharge of other waste;
2. the sampling tee shall be not less than 10.2 cm (4 inches) in diameter, and shall be installed so that it opens in a direction at right angles to and vertically above the flow of the sewer pipe; and
3. the sampling tee shall be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection.

Maintenance

An operator of a food services operation shall maintain all grease interceptors installed in connection with the food services operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations so that the grease interceptors function properly.

An operator of a food services operation must not permit oil and grease to accumulate in a grease interceptor in excess of the lesser of six inches or 25% of the wetted height of the grease interceptor.

An operator of a food services operation shall not dispose of oil and grease from a grease interceptor to a sewer. All cleaning or grease removal shall be accomplished by employing vactor trucks or other means to preclude any grease from entering the collection system.

An operator of a food services operation must not use or permit the use of chemical agents, enzymes, bacteria, solvents, hot water or other agents to facilitate the passage of oil and grease through a grease interceptor without the express written consent of BMSC.

Connections to Grease Interceptors

An operator of a food services operation shall have the following fixtures connected to the grease intercept system:

(a) sinks used for washing pots, pans, dishes, cutlery and kitchen utensils;
(b) drains serving self-cleaning exhaust hoods installed over commercial cooking equipment;
(c) drains serving commercial cooking equipment that discharges oil and grease;
(d) drains serving a garbage compactor used to compact waste that may contain, or be contaminated with, food waste; or
(e) other fixtures that discharge wastewater containing oil and grease.

The following fixtures shall not be connected to a grease interceptor:

(a) garburators, potato peelers and similar equipment discharging solids;
(b) toilets, urinals and hand sinks;
(c) automatic dishwashers[3]

Outdoor Garbage Compactors

An owner of an outdoor garbage compactor installation connected to a sewer must install works as necessary to prevent rainwater from entering the drain connected to the sewer.

[3] An automatic dishwasher may be connected to a grease interceptor provided that there are no other fixtures connected to the grease interceptor and the grease interceptor is sized to accept the maximum discharge flow rate specified by the dishwasher manufacturer.

IV. RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

An operator of a food services operation must keep a record at the food services operation of all grease interceptor inspection and maintenance activities including:

(a) the date of inspection or maintenance;
(b) the maintenance conducted;
(c) the type and quantity of material removed from the grease interceptor; and
(d) the location of disposal of the material removed from the grease interceptor.

The records shall be retained for a period of two years, and shall be available on request by an officer.

Approved:_____

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

CODE OF PRACTICE

SECTION 5 - PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGING OPERATIONS

I. APPLICATION

This code of practice for photographic imaging operations defines mandatory requirements for managing non-domestic waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.

This code of practice applies to photographic imaging operations. Definitions are included in BMSC-CP-01-DEP.

II. DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

(a) silver in a concentration that is in excess of 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L) as analyzed in a grab sample; or,

(b) prohibited waste, restricted waste, special waste, storm water, or uncontaminated water as defined in BMSC-CP-01-DEF, other than the following restricted wastes: BOD, COD, chloride, iron and sulfate.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation that produces liquid waste containing silver must either:

(a) collect and transport the waste from the photographic imaging operation for off-site waste management; or

(b) treat the waste at the photographic imaging operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using one of the following silver recovery technologies:

(i) two chemical recovery cartridges connected in a series;

(ii) an electrolytic recovery unit followed by two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series; or

(iii) any other silver recovery technology, or combination of technologies, capable of reducing the concentration of silver in the waste to 5 mg/L or less where valid analytical test data has been submitted to, and accepted by, the BMSC wastewater group.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must install and maintain silver recovery technology according to the manufacturer's or supplier's recommendations.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must collect all liquid waste containing silver in a holding tank and must deliver this waste to the chemical recovery cartridges using a metering pump.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must calibrate the metering pump at least once per year.

Spill/Leak Prevention

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must locate the silver recovery system in such a manner that an accidental spill, leak or container failure will not result in liquid waste containing silver in concentrations greater than 5 mg/L entering any sewer.

If a location referred to above is not available, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must do one of the following:

(a) install spill containment to contain spills or leaks from the silver recovery system; or

(b) cap all floor drains into which liquid spilled from the silver recovery system would normally flow.

Testing

When using two separate chemical recovery cartridges, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must test the discharge from the first cartridge for silver content at least once per month using either silver test paper or a portable silver test kit.

When the discharge from the first chemical recovery cartridge referred to above cannot be sampled, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must:

(a) install a cumulative flow meter on the silver recovery system; and
(b) test the discharge from the second chemical recovery cartridge once per week using silver test paper or a silver test kit.

Cartridge Replacement

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must replace the chemical recovery cartridges when any one of the following occurs:[4]

(a) the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date, as shown on each cartridge, has been reached;
(b) eighty percent (80%) of the manufacturer's or supplier's maximum recommended capacity, or total cumulative flow, for each cartridge has been reached;
(c) test data, using silver test paper or a silver test kit, indicates that the discharge from the first cartridge is greater than 1000 mg/L; or
(d) analytical data using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the manager, having a method detection limit of 0.5 mg/L silver or lower, indicates that the concentration of silver in the discharge from the silver recovery system is greater than, or equal to, 5 mg/L.

III. RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses a silver recovery system must keep, at the photographic imaging operation site, an operation and maintenance manual pertaining to all equipment used in the silver recovery system.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series must keep a record book at the photographic imaging operation site which includes the following information recorded for the previous two years:

(a) serial number of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
(b) installation date of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
(c) expiry date of each chemical recovery cartridge used (where provided by manufacturers or suppliers);
(d) maximum recommended capacity, or total cumulative flow, of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
(e) dates of all metering pump calibrations;

[4] If treatment of liquid waste with two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series is the only silver recovery technology being used, then the owner of the photographic imaging operation must replace both chemical recovery cartridges when one of the events referred to occurs.

If treatment of liquid waste with two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series is used following treatment by an electrolytic recovery unit, the second cartridge may replace the used first cartridge and a new second cartridge may be installed when one of the events referred to occurs.

Both chemical recovery cartridges used following an electrolytic recovery unit must be replaced by the operator of the photographic imaging operation when one of the events referred to above occurs if this is recommended by the manufacturer or supplier of the cartridges.

(f) monthly silver test results on the discharge from the first chemical recovery cartridge; or where the discharge from the first cartridge cannot be sampled, weekly silver test results on the discharge from the second chemical recovery cartridge and weekly cumulative flows through the silver recovery system; and

(g) dates and descriptions of all operational problems associated with the chemical recovery cartridges and remedial actions taken.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses an electrolytic recovery unit in addition to two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series must keep a record book at the photographic imaging operation site which includes the following information recorded for the previous two years:

(a) all information specified above;
(b) date of each removal of silver from the electrolytic recovery unit;
(c) date of each maintenance check on the electrolytic recovery unit;
(d) dates and descriptions of all operational problems associated with the electrolytic recovery unit anti remedial actions taken.

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

CODE OF PRACTICE

SECTION 6 - RV PARK OPERATIONS

I. APPLICATION

This code of practice for RV park operations defines the requirements for managing waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility from RVs, mobile homes, trailers, watercraft and other sources which employ storage, chemical disinfection/stabilization and discharge as a waste disposal mechanism.

This code of practice applies to all RV park operations. Definitions are included in BMSC-CP-01-DEF.

II. DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of an RV park operation must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

1. oil and grease in a concentration that is in excess of 100 milligrams per liter as analyzed in a grab sample;
2. suspended solids in a concentration that is in excess of 350 milligrams per liter as analyzed in a grab sample;
3. 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) in a concentration that is in excess of 350 milligrams per liter in a grab sample;
4. prohibited waste, restricted waste, special waste, storm water, or uncontaminated water.

if the RV park operation accepts RV customers with the intention of providing sewerage hook-ups, that practice is only acceptable if one of the following conditions is met:

1. If the RV park operation has a dedicated pre-treatment facility, that facility must be used for the disposal of the first discharge of wastewater from any entering RVs. The facility must be maintained as per manufacturer's or engineer's operating instructions. Discharge from that facility which is directed to a sewer connected to a sewerage facility shall be metered such that large slugs of waste are not introduced to the sewer instantaneously. Discharges from such facilities to sewers are limited to 10% of the ADWF (in USGPM) experienced in the sewer.
2. In the absence of a dedicated pre-treatment facility, the RV park operation shall require incoming RVs to certify that, prior to connection to a sewer, that the holding tanks of the RV have been discharged at an approved facility.

III. RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

An operator of an RV park operation must keep a record at the RV park operation of:

1. all disposals of RV waste into a dedicated pre-treatment facility;
2. Pre-treatment facility inspection and maintenance activities including:
   a. the date of inspection or maintenance;
   b. the maintenance conducted; and
   c. the type and quantity of material removed from the facility;
3. Certifications of waste disposal prior to hook up of RVs to sewer services.

The records shall be retained for a period of two years, and shall be available on request by an sewer company employee.

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

CODE OF PRACTICE

SECTION 7 – PRETREATMENT/INDUSTRIAL WASTE CONTROL

I APPLICATION

This Section is adopted by the Company in accordance with the authority conferred in the Clean Water Act, and any regulations implementing the Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to, 40 CFR 403.8, applicable Arizona Revised Statutes, including but not limited to 49 A.R.S. 2, applicable Arizona Administrative Code, including but not limited to 18 A.A.C. 9 and 18. A.A.C. 11, and with all the powers thereof which are specifically granted to the Company, or are necessary or incidental to or implied from power specifically granted therein for carrying out the objectives and purposes of the Company and this Section.

II. COMPLIANCE

The Pretreatment/Industrial Waste Control Program is designed to enable the Company to comply with all conditions of any applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) Permit, Federal Pretreatment Regulations, Arizona Pretreatment Regulations, and any applicable sludge disposal regulations, and to meet the following objectives:

(a) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Company's Facilities which will interfere with the operation of the wastewater systems or contaminate the sludge.

(b) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater system which will pass through the wastewater system, inadequately treated, into the receiving waters or the atmosphere.

(c) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater system which might constitute a hazard to humans or to animals.

(d) To assure the Company's ability to recycle and reclaim wastewater and sludge.

(e) To protect human health and welfare, the environment, property and the Company's wastewater system.

II. DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

A. General Discharge Limitations

No customer shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the Company's wastewater system. These general prohibitions apply to all customers of the Company whether or not the customer is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, State, Company, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

B. Specific Discharge Limitations

No User shall discharge into the Company wastewater system or into any connected sewer system at any time or over any period of time, wastewater containing any of the following materials and substances in excess of the

limitations provided herein. These limitations may also be imposed directly on process wastewaters prior to dilution by domestic and other wastewaters discharged by a customer:

	Contaminant	Limit in mg/L
1.	Arsenic	0.45
2.	Cadmium	0.047
3.	Chromium	3.6
4.	Copper	1.5
5.	Lead	0.41
6.	Mercury	0.002
7.	Molybdenum	0.71
8.	Nickel	3.0
9.	Selenium	0.10
10.	Silver	1.2
11.	Zinc	3.5

Once promulgated, National Categorical Pretreatment Standards for a particular industrial subcategory, if more stringent, shall supersede all conflicting discharge limitations contained in this Section 7, as they apply to that industrial subcategory.

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

C. Prohibited Discharges

None of the following described sewage, water, substances, materials, or wastes shall be discharged into the Company's wastewater system or into the sewer system by any customer, and each governing body of any applicable Service Provider shall prohibit and shall prevent such discharges by any BMSC customer, either directly or indirectly, into its sewer system:

(a) 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 Company's wastewater system, the sewer system of a Service Provider or any of its connectors, or to the operation of the Company. At no time shall any reading on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the Company's wastewater system or the sewer system of a Service Provider or any of its customers (or at any point in the wastewater systems), or at any monitoring location designated by the Company in a wastewater contribution permit, be more than ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, tetrachloroethylene, perchloroethylene, bromates, carbides, hydrides, and sulfides.

(b) Any solid or viscous material which could cause an obstruction to flow in the

sewers or in any way could interfere with the treatment process, including as examples of such materials but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, significant proportions of ashes, wax, paraffin, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, lint, feathers, tars, plastics, wood and sawdust, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, lime slurries, beer and distillery slops, grain processing wastes, grinding compounds, acetylene generation sludge, chemical residues, acid residues, food processing bulk solids, snow, ice, and all other solid objects, material, refuse, and debris not normally contained in sanitary sewage.

(c) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 for discharges from Industrial Customers into the Company's wastewater system or the sewer system of a Service Provider or that of any of its Customers, or less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 for other discharges into the Company's wastewater system, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to any part of the Company's wastewater system or the sewer system of a Service Provider or any of its Customers, or to personnel.

(d) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity at the Company's treatment plant, but in no case wastewater containing heat in such amounts that the temperature at the introduction into the Company's wastewater treatment exceeds 40°C (104°F).

(e) Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, COD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which cause Upset. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate or contain concentrations or qualities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation.

(f) Any water or wastes containing a toxic substance (such as Chlorine, etc.) in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other substances, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, to constitute a hazard to humans or to animals, or to create any hazard or toxic effect in the waters which receive the treated or untreated sewage.

(g) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, each in amounts that will cause interference.

(h) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the system in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

(i) Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the Company.

(j) Any water or wastes containing pollutant quantities or concentrations exceeding the limitations in Section 7 of this Code of Practice, or the limitations in any applicable Categorical Standards.

III. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGE NOTICE

Any customer disposing of industrial waste shall notify the Company, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and the state hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge into the Company's wastewater system of any substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be considered a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. The specific information required to be reported and the time frames in which it is to be reported are found at 40 CFR §403.12(p).

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USERS

[RESERVED]

V. MONITORING BMSC FACILITIES

The Company may require to be provided and operated, at the customer's own expense, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of any discharges as necessary to determine compliance with the provisions of this Code.

There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the customer.

The sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the Company's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within such a time frame as the Company shall specify by written notification.

BLACK MOUNTAIN SEWER CORPORATION

CODE OF PRACTICE

SECTION 8 – NONCOMPLIANCE / ENFORCEMENT

I. NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS

Whenever the Company determines that any customer has violated or is violating any provision of this Code, federal, state or local ordinance, the Company may serve upon such customer a written notice stating the nature of the violation(s). Where directed to do so by the notice, a plan for the satisfactory correction of the violation(s) shall be submitted to the Company by the customer, within a time frame as specified in the notice.

Whenever the Company determines that any customer has violated or is violating any provision of this Code, or any directives, orders, or permits issued or approved to which the Company is bound, the Company may serve upon such customer a written notice stating the nature of the violations(s), and requiring that the customer correct the violation(s) within a specified period of time; perform such tasks as the Company determines are necessary for the customer to correct the violations; or perform such tasks and submit such information as is necessary for the Company to evaluate the extent of noncompliance or to determine appropriate enforcement actions to be taken in conjunction with the applicable regulatory agencies.

II. SUSPENSION OF SERVICE

The Company may suspend the wastewater treatment service, in accordance with A.A.C. R14-2-609, when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the Company, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, to the environment, causes pass through or interference or causes the Company to violate any condition of its aquifer protection permit or AZPDES permit.

Any customer notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service shall immediately stop or eliminate the discharge. In the event of a failure of the customer to comply voluntarily with the cease and desist request, the Company shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the company's wastewater system or endangerment to any individuals or the environment. Any reconnection shall be in accordance with the Company's Tariff.