

**567—62.4(455B) Effluent limitations or pretreatment requirements more stringent than the effluent or pretreatment standards.**

**62.4(1)** *Effluent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards (WQSs).* No effluent, alone or in combination with the effluent of other sources, shall cause a violation of any applicable WQS. When it is found that a discharge that would comply with applicable effluent standards or effluent limitations in this chapter would cause a violation of WQSs, the discharge will be required to meet the water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) necessary to achieve the applicable WQSs as established in 567—Chapter 61. WQBELs shall be derived from a wasteload allocation (WLA) calculated for the discharge, as described in the Iowa Wasteload Allocation Procedure (WLAP) (Nov. 11, 2020), or a WLA calculated for a TMDL, whichever is more stringent, except that the daily sample maximum criteria for *E. coli* set forth in 567—Chapter 61 shall not be used as an end-of-pipe permit limitation.

**62.4(2)** *Pretreatment requirements more stringent than categorical standards.* The department or POTW may impose pretreatment requirements more stringent than the applicable categorical standards in 62.3(1) when more stringent requirements are necessary to prevent violations of WQSs, pass through, acute worker health or safety problems, or interference (including inhibiting or disrupting sludge use and disposal practices).

**62.4(3)** *Effluent limitations for pollutants not covered by effluent or categorical standards.* When a pollutant is not otherwise regulated under rules 567—62.2(455B) and 567—62.3(455B), effluent limits or pretreatment requirements may be imposed on a case-by-case basis.

*a.* Effluent limits shall be based on the effect of the pollutant in water and the feasibility and reasonableness of treating the pollutant.

*b.* Pretreatment requirements shall be based on the effect of the pollutant in water, the effect on the receiving treatment works (including pass through, inhibition, worker safety, and sludge disposal), and the feasibility and reasonableness of treating the pollutant.

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