Content

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Chapter 1 General Principles

Article 1

These Regulations have been established pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act (herein referred to as this Act), Article 18, Article 19 where the regulations of Article 18, Paragraph 3 of Article 20, Article 22, Paragraph 2 of Article 31 and Paragraph 4 of Article 32 apply.

Article 2

Terms used in these Regulations are defined as follows:

I. Jointly established wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities means wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities that were jointly invested in, established by, and jointly used by two or more enterprises.

II. Commissioned operator means the party commissioned by an enterprise or sewage system to operate and

manage the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities.

III. Soil treatment means methods for the discharge of wastewater or sewage via pipelines or canals for irrigation or percolation into the soil for the removal or reduction of pollutants.

IV. Commissioning wastewater or sewage treatment means discharging wastewater or sewage via pipelines or canals to be treated by a commissioned party (herein referred to as commissioning treatment).

V. Commissioned wastewater or sewage treatment means the acceptance of wastewater or sewage treatment commissioned by another party at established wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities.

VI. Initial dilution ratio means the dilution multiples from the mix of wastewater column or sewage column and the surrounding seawater after the wastewater or sewage drains from the pipeline into the sea and reaches a stable level in the seawater.

VII. Discharging wastewater or sewage using a drainage pipe to the sea (herein referred to as a sea drainage pipe) means the use of a pipeline to transport wastewater or sewage to the sea; with an initial dilution ratio of 100:1 or greater.

VIII. Storing means delivering wastewater or sewage to storage facilities and then implementing reuse, commissioning treatment, using water trucks or water tanks to dispose of wastewater or sewage in an area outside the range of operations, or returning water seepage in a landfill to the surface of the landfill.

IX. Diluting means mixing wastewater or sewage requiring treatment to meet the wastewater or sewage standards determined under these Regulations with non-treated water that meets the standards determined under these Regulations or with non-contact cooling water.

X. Recycling wastewater or sewage means collecting wastewater or sewage that has not been discharged into a water body and has not undergone soil treatment to be reused for other water resource purposes.

XI. Non-continuous discharge means effluent that is not drained from a discharge point into the receiving water body continuously for 24 hours every day, or

that is not drained from a discharge point approved by the sewage management authority into a sewage system continuously for 24 hours every day.

XII. Rerouting discharge means draining wastewater or sewage from a non-approved discharge point, or from a discharge point not authorized by the sewage management agency into a sewage system.

XIII. Pure hot spring wastewater means wastewater from hot spring baths with no other added substances.

Article 3

The types of industrial wastewater are as follows:

I. Workstation wastewater means the wastewater that comes into direct contact with people or objects in the processes of manufacturing, back-end processing, repair, disposal, operation, cooling, counter flow washing, treatment, provision of services, livestock raising, development of natural resources, or other operations.

II. Blowdown means the wastewater removed from the industry water usage cycle in order to reduce the concentration of pollutants that have accumulated in the water cycle.

III. Non-contact cooling water means water used exclusively for adjusting temperature in heat exchange pipelines.

IV. Runoff wastewater means the wastewater generated when rainwater falls on outdoor facilities, the surface of buildings, or the surface of outdoor work environments, as well as raw or other materials.

Materials as stated in the foregoing paragraph, Subparagraph 1, include raw materials, intermediate products, products, by-products, waste, waste gases, animals, plants or other articles.

Article 4

Enterprises or sewage systems shall carry out the water pollution control measure plan (herein referred to as the pollution control plan) approved by the special municipality, county or city competent authority or government agency commissioned by the central competent authority (herein referred to as the issuing authority), and operate according to the contents of the pollution control plan.

Article 5

When there is concern of an enterprise or sewage system leaking pollutants, wastewater or sewage into a body of water, maintenance and preventative measures shall be adopted. When there is leakage into a polluted water body or soil, emergency response measures shall be taken immediately and the local competent authority shall be informed of the incident within three hours of the incident. Within ten days of the emergency, an emergency response log and disposal report shall be submitted to the local competent authority to keep on record.

The items to be recorded and the rules for the emergency response log and disposal report are as follows:

I. The time and cause of the incident.

II. The method, time and recipient of the correspondence.

III. The details of the emergency and resolution and disposal methods.

IV. Personnel that participated in the emergency response and their duties.

V. The monitoring plan for the water body or soil in the emergency incident.

VI. Follow-up response improvement methods.

VII. Other items designated by the competent authority.

Article 6

When a natural disaster or emergency situation occurs, enterprises or sewage systems shall dispose of wastewater or sewage in accordance with the orders of the competent authority.

Chapter 2 Runoff Wastewater Management [

Article 7

The wastewater or sewage generated by enterprises or sewage systems shall be collected within the work environment via canal, pipeline or container. This wastewater or sewage shall not flow into and be collected with the rainwater. However, runoff wastewater is not subject to this restriction.

Established enterprises or sewage systems that have

technical difficulties meeting the regulations in the foregoing paragraph shall provide proof and have facilities that prevent combined wastewater or sewage from being discharged directly. Combined collection may be implemented only after the competent authority has given its consent.

Article 8

If the runoff wastewater of an enterprise or sewage system storing or piling the following substances is found to contain the stored or piled substances or components, the runoff shall be collected and treated:

I. Sludge produced from wastewater or sewage.

II. Coal cinder, coal ash, fly ash, slag, or bottom ash.

III. Raw materials, materials, scrap materials, products or by-products that, when washed over by rainwater, dissolve into or produce substances harmful to health as officially announced under these Regulations.

IV. Hazardous industrial waste.

V. Waste light source, waste dry batteries, pesticide waste containers, special environmental agent waste containers, waste lead acid batteries, waste lubricating oil, waste motorized vehicles, and recovered materials or derivative waste produced in the disposal or treatment process.

Article 9

Mining enterprises, earth and gravel extraction enterprises, earth and gravel processing enterprises, cement enterprises, earth and gravel storing (disposal) sites, and construction sites shall install rainwater blocking and channeling facilities over the area of excavation or storage sufficient to prevent rainwater from entering the site. However, those that find it difficult to install rainwater protection facilities are not subject to this restriction provided they receive the consent of the competent authority.

Cement enterprises as stated in the foregoing paragraph means enterprises transporting granular cement or concrete plus additives mixed together with water to worksites for use in casting.

Enterprises in Paragraph 1 shall construct a grit chamber to collect and dispose of initial rainfall and the wastewater from carwash platforms; the grit chamber shall meet the

following specifications:

I. The total design capacity shall be equal to or greater than the total surface area of the entire workplace or worksite multiplied by 0.025 meters.

II. When not raining, the distance from the water surface to the top of the chamber shall be greater than one-half of the depth of the chamber.

III. Water impermeable materials shall be used.

The rainwater blocking facilities and grit chamber shall be maintained and cleared of grit on a regular basis; the time and method of maintenance and cleaning shall be recorded and kept on file for three years as a reference.

The runoff wastewater of enterprises following the rules of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 in accordance with content approved by the issuing authority shall be discharged from an approved runoff drainage opening.

When the rainwater volume is greater than the total design capacity of the grit chamber as stipulated in Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 1, the drainage of runoff wastewater volume that exceeds the total design capacity shall be rerouted.

Domestic sewage produced by human activity in the office space and employee housing of the enterprises stated in Paragraph 1 shall be collected and disposed of in an appropriate manner.

Article 10

Before the start of construction project, the construction site management shall submit a runoff pollutant reduction plan (herein referred to as a reduction plan) to the competent authority for approval and implement the plan accordingly.

The items to be recorded and the rules for the reduction plan in the foregoing paragraph are as follows:

I. Basic information.

II. The pollutant reduction measures as stipulated in the foregoing article and their annotated project drawings.

III. A photocopy of the verification document issued by the industry competent authority.

When the reduction plan is modified, or further investigation by the competent authority reveals that the

contents of the reduction plan are insufficient for maintaining the water quality of the water body and there is concern of pollution, enterprises that have made improvements within a limited period shall submit a revised reduction plan to the competent authority prior to modifications or within the improvement period and implement the plan accordingly.

Article 11

Enterprises or sewage systems other than those stated in Article 8 through Article 10 shall adopt measures to reduce filtrate and grit erosion volume in runoff wastewater; in the case where there is no vegetative covering or hard pavement on the worksite which makes it easy for rainwater to erode the surface of the material storage area, a dike, trench, wall or other construct for runoff pollutant reduction measures shall be erected.

Those adopting runoff pollutant measures pursuant to the foregoing paragraph shall reroute runoff wastewater discharge.

Chapter 3 Wastewater or Sewage Treatment/Pre-treatment Facilities

Article 12

Wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities shall be equipped with adequate functions and equipment, the rules for which are as follows:

I. At full capacity or scale of services, facilities shall be able to treat wastewater or sewage so that all treated wastewater or sewage complies with these Regulations and relevant regulations thereof.However, those draining sewage into a sewage system shall comply with regulations set forth in the Sewerage Law.

II. Facilities shall be able to handle foreseeable irregularities in production or service equipment operations and be able to bear a sudden increase in water volume due to torrential rains.

III. Facilities shall be able to treat runoff wastewater as stated in Article 8.

IV. Extra backup parts for sections of the facilities that are easily damaged and difficult to re-install shall be available; a supply of easily damaged components shall be kept in stock.

V. An independent electric meter shall be

installed.

Those conducting commissioned treatment, recycling or diluting of wastewater, or those designated by the competent authority shall install independent cumulative water measurement facilities upstream from wastewater or sewage treatment facilities exclusively for measuring water influx.

Those that have jointly established wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities shall use pipelines or canals as the method of transport for wastewater or sewage.

Article 13

Enterprises or sewage systems with backup power for production equipment generating wastewater or sewage shall also have sufficient backup power supply for its wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities.

Article 14

Wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities shall be maintained at normal operating status, be serviced regularly, and be serviced in a timely manner. A log of wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facility operations shall be recorded and kept on file for three years as a reference.

The rules for normal operations as stated in the foregoing paragraph are as follows:

I. Facilities shall operate within the operating parameter range registered on the approval document of the water pollution control measure plan (herein referred to as the pollution control plan), surface water body discharge permit, simple discharge permit, wastewater or sewage storage permit, wastewater or sewage diluting permit and soil discharge permit (herein referred to as a permit). However, those with operating parameters exceeding the permissible range that then provide written documentation proving that these parameters still qualify as normal operations are not subject to this restriction.

II. The height of accumulated sludge at the midpoint between the point of influx and outflow in the settling facilities shall be lower than half the depth of the water.

III. The conductivity of effluent between the discharge point and the upstream treatment facilities (for those not required to construct a discharge pool) or between the discharge pool and the upstream treatment facilities (for those with a discharge pool) where no

rotating biological contactor, membrane, reverse osmosis, ion exchange, or carbon absorption method is implemented may not be less than 50% of the conductivity of the immediate upstream treatment facility.

Article 15

An enterprise or sewage system that violates the foregoing article shall maintain the normal operation of installed facilities during the improvement period as notified by the competent authority, and implement measures for the reduction of production or service levels or the improvement of wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities. Such an enterprise or sewage system may not exceed the operating parameters during the improvement period as determined by the competent authority. Other operating parameters shall also fall within the normal operating range. Violators will be penalized per violation.

Those implementing improvement methods stated in the foregoing paragraph that require the demolition of existing facilities to further construction work shall begin only after registering modifications with the issuing authority.

Article 16

Enterprises or sewage systems equpped with operating parameter measuring facilities and independent electric meters for wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities that employ continuous automatic recording shall make recordings based on the design specifications and frequency of the measuring facilities. Those adopting non-continuous automatic recording shall record once a day the cumulative amount of electricity consumed and the operating parameters. The amount of chemical agents used in the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities, amount of sludge generated by the said facilities, and storage and clearance volumes shall be recorded, in that order, and calculated as monthly statistics.

A photocopy of the logs, invoices and receipts stated in the foregoing paragraph shall be kept on record for three years as a reference.

Article 17

The independent electric meter installed by an enterprise or sewage system for its wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities shall comply with the following items:

I. Specifications shall comply with measure unit standards and relevant regulations and shall be

able to measure the entire amount of electricity consumed by wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities.

II. The electric meter shall have a transparent viewing window.

III. The competent authority or electric power company shall seal the electric meter with lead sealing. Once confirmed by the competent authority the seal shall not be broken arbitrarily.

IV. The source and destination of incoming and outgoing electric circuits shall be clearly marked.

When the electric meter as stated in the foregoing paragraph requires servicing or replacement, the seal shall be broken only after notifying the competent authority.The amount of electricity consumed shall still be recorded while servicing or replacing the electric meter; the method of recording shall be approved by the competent authority. The competent authority shall be informed of service or replacement within a week of servicing or replacement.

Those unable to install an independent electric meter for the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities may, with the consent of the competent authority, use facilities with automatic control measurement and recording functions.

Article 18

When the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities of an enterprise or sewage system malfunction for more than 24 hours, the wastewater or sewage that cannot be treated shall be properly stored; it shall not be discharged. If the time required for repairs should exceed 30 days, the production of wastewater or sewage shall be suspended temporarily.

The enterprise or sewage system shall record the time of the malfunction as described in the foregoing paragraph; the name of the facilities; the cause of the incident; the generated volume of wastewater or sewage and collection status; and repair method and status. These records shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

Article 19

Enterprises or sewage systems may employ commissioned operators to operate wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities.

When an enterprise or sewage system is found to have one

of the following circumstances in the past year while facilities were being operated by a commissioned operator, such an enterprise or sewage system may not use said commissioned operator to operate its wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facility:

I. The competent authority discovers that the path of discharge has been rerouted.

II. The competent authority determines that a discharge of large quantities of pollutants has seriously impacted the quality of nearby water bodies.

III. The competent authority determines that there is concern of the endangerment of public health due to the discharge of wastewater or sewage that contains substances harmful to health as official announced under these Regulations.

IV. The competent authority has disciplined the enterprise or sewage system by ordering the suspension of work or business.

For enterprises or sewage systems that are required to employ dedicated wastewater treatment personnel, commissioned operators shall have credentials identical to those of the dedicated wastewater treatment personnel. For enterprises or sewage systems that are required to establish a dedicated wastewater treatment unit, commissioned operators shall have Grade A dedicated wastewater treatment personnel credentials.

Enterprises or sewage systems shall create a log recording commissioned operators' time of arrival at, and departure from, the worksite, as well as operating conditions and a signature confirming said items. The log shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

Chapter 4 Draining Sewage into Sewage Systems

Article 20

Enterprises within a sewage system area that does not drain wastewater or sewage into the sewage system, may discharge wastewater or sewage into a surface water body only after obtaining the consent of the sewage management agency and a surface water body discharge permit or a simple discharge permit.

Article 21

The wastewater or sewage generated by such an enterprise

in the foregoing article shall not discharge wastewater or sewage into rainwater drainage pipes inside said area of discharge. However, those obtaining approval from the sewage management agency and competent authority are not subject to this restriction.

Article 22

If a sewage management agency investigation reveals that a sewer-connected enterprise is not in compliance with sewage system standards, the sewage management agency shall inform the sewer-connected enterprise of the need to make improvements within a limited time period. Sewer-connected enterprises that employ water pollution control measures other than by connecting to a sewage system shall apply for the necessary permits with the issuing authority.

In the case where an enterprise in the foregoing paragraph is unable to complete improvements within the specified time period and the sewage management agency refuses sewer access or orders the enterprise to suspend use, said enterprise shall suspend the production of wastewater or sewage prior to obtaining a permit approved by the competent authority.

When the sewage management agency refuses sewer access or orders an enterprise to make improvements within a limited time period, the competent authority shall be notified at the same time.

Chapter 5 Soil Treatment

Article 23

Enterprises or sewage systems that treat soil shall implement water pollution control measures approved by other competent authorities as a substitute method when soil treatment is temporarily suspended. Enterprises that already dispose of wastewater or sewage using methods based on regulations under the Waste Disposal Act that allow for transport other than pipelines or drainage canals, such as the use of water trucks or water tanks for the disposal of wastewater or sewage in an area outside the range of operations, are not subject to this restriction.

Article 24

The wastewater or sewage generated by enterprises or sewage systems may undergo soil treatment only after passing through pre-treatment and reaching soil treatment standards.

The following facilities shall be established for pre-

treatment as stated in the foregoing paragraph:

I. Solid-liquid separation facilities.

II. Wastewater or sewage pre-treatment facilities. However, livestock enterprises that raise cattle or hogs shall establish biological pre-treatment facilities.

Articles 12 through 19 are applicable to the pre-treatment facilities stated in the foregoing paragraph, Subparagraph 2.

Article 25

The regulations of this chapter are not applicable to enterprises or sewage systems that install facilities using water impermeable materials and preventing wastewater or sewage from coming into contact with soil.

Article 26

Enterprises or sewage systems shall construct a containment pool on the lower slope of the section of land used for soil treatment and properly collect and treat wastewater or sewage spillover. Those that do not have wastewater or sewage spillover after soil treatment are not subject to this restriction.

Article 27

An enterprise or sewage system shall discharge wastewater or sewage according to the discharge period registered on the wastewater or sewage discharge permit. However, those in one of the following circumstances shall temporarily suspend the discharge of wastewater or sewage:

I. Starting from the day the Central Weather Bureau announces a warning for heavy or torrential rains to three days following the lifting of the warning.

II. The total amount of nitrogen from wastewater or sewage discharged annually on one hectare of land reaches 400kg.

III. The conductivity of extracted fluids from saturated soil at 25°C is equal to 4mmho/cm.

IV. The soil test results achieve or exceed the limit values of soil pollutant testing standards, or the soil test results show the amount of copper or zinc on the test result to be equal to 70% of the soil testing standard limit.

V. The results of groundwater tests achieve or exceed the limits of soil pollutant testing standards. Those whose background value for ammonia nitrogen

in groundwater is greater than the standard limit for groundwater pollutant testing, and whose test value for groundwater ammonia nitrogen is lower than the background value, are not subject to this restriction.

Those temporarily suspending the discharge of wastewater or sewage pursuant to the foregoing paragraph, Subparagraph 3 through Subparagraph 5, shall submit a test compliance report to the competent authority. Enterprises may resume discharging wastewater or sewage into the soil only upon competent authority approval of the test compliance report.

Article 28

Enterprises or sewage systems that adopt soil treatment shall establish a sampling orifice before wastewater or sewage is discharged into the soil.

The sampling orifice shall comply with the following rules:

I. A pathway to allow competent authority personnel access to the sampling orifice shall be constructed. However, those that have difficulty constructing a pathway may solicit the approval of the competent authority and proceed according to the approved rules.

II. Independent cumulative water measurement facilities shall be installed exclusively for measuring the quantity of wastewater or sewage deposited into the soil.

III. A sign shall be erected.

The sampling orifice of an enterprise or sewage system that is revealed by a competent authority investigation to have rerouted discharge, or that conducts competent authority designated non-continuous discharge of wastewater or sewage, shall be established at the discharge pool of the final unit in the pre-treatment process.

The erection of a sign as stated in Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 3, shall comply with the following rules:

I. The sign shall record the title, regulatory control number, sampling orifice number, and the maximum daily discharge quantity of the enterprise or sewage system.

II. The specifications of the sign shall be a length greater than 32cm; a width greater than 15cm; white as the background color on the face of the sign; black as the color of the text; and a clearly visible font no

smaller than 1.5 centimeter square. Pictures or drawings shall not be added arbitrarily (see Attached Figure 1).

III. The sign shall be fixed in a prominent place beside the sampling orifice at a height between 50 centimeters and 2 meters above ground level.

IV. The materials used to make the sign shall be sturdy and durable.

V. The sign shall have a firm grounding and be difficult to remove.

Chapter 6 Commissioning Treatment and Commissioned Treatment

Article 29

Enterprises or sewage systems that have acquired the pollution control plan approval document or permit, has registered items for remaining capacity, and meets one of the following conditions, shall treat wastewater or sewage by commission only after applying with the issuing authority and completing the registration of commissioned treatment modifications:

I. The enterprise or sewage system has not been penalized for violating Article 7 of these Regulations more than twice in the one year period prior to the date of application. Or, the sewer-connected enterprise has not been refused sewer access or been ordered to suspend use by the sewage connection agency in the one year period prior to the date of application.

II. In three years prior to the date of application the competent authority has not determined that public health has been endangered due to the discharge of wastewater or sewage that contains substances harmful to health as officially announced under these Regulations.

III. The enterprise or sewage system has not been ordered by the competent authority to suspend work or business in the three year prior to the date of application for violating these Regulations.

IV. A competent authority investigation has not revealed the rerouting of discharge in the three years prior to the date of application.

Article 30

Enterprises or sewage systems that have been commissioned

to treat wastewater or sewage (herein referred to as the commissioned party) shall comply with the following rules:

I. Commissioned treatment shall be limited to treating the same type, or industry type, of wastewater or sewage. Those that obtain the consent of the issuing authority are not subject to this restriction.

II. The quantity of wastewater or sewage commissioned for treatment shall not exceed the approved remaining capacity.

III. Wastewater or sewage shall be treated within 24 hours of receiving the wastewater or sewage.

Article 31

Enterprises or sewage systems that commissions treatment of wastewater or sewage (herein referred to as the commissioning party) shall establish wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities or storage facilities to store wastewater or sewage.

The commissioning party and the commissioned party shall establish independent cumulative water measurement facilities at the water influx and outflow points of the pipeline or canal exclusively for measuring water quantity at these locations.

Article 32

When the commissioned party is unable to treat wastewater or sewage due to a malfunction in wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities, they shall contact the commissioning party to suspend the transport of wastewater or sewage and then carry out the necessary improvements. If unable to conduct commissioned treatment of wastewater or sewage for more than 30 days, commissioned treatment shall be suspended and the pollution control plan approval document or permit shall be modified.

If the commissioned party does not make modifications according to the foregoing paragraph, the issuing authority shall modify the permit items directly.

The commissioned party shall record the reasons for not being able to conduct commissioned treatment, the time when the commissioning party was contacted to suspend transport, and the status of ongoing improvements. These records shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

Article 33

When the commissioning party is informed of the suspension of commissioned treatment by the commissioned party, wastewater or sewage shall be collected and stored. If the storage of wastewater or sewage exceeds 30 days and the commissioning party has not obtained the approval of the issuing authority for any other pollution control measures, the production of wastewater or sewage shall be suspended. Enterprises that already dispose of wastewater or sewage using methods pursuant to Waste Disposal Act regulations that allow for transport other than pipelines or drainage canals, such as the use of water trucks or water tanks for the disposal of wastewater or sewage in an area outside the range of operations, are not subject to this restriction.

The commissioning party shall record the time when the commissioned party notified them of the suspension of transport, the maximum daily output and storage capacity of wastewater or sewage, the storage facility unit numbers and total number of units. These records shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

Article 34

While conducting commissioned treatment, if the commissioned party violates these Regulations and relevant regulations thereof two or more times in one year, they shall not increase the quantity of commissioned treatment or the number of parties from which commissioned wastewater or sewage is received for one year starting on the date of the second violation.

While conducting commissioned treatment the commissioned party shall suspend commissioned treatment under any one of the following circumstances:

I. The commissioned party violates Article 7 of this Act and is penalized by the competent authority more than twice. The sewer-connected enterprise is refused sewer access or ordered by the sewage management agency to suspend use.

II. The competent authority determines that there is concern of the endangerment of public health due to the discharge of wastewater or sewage that contains substances harmful to health.

III. The commissioned party violates these Regulations and is ordered by the competent authority to suspend work or business.

IV. The competent authority discovers that the path of discharge has been rerouted.

Chapter 7 Sea Discharge Pipes

Article 35

Enterprises or sewage systems that use a sea discharge pipe to discharge wastewater or sewage shall proceed according to the following rules:

I. The construction of a sea discharge pipe or subsequent modifications in the construction of the discharge pipe shall be reported to the competent authority within 30 days following construction or modifications as a reference to keep on file.

II. An inspection of the structure of the sea discharge pipe shall be performed on a regular yearly basis to confirm that it is able to achieve an initial dilution ratio of 100:1 or greater. The inspection shall be recorded and kept on file for three years as a reference.

III. When there is concern of an impact on normal discharge or the safety of boat traffic due to a sea discharge pipe malfunction or structural damage, repairs and cleanup shall be conducted immediately. The competent authority shall be informed within three hours of discovering the damage or malfunction.

Article 36

When the sea discharge pipe of an enterprise or sewage system is damaged or malfunctions and prevents the initial dilution ratio from reaching 100:1 or greater, the enterprise or sewage system shall proceed according to the following rules:

I. The discharge wastewater or sewage shall comply with effluent standards.

II. When unable to discharge into the sea, wastewater or sewage may be discharged into a surface water body via a discharge point approved by the competent authority. However, if the duration of discharge exceeds 90 days, permit modifications shall be processed at the issuing authority.

The enterprise or sewage system shall record the time of the malfunction or damage, the time the competent authority was informed, the cause of the incident, and the status of repairs. These records shall be kept on file for three years

as a reference.

Chapter 8 Storing and Diluting

Article 37

Enterprises or sewage systems that adopt a diluting process shall mix the diluting component and the wastewater or sewage in the equalization unit of the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities. Water that does not require treatment or non-contact cooling water shall not be mixed with treated wastewater or sewage before being discharged. However, treated wastewater or sewage that is discharged from an authorized discharge point and then mixed with water that does not require treatment or non-contact cooling water is not subject to this restriction.

Independent cumulative measurement facilities shall be installed exclusively for measuring water influx quantity in the equalization facilities as stated in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 38

Enterprises or sewage systems that dispose of wastewater or sewage using methods other than pipelines or drainage canals, such as the use of water trucks or water tanks for the disposal of wastewater or sewage in an area outside the range of operations, shall establish storage facilities within the work environment and store wastewater or sewage that has not yet been cleared and transported.

A landfill that seeps water back to the surface of the landfill shall establish storage facilities to collect water seepage, as well as pump facilities and a ditch to intercept wastewater runoff.

Article 39

Independent cumulative measurement facilities shall be installed in the storage facilities of enterprises or sewage systems that adopt storage methods to exclusively measure water influx and outflow quantities; or water measurement facilities with functions to automatically record fluid levels and display water storage quantities shall be installed in the said storage facilities.

Such enterprises or sewage systems shall make a daily record of the time each batch is stored, the method of transport, water quantity, and treated water quantity. These records shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

Those carrying out emergency response measures pursuant to Article 18, Paragraph 1, or Article 33, Paragraph 1, shall proceed according to the foregoing two paragraphs.

In the case where wastewater or sewage is first stored and then disposed of using methods other than pipelines or drainage canals, such as using water trucks or water tanks to dispose of wastewater or sewage in an area outside of the range of operations, and the storage period exceeds 30 days and no other pollution control measures have been approved by the competent authority, the production of wastewater or sewage shall be suspended.

Article 40

The capacity of the storage facilities of enterprises or sewage systems shall be able to accommodate emergency response requirements.

Chapter 9 Recycling and Reuse

Article 41

The wastewater or sewage treated by enterprises or sewage systems shall be recycled only after it has been treated to comply with effluent standards. A sampling orifice shall be established before reuse. However, scrubbing towers or pollution control equipment are not subject to this restriction.

Article 42

Recycled and reused water of the foregoing article may be discharged into a surface water body only after complying with effluent standards. Recycled water that is used for indoor purposes such as rinsing office space, employee housing and other activity spaces within the work environment, however, shall comply with effluent standards for building sewage treatment facilities.

Physical contact with the recycled water in the foregoing paragraph shall be avoided so as not to affect human health.

Article 43

Those that recycle wastewater or sewage shall establish independent cumulative measurement facilities downstream from the generation of wastewater or sewage to exclusively measure water quantity; independent cumulative measurement facilities shall also be established upstream from the recycling process exclusively for measuring water quantity.

Those that recycle water shall establish wastewater or

sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities or storage facilities to store wastewater or sewage before recycling.

Chapter 10 Discharging and Other Wastewater or Sewage Management

Article 44

Aboveground fuel storage facilities in a fuel storage site shall comply with the following rules:

I. The base shall be made of concrete or covered in non-impermeable materials.

II. Overflow protection dikes with a height greater than 50 centimeters shall be erected on all four sides. The circumferential capacity of the overflow protection dikes shall be 110% or greater than the capacity of the storage facilities. Those that have difficulty erecting overflow protection dikes may use an alternative method provided they obtain the consent of the competent authority.

Enterprises in the foregoing paragraph shall, based on the capacity of fuel storage facilities, maintain a sufficient supply of equipment and materials for the prevention of pollution leaks.

The equipment and materials in the foregoing two paragraphs shall be serviced regularly.

Fuel from a fuel leak at storage facilities as stated in Paragraph 1 shall be collected and disposed of properly.

Article 45

Shipbreaking enterprises shall erect interception facilities on all four sides of the dismantling site and implement the following measures; those that have difficulty erecting interception facilities, however, may install facilities adequate to block the flow of wastewater or a polluted water body provided they first obtain the consent of the competent authority:

I. Equipment to contain or remove floating oil shall be installed around the perimeter of the water surface in the worksite.

II. Appropriate receiving facilities for waste oil, wastewater or other pollutants shall be established in the worksite area.

III. Other measures designated by the

competent authority.

Article 46

Livestock enterprises engaged in general fish farming operations shall comply with the following rules:

I. The daily quantity of wastewater discharged into fish-raising ponds shall be less than four cubic meters per hectare.

II. Each hectare of fish-raising pond shall contain wastewater from fewer than 200 hogs.

III. Dissolved oxygen in the fish-raising pond shall be greater than 1.0 milligrams/liter.

IV. The distance from the surface of the fluid to the highest point on the perimeter of the fish-raising pond shall be maintained at 30 centimeters or greater. However, this restriction is not applicable during the rainy season.

V. The time when the barn or sty is cleaned, the quantity of wastewater discharged into the fish-raising pond, and the time when it is discharged into the fish-raising pond shall be recorded; these records shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

VI. General fish farming enterprises shall take the initiative to inform the competent authority of any discharges three days prior to the scheduled discharge.

Article 47

In order for tap water treatment facilities to maintain a normal supply of tap water, when the Central Weather Bureau issues a warning for torrential rain or when a natural disaster occurs, and the concentration of suspended solids in the source water exceeds 2,000 milligrams/liter or the turbidity exceeds 2,000 NTU, subsequently preventing wastewater treatment facilities from operating normally, emergency response measures shall be taken and the wastewater shall be discharged directly.

Tap water treatment facilities shall include the emergency response measures stated in the foregoing paragraph in the pollution control plan approval document or permit, and shall proceed according to the following rules:

I. The settling pond and sludge thickener shall be cleaned and cleared first.

II. Downstream water users and the local

competent authority shall be notified of the discharge in advance.

III. A daily inspection and record of the turbidity and suspended solid concentration of the source water and the suspended solid concentration of the effluent shall be made during the period of discharge. These records shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

If the emergency response measures taken by the tap water treatment facilities result in damage or accumulation of sludge, the tap water treatment facilities shall be responsible for cleanup or repair.

Article 48

Dining enterprises or tourist hotels that provide dining services shall install grease traps to remove grease from dining wastewater.

For dining enterprises or tourist hotels that provide hot spring bathing services, pure hot spring wastewater generated from large pools of existing facilities and the bathing facilities of newly-established structures shall be collected and treated separately from other wastewater.

The pure hot spring wastewater in the foregoing paragraph shall be passed through equipment to filter hair and suspended solids. However, slurry spring water is not subject to this restriction.

Apart from water temperature, when other water quality items for treated effluent in the foregoing paragraph surpass effluent standards but do not surpass the water quality values of the source water, the treated effluent may be discharged into the surface water body of the springhead.

Article 49

The grease trap and filters for hair and suspended solids installed by dining enterprises or tourist hotels shall be cleaned and serviced regularly. A record shall be made of the time and method of cleaning and servicing. This record shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

The design and technical specifications of the grease traps in the foregoing paragraph shall conform to regulations for building sewage treatment facilities.

Article 50

Enterprises or sewage systems that establish the following water pollution control facilities and pipelines shall

clearly mark the name of the enterprise or sewage system, the name of the transported fluid and its direction of flow:

I. Pipelines and treatment units for water; wastewater or sewage collection; pre-treatment; treatment; backflow; discharge; and storage.

II. Emergency pipeline for rerouting.

III. Storage tank units and pipelines for storing, diluting, and recycling.

IV. Independent cumulative water measurement facilities and independent electric meter for wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities.

V. Pipelines and treatment units for sludge collection, treatment and storage.

Article 51

If water is taken from a water body by an enterprise or sewage system for cooling or circulation purposes and qualifies as non-contact cooling water, except for water temperature and hydrogen ion concentration index, the enterprise or sewage system may discharge the water into the water body from where it was originally taken when all other water quality items surpass effluent standards but do not surpass the water intake quality values.

Article 52

Enterprises or sewage systems shall discharge wastewater from a discharge point approved by the issuing authority. However, this restriction does not apply in an emergency situation when options other than rerouting discharge are insufficient for rescuing personnel or treatment facilities.

The issuing authority shall be notified of the rerouted discharge in the foregoing paragraph within three hours of the occurrence; the starting and ending time, water quantity, and reason for the rerouted discharge shall be recorded.

Article 53

The discharge point of an enterprise or sewage system shall comply with the following rules:

I. The discharge point shall be positioned outside the peripheral boundary, on the ground before entering the receiving water body.

II. There shall be a pathway outside the peripheral boundary to allow sampling personnel access to the discharge point; a sampling platform covering 1 square meter

or greater shall also be erected.

III. Independent cumulative water measurement facilities shall be established exclusively for measuring effluent quantity. However, discharge points for runoff wastewater are not subject to this restriction.

IV. A sign shall be erected.

V. If the discharge point is a hidden well, the effluent shall be mixed evenly with the well water.

If an enterprise or sewage system has difficulty in realizing the requirements in Subparagraph 1 and Subparagraph 2 of the foregoing paragraph, they may follow alternative procedures as approved by the competent authority instead.

The discharge point of an enterprise or sewage system that is revealed by a competent authority investigation to have rerouted discharge, or that conducts non-continuous discharge of wastewater or sewage as designated by the competent authority, shall be established at the discharge pool downstream from the final unit in the treatment process.

Article 54

Enterprises or sewage systems that discharge wastewater or sewage into the sea using a jointly managed sea discharge pipe shall jointly establish a discharge point at an appropriate location between the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities and the sea discharge pipe. If an enterprise or sewage system does not jointly operate wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities, such enterprise or sewage system shall establish separately its own discharge point at an appropriate location between the peripheral boundary of the enterprise or sewage system and the sea discharge pipe.

Article 55

Article 28, Paragraph 4 shall apply to the erection of a sign for the discharge point.

Article 56

An enterprise or sewage system in one of the following circumstances shall establish cumulative water measurement facilities, automatic water quality monitoring facilities, and a video monitoring system within the limited time period designated by the competent authority:

I. The competent authority discovers that the path of discharge has been rerouted.

II. Enterprises that have violated these Regulations and have been ordered by the competent authority to suspend work or business, and that have declared a suspension of work or business prior to the deadline for improvements, and that have then applied for a resumption of work or business.

III. An enterprise in one of the following circumstances violates effluent standards within a year preceding the requested modifications and is still in violation of regulations after the two improvement deadlines set by the competent authority have passed:

A. The pollutant concentration of discharged wastewater or sewage is greater than five times the effluent standard limit. However, the hydrogen ion concentration index, coliform group and water temperature are not subject to this restriction.

B. The hydrogen ion concentration index of the discharged wastewater or sewage is less than two or greater than 11.

IV. Those circumstances in which the competent authority determines that a discharge of large quantities of pollutants has seriously impacted the quality of nearby water bodies.

V. Those circumstances in which the competent authority determines that there is concern of the endangerment of public health due to the discharge of wastewater or sewage that contains substances harmful to health as announced under these Regulations.

VI. Enterprises previously operating at the same address or location violated these Regulations up to a year prior to the application date for the pollution control plan and permit, and were ordered by the competent authority to suspend work or suspend business, and then announced an internal suspension of work or business before the deadline for improvements, or were discovered to have rerouted discharge in the interim.

VII. Non-continuous discharge when there is concern of the circumstances in Subparagraph 1 as designated by the competent authority.

Upon the completion of the installation of cumulative water measurement facilities, automatic water quality monitoring facilities, and video monitoring system, the

enterprise or sewage system shall apply with the competent authority to modify the pollution control plan approval document or permit. When the cumulative number of days of normal operations reaches or surpasses 365, the enterprise or sewage system, after obtaining the consent of the competent authority, will not be required to maintain said facilities.

Article 57

An enterprise or sewage system in the foregoing article shall install the cumulative water measurement facilities, automatic water quality monitoring facilities and video monitoring system according to the following regulations, and inform the competent authority of the previous month's accumulated water quantity, readings, recorded data from the automatic water quality monitoring facilities, and the date and method of adjustments and maintenance before the fifteenth of each month:

I. Independent cumulative water measurement facilities shall be established exclusively for measuring water quantity for all water sources used within the range of operations.

II. Automatic monitoring facilities monitoring water temperature, hydrogen ion concentration index, and conductivity shall be established at the influx, outflow, and discharge points of each water pollution control unit.

III. A video monitoring system with a time recording function shall be established at all water pollution control units and discharge points; the video monitoring system shall videotape continuously for 24 hours per day and be positioned in a clearly visible place.

Those establishing automatic monitoring facilities according to the foregoing paragraph, Subparagraph 2, shall conduct installation, adjustments and maintenance according to vendor specifications.

Those establishing cumulative water measurement facilities, automatic water quality monitoring facilities, and video monitoring system shall maintain the normal operational functions thereof. When a malfunction occurs, the competent authority shall be notified immediately by telephone or facsimile; the time of the malfunction, the person that notified the competent authority, and the name and title of the person on the receiving end of the call or facsimile shall be recorded. An alternative method for

recording, monitoring, and videotaping approved by the competent authority shall be implemented during a malfunction or during adjustments or maintenance; the monitoring data shall be kept on file for three years and the video recordings shall be kept on file for three months as a reference.

When the facilities or system in the foregoing paragraph malfunction, and it is not possible to resume normal operations within 24 hours, the planned method for repair and the expected date of completion shall be reported to the competent authority within two days of the occurrence of the malfunction. Facility servicing items, malfunction report and response measures taken shall be reported at the same time.

Article 58

In the case where an investigation by the competent authority reveals that an enterprise or sewage system conducting non-continuous discharge of wastewater or sewage with a discharge pool located within the peripheral boundary exhibits one of the circumstances in Article 56, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 or 3, the enterprise or sewage system shall install an automatic effluent quality display panel displaying monitoring data such as water temperature, hydrogen ion concentration index, and conductivity. Once installed the discharge permit shall be modified.

The automatic effluent quality display panel in the foregoing paragraph shall be positioned in a prominent place on the outside wall beside the main entrance; the normal operational functions thereof shall also be maintained at all times. When a malfunction occurs, the competent authority shall be notified immediately by telephone or facsimile; the time of the malfunction, the person that notified the competent authority, and the name and title of the person on the receiving end of the call or facsimile shall be recorded.An alternative method for monitoring and recording approved by the competent authority shall be implemented during a malfunction or during adjustments or maintenance.

If normal operational functions of the display panel in the foregoing paragraph can not be restored within 24 hours, the enterprise or sewage system shall, within two days of the occurrence of the malfunction, inform the competent authority of the planned method of repair and the expected completion date.

Article 59

An enterprise or sewage system that has wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities and that exhibits one of the following circumstances shall perform function testing in the limited time period stipulated by the competent authority:

I. Circumstances as descried in Article 56, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3.

II. Irregular operating parameters.

III. Irregular water quality-quantity ratio.

IV. There is concern of unapproved diluting processes.

V. Inadequate function of wastewater or sewage pre-treatment facilities.

Upon completion of the function testing in the foregoing paragraph, a function test report shall be submitted and the pollution control plan approval document or permit shall be modified. Those whose function test results do not achieve the control standards as determined in these Regulations shall reduce or suspend production or services or implement other response measures.

Article 60

An enterprise or sewage system shall conform to the following rules when conducting function testing pursuant to the foregoing article:

I. Testing on wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities or sludge treatment facilities shall be based on the maximum daily wastewater or sewage output approved by the issuing authority. However, those whose operating conditions cannot reach the approved daily maximum output of sewage or wastewater shall conduct and report regular testing or base testing on the actual routine maximum output of wastewater or sewage.

II. The duration of function testing shall be five or more working days. The competent authority shall be notified three days prior to function testing.

The rules and content of the work required on the day of the function testing in the foregoing paragraph, subparagraph 2, are as follows:

I. The quantity of the original wastewater or sewage and the treated wastewater or sewage

shall each be measured once; the water quality of the original wastewater or sewage shall be tested once; and the operating parameters for each facility unit shall be gauged once.

II. Testing method for treated water quality:

A. Those that conduct continuous 24-hour discharge shall take a sample once every four hours for a total of six samples; every two consecutive samples shall be mixed to make one sample. After mixing, a total of three samples will be tested and the average of the three calculated.

B. Those that conduct non-continuous 24-hour discharge shall take four daily samples spread evenly over the period of discharge; every two consecutive samples shall be mixed to make one sample. After mixing, a total of two samples will be tested and the average of the two calculated.

III. The water quality items that should be tested during function testing are based on the application and reporting items for each industry type as listed in Table 1. However, those for whom the competent authority has designated other items shall proceed pursuant to the designated items.

IV. An environmental analysis laboratory that has been issued a permit by the central competent authority shall be commissioned to perform sampling and testing of water volume and water quantity.

V. Participating personnel units in function testing shall include the production line operator, treatment process operator, sampling personnel unit, and testing personnel unit. Those that require the signature of an engineer shall ask the engineer that signs the documents to take part in the testing.

VI. Those with two or more wastewater or sewage water sources and two or more wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities shall conduct volume measurements and testing on each separate water source and each set of treatment/pre-treatment equipment.

Article 61

An enterprise or sewage system that discharges wastewater or sewage into an irrigation canal shall first obtain the consent of the irrigation canal management agency or the

owner before discharging.

When the management agency or owner in the foregoing paragraph refuses the enterprise or sewer system's request to discharge wastewater or sewage, the competent authority shall be notified at the same time.

Article 62

An enterprise or sewage system that discharges, stores or dilutes wastewater or sewage; injects wastewater or sewage into a groundwater water body; conducts soil treatment; reroutes discharge without permission; or an enterprise or sewage system with non-compliant pipelines or facilities shall seal or remove the said pipelines or facilities within the improvement period ordered by the competent authority.

Article 63

For an enterprise or sewage system that discharges wastewater or sewage, when there is visible sludge deposit on the bottom of drainage pipes or the water body entry point and surrounding area, the enterprise or sewage system shall perform cleanup or clear the deposits within the limited time period as ordered by the competent authority.

Article 64

When an enterprise or sewage system belongs to two or more industry types or belongs to one industry type but operates different production processes, the mixing, treatment and discharge of wastewater shall comply with the effluent standards for each industry type. When identical control items have different control limits, effluent shall meet the stricter of the two limits.

When the quantity of wastewater from one industry type is 75% or more of the total wastewater quantity from all industry types and independent cumulative measuring equipment has been installed, the enterprise or sewage system may apply with the competent authority to make the effluent standards of said industry type the basis for all control items.

The proportion of wastewater as stated in the foregoing paragraph shall be calculated according to records starting from six months prior to the date of application.

Article 65

An enterprise or sewage system shall install, adjust and maintain cumulative water measurement facilities according to the brand specifications.

Regarding the specifications of the cumulative water measurement facilities in the foregoing paragraph, the margin of error within the range of measurable flow shall not exceed +/-10%. However, non-contact cooling water not used for circulation whose flow is calculated by motor rotation is not subject to this restriction.

The competent authority will seal the cumulative water measurement facilities with lead; the seal shall not be broken arbitrarily.

The lead seal on the cumulative water measurement facilities may be broken only after informing the competent authority of the need to adjust, service, or replace the facilities. Water quantity shall still be measured throughout adjustments and servicing; the method of recording shall be a method approved by the competent authority. Records shall be kept on file for three years. A request to conduct lead sealing shall be entered with the competent authority within a week of completing adjustments and maintenance.

If manpower or technical limitations at an enterprise or sewage system make it impossible to complete adjustments or maintenance in a timely manner, the enterprise or sewage system will not be subject to this restriction provided they obtain approval from the competent authority.

Article 66

If an enterprise or sewage system has difficulty establishing independent cumulative water measurement facilities according to these Regulations, they may, with the permission of the competent authority, employ water measurement facilities or a water measurement method that provides sufficient proof of water quantity.

When the facilities in the foregoing paragraph employ automatic continuous recording, the enterprise or sewage system shall make recordings based on the design specifications and frequency of the measurement equipment. When facilities employ non-automatic continuous recording, the enterprise or sewage system shall make a daily record of cumulative water quantity and the number of times the quantity measurement is taken. These records shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

Article 67

The management method for sewage generated from office space, employee housing, activity spaces, and other buildings

within the work environment is as follows:

I. Those that that perform combined treatment of wastewater and sewage shall proceed according to the industrial wastewater management method.

II. For those that separate wastewater and sewage for treatment, sewage shall be treated according to the management method for building sewage treatment facilities and a discharge point shall be established.

The discharge point as stated in the foregoing paragraph, Subparagraph 2, shall be handled pursuant to Article 53. However, an enterprise may claim exemption from establishing independent cumulative water measurement facilities if its number of personnel does not reach 50.

Article 68

When an enterprise or sewage system is penalized by the competent authority with an order to suspend or terminate work or business, the statutory responsible person of the enterprise, or the owner, user or manager of the sewage system shall treat and discharge the remaining wastewater or sewage in the worksite pursuant to this Act.

Article 69

When wastewater or sewage from an enterprise or sewage system' s facilities, units, pipelines, and canals for collection, treatment, or discharge spills onto the worksite, the spill shall be collected and treated.

An enterprise or sewage system shall record the date, time, water quality, status of collection and treatment, and causes of the spill; these records shall be kept on file for three years as a reference.

Article 70

When the worksite of an enterprise has been designated by the sewage management agency as an area or site that requires an independent sewage system, the enterprise shall comply with this Act and all relevant regulations that enterprises should abide by.

Chapter 11 Test Reporting Management

Article 71

An enterprise or sewage system shall handle test reporting according to these Regulations.However, the following

enterprises or sewage systems are not subject to this restriction:

I. Gas stations with no attached car wash facilities.

II. Earth, gravel, or refuse storage sites with an on-site total storage capacity in excess of 500 cubic meters or a total storage area in excess of 250 square meters prior to July 1, 2007.

III. Construction sites

IV. Livestock enterprises raising less than 200 hogs

V. Oil storage sites

VI. Enterprises or sewage systems that are connected to public sewage systems

An enterprise or sewage system that is connected to a sewage system other than that stated in the foregoing paragraph, Subparagraph 6, shall submit test reports to the sewage management agency, who shall then compile the reports and deliver them to the competent authority.

Article 72

The content of the report for an enterprise or sewage system that stores wastewater or sewage shall include the following items:

I. Monthly scale of production or services and the production facilities related to the generation of wastewater, sewage, or sludge

II. Water quantity of the original wastewater or sewage and the quantity on the day of testing; the monthly wastewater or pollution source quantity, as well as the monthly quantities of generated and stored wastewater or sewage

III. The location and number of storage facility units

IV. Follow-up processing after storage shall adopt the contents of the rules for each water pollution control measure when submitting reports to the competent authority.

V. The date and method of adjustment and maintenance for the automatic fluid level measurement device or measurement method of the storage facilities. Those that have already established independent cumulative water

measurement facilities exclusively for measuring water quantity at intake and outflow points are not subject to this restriction.

If the enterprise in the foregoing paragraph is a landfill that returns water seepage to the surface of the landfill, the monthly quantity of wastewater returned to the surface of the landfill shall be reported.

Article 73

The content of reports from an enterprise or sewage system that employs wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities to treat wastewater or sewage shall include the following items:

I. Monthly scale of production or services and the production facilities related to the generation of wastewater, sewage, or sludge Water quantity and quality of the original wastewater or sewage on the day of testing

II. Monthly quantities for the tap-water source, tap water, generated wastewater or sewage, and water treated by the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities. The quantities for generated wastewater or sewage shall be reported separately for each different production process and water source.

III. The operating method and monthly operating and servicing fees of the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities

IV. The names and monthly usage quantities of all chemical agents used

V. The normal operating parameters of the major treatment units and the largest and smallest values and averages of the operating parameters during testing

VI. Monthly amount of electricity consumed as measured by the independent electric meter for the wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities

VII. Monthly amount of sludge generated, as well as its water content ratio and operating frequency

VIII. The date and method of adjustment and maintenance for intake water measurement facilities; or the measurement values and number of times measured per month for the measurement method established pursuant to Article 12, Paragraph 2

Article 74

An enterprise or sewage system that employs wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities to treat wastewater or sewage and is in one of the following circumstances, shall submit a report pursuant to the foregoing article and proceed according the following rules:

I. Those that use remaining capacity to conduct commissioned treatment on wastewater or sewage that is not generated on site shall include the following items in their report:

A. The monthly treated quantity of self-generated wastewater or sewage and remaining capacity.

B. The industry types for wastewater and sewage received each month and the monthly accumulated amount of wastewater or sewage for commissioned treatment

II. Those that dilute wastewater or sewage shall include the following items in their report:

. The water quantity and quality of the water used for diluting on the day of testing

A. Sources of water used for diluting and their monthly quantities

B. The number and location of diluting pipelines and diluting points

III. The job title and full name of the commissioned operator and a notation of any changes in personnel

Article 75

An enterprise or sewage system that employs wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities to treat wastewater or sewage and is in one of the following circumstances, shall submit a report pursuant to Article 73 and proceed according the following rules:

I. An enterprise or sewage system that stores or piles Article 8 substances shall report the monthly quantity of runoff wastewater that is collected and treated.

II. Article 9 enterprise reports shall include the following items:

A. The monthly quantity of carwash platform generated wastewater that is then treated in a grit chamber

B. The distance between the highest monthly

fluid level and the highest point on the perimeter of the grit chamber, and the method of measurement.

C. The maintenance status of the rainwater protection facilities and grit chamber and the quantity of initial rainfall collected and drained into the grit chamber for treatment

III. A dining enterprise or tourist hotel that provides bathing services shall report the regular monthly date and method of servicing filters for hair and suspended solids. Those providing dining services shall report the regular monthly date and method of servicing the grease trap.

Article 76

The report of an enterprise connected to an industrial zone sewage system shall include the following content:

I. Monthly scale of production or services and the production facilities related to the generation of wastewater, sewage, or sludge

II. The water quantity and quality of wastewater or sewage drained into the sewage system on the day of testing; the monthly tap-water source; monthly tap water quantity; and monthly amount of wastewater or sewage drained into the sewage system.

III. Those that have established wastewater or sewage pre-treatment facilities shall also report the content stated in Articles 73 through 75.

Article 77

The report for an enterprise or sewage system that commissions the treatment of wastewater or sewage shall include the following content:

I. Monthly scale of production or services and the production facilities related to the generation of wastewater, sewage, or sludge

II. Water quantity and quality of the original wastewater or sewage on the day of testing, the tap water source, and the monthly quantities of tap water and generated wastewater or sewage

III. The frequency, water quality and water quantity on the day of commissioned treatment testing, and the monthly amount of wastewater or sewage commissioned to another party

IV. The title and industry type of the commissioned party

V. The date and method of adjustment and maintenance for the water measurement facilities at the outflow point and the monthly readings or measurement values for the facilities

VI. Storage facilities that were established on the worksite prior to commissioning treatment shall be reported pursuant to Article 72.

Article 78

The report for an enterprise or sewage system that discharges wastewater or sewage via sea drainage pipe shall include the following content:

I. Monthly scale of production or services and the production facilities related to the generation of wastewater, sewage, or sludge

II. The frequency and method of servicing the sea drainage pipe

III. The frequency, sampling location, monitoring items and monitoring results of marine environment monitoring

IV. Those that have established wastewater or sewage pre-treatment facilities shall also report the content stated in Articles 73 through 75.

Article 79

The report for an enterprise or sewage system that recycles and reuses wastewater or sewage shall include the following content:

I. Monthly scale of production or services and the production facilities related to the generation of wastewater, sewage, or sludge

II. Water quantity and quality of the original wastewater or sewage on the day of testing, the tap water source, and the monthly quantities of tap water and generated wastewater or sewage

III. The source of the recycled water, the method of transport, and uses

IV. The water quality and quantity of recycled water on the day of testing, and the monthly amount of water that is reused

V. The date and method of adjustment and maintenance for the cumulative recycled water measurement facilities and the monthly readings or measurement values for the facilities

VI. Those that have established approved storage facilities shall also report the content stated in Article 72.

VII. Those that have established wastewater or sewage pre-treatment facilities shall also report the content stated in Articles 73 through 75.

Article 9 enterprises that only conduct a settling process before reusing water shall submit a report pursuant to the foregoing paragraph and include the following items:

I. The monthly output of minerals, sand, rock or ready-mix concrete

II. Monthly quantity of water used and the monthly quantity of sludge generated by the grit chamber

III. The monthly quantity of water treated in the grit chamber and removal efficiency rate

IV. The frequency and method of clearing sludge from the grit chamber or sludge thickener

Article 80

The report for a general fish farming enterprise shall include the following content:

I. The surface area of the fish-raising pool and the actual livestock count

II. The monthly frequency of, and monthly quantity of water used for, cleaning the barn or sty

III. The monthly quantity of wastewater discharged into the fish-raising pond and the method of measurement

IV. The monthly amount of electricity used by the aerator

V. The test value for dissolved oxygen in the fish-raising pond and the date the test was performed

VI. The monthly dates for discharging wastewater or sewage generated from general fish farming operations and the method of disposal

Article 81

The report for an enterprise or sewage system that

discharges wastewater or sewage into a surface water body shall include the following content:

I. Monthly scale of production or services and the production facilities related to the generation of wastewater, sewage, or sludge

II. The quality and quantity of wastewater or sewage on the day of testing and the monthly quantity of discharged wastewater or sewage

III. The date and method of adjustment and maintenance for the effluent measurement facilities and the monthly readings or measurement values for the facilities

IV. Those that have established wastewater or sewage pre-treatment facilities shall also report the content stated in Articles 73 through 75.

Article 82

An enterprise or sewage system that conducts soil treatment to treat wastewater or sewage shall report the content stated in Articles 73 through 75 and include the following items:

I. Monthly types of crops, livestock count per hectare, and the surface area of soil treatment

II. The quality and quantity of wastewater or sewage on the day of testing and the monthly quantity of wastewater or sewage discharged into the soil

III. Soil and groundwater monitoring data

IV. The monthly operating frequency of solid-liquid separation facilities

Article 83

The reporting of water quality and quantity and its testing, monitoring, monitoring frequency and monitoring data produced by an enterprise or sewage system shall comply with the following rules:

I. The water quality of the original wastewater or sewage shall be tested once every six months. However, community sewage systems with dedicated wastewater or sewage treatment personnel shall test water quality once a year.

II. For those required to establish a dedicated environmental protection unit or employ Class A dedicated wastewater or sewage treatment personnel, the effluent quality of wastewater or sewage discharged into a

surface water body shall be tested once every three months. For those required to employ Class B dedicated wastewater or sewage treatment personnel or those exempt from employing dedicated personnel for the treatment for wastewater or sewage, effluent quality shall be tested once every six months. Community sewage systems that are exempt from employing dedicated personnel for wastewater or sewage treatment shall test effluent quality once every year.

III. The water quality of drainage from sewer-connected enterprises shall be tested once every six months. However, should the sewage management agency enforce rules to increase the frequency of testing, sewer-connected enterprises must comply with sewage management agency orders.

IV. The water quality of wastewater or sewage discharged into the soil for treatment shall be tested once every three months. The soil shall be tested once a year. The water quality of groundwater shall be tested once every six months.

V. Those that inject sewage into groundwater shall test the water quality and quantity of the groundwater body that is being injected with sewage once every two months.

VI. Those that discharge wastewater or sewage into the sea via pipeline shall conduct testing for marine environment monitoring once every three months.

VII. Those that implement other water pollution control measures shall test water quality once every six months.

Article 84

Monitoring and testing for the water quality test report of an enterprise or sewage system shall be performed according the items in Table 1. However, the competent authority may add other reporting items based on actual need.

When Table 1 items are not used or generated in the production processes or wastewater or sewage treatment processes of an enterprise or sewage system, and the test results are less than the method detection limits, the enterprise or sewage system may submit an application along with verification documents to the competent authority for exemption from the said testing items.

Article 85

An enterprise or sewage system that conducts soil

treatment shall perform soil and groundwater monitoring according to Table 1 and comply with the following rules:

I. Those whose soil treatment covers a surface area totaling less than one hectare shall construct a monitoring well midpoint between upstream and downstream groundwater flow and a soil sample shall be taken at this location.

II. Those whose soil treatment covers a surface area totaling more than one hectare and less than 25 hectares shall construct a monitoring well at both upstream and downstream points in groundwater flow and a soil sample shall be taken at both locations.

III. Those whose soil treatment covers a surface area totaling more than 25 hectares and less than 100 hectares shall construct a monitoring well at upstream, midstream, and downstream points in groundwater flow and a soil sample shall be taken at each location.

IV. Those whose soil treatment covers a surface area totaling more than 100 hectares shall construct five or more monitoring wells and take five or more soil samples. Other monitoring wells shall be established and soil samples taken at upstream, midstream and downstream groundwater flow points and the surrounding area.

The soil samples in the foregoing paragraph shall be mixed shallow-layer samples.

The competent authority may order an enterprise or sewage system to increase the number of monitoring wells and soil samples based on actual requirements for groundwater hydrology and water quality conditions.

Article 86

An enterprise or sewage system shall submit a testing report once every six months. However, the report items and reporting frequency for the enterprises or sewage systems below are as follows:

I. Community sewage systems with dedicated wastewater or sewage treatment personnel shall submit a report once a year.

II. Those conducting soil treatment shall submit a soil sample report once a year.

III. Those that discharge wastewater or sewage via sea drainage pipe shall submit a report once every three months.

The competent authority may, based on actual need, order an enterprise or sewage system to increase the frequency of reporting for all or a portion of reported items.

Article 87

The report items, format and frequency of reports submitted by an enterprise or sewage system that is located in a total quantity control zone, is equipped with an automatic monitoring system, and whose automatic monitoring items are subject to the Internet connection standards of the central competent authority, shall be determined by the central competent authority.

Article 88

An enterprise or sewage system that implements two or more water pollution control measures at the same time, shall submit a separate testing report for each water pollution control measure.

Enterprises or sewage systems that jointly establish and operate wastewater or sewage treatment/pre-treatment facilities shall submit a joint testing report.

Article 89

The water quality and water quantity reported by an enterprise or sewage system shall be sampled and measured on the same day.

An environmental analysis laboratory that has been issued a permit by the central competent authority shall be commissioned to conduct sampling, testing and water quality measurements in the foregoing paragraph. The report shall be deemed complete only after complying with Article 68 of this Act. Reports that are not prepared pursuant to Article 23 and Article 68 of this Act shall be deemed incomplete.

The competent authority shall inform an enterprise or sewage system of the limited time period in which to correct an incomplete report. Reported data that is rejected will be considered non-reported items.

If the limited correction period in the foregoing paragraph involves untraceable water quality data, the said items shall be retested. The retest data shall not be used on the following testing report.

Article 90

When the water quality or water quantity reported by an enterprise or sewage system meets one of the following

conditions, the enterprise or sewage system shall be exempt from commissioning an environmental analysis laboratory:

I. Water quality and quantity of the original wastewater or sewage, water quantity of recycled water, runoff wastewater quantity, or the water quantity of separately treated hot springs wastewater.

II. Water quantity of established independent cumulative water measurement facilities whose adjustment and maintenance are performed pursuant to Article 65, Paragraph 1.

III. The water quality and quantity of sewer-connected enterprises shall be based on the testing and measurement data of the sewage management agency.

Article 91

The original wastewater or sewage water quality reported by an enterprise or sewage system shall be sampled at the equalization facilities. However, if the water contains substances harmful to health as officially announced in this Act, a sample shall be taken at an appropriate location before each water influx point of the equalization facilities.

Article 92

An enterprise or sewage system shall keep a record of all reports and the following documents on file for three years as a reference:

I. A photocopy of invoices or receipts for self-conducted or commissioned clearance and transport

II. A photocopy of invoices or receipts for self-conducted or commissioned clearance and transport of sludge

III. Water quality and quantity testing report

IV. A photocopy of the purchase invoice or receipt for chemical agents procured

V. Those that discharge wastewater or sewage via sea drainage pipe shall file marine environment monitoring data.

VI. A photocopy of the records, invoice or receipt for cumulative water measurement facility adjustments and maintenance

VII. Other items designated by the

competent authority

Article 93

An enterprise or sewage system shall report the testing data for the months of July to December before January 31 of the following year. The testing data for the months of January to June shall be reported before July 31 of the same year. However, the report items and reporting times for the enterprises or sewage systems below are as follows:

I. Each year the sewage management agency in Article 71, Paragraph 2, shall report the water quality data for the months of July to December before the end of February in the following year. The data for the months of January to June shall be reported before August 31 of the same year.

II. Community sewage systems that are exempt from employing wastewater or sewage treatment dedicated personnel shall submit a report every year before January 31 for the data from January to December of the previous year.

An enterprise or sewage system that has just recently submitted a pollution control plan or applied for a permit shall take the date of pollution control plan or permit approval as the starting date for reporting water quality items.

An enterprise or sewage system that submits a report past due, does not make corrections before the deadline set by the competent authority, or has not submitted a report before the competent authority makes a disciplinary citation, shall be considered as failing to report.

Article 94

For enterprises or sewage systems, in addition to submitting a report using Internet transmission methods designated by the central competent authority, a written report shall also be submitted.

Chapter 12 Collective Sewage Management

Article 95

Sewage systems stated in this chapter is the one specific for petrochemical industrial parks and non-petrochemical industrial parks.

Article 96

Sewage systems shall use only designated canals or pipelines to collect wastewater or sewage within its covered area. However, wastewater or sewage from enterprises, of which have a surface water body discharge permit or simple discharge permit document based on the Article 20, do not limit by this.

Sewage systems shall use designated rainwater canals or pipelines to collect regional rain and runoff wastewater other than the one mentioned in the Article 8. The aforementioned ditches or pipelines shall not be gathering and mixing the wastewater or sewage mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 97

Sewage systems shall periodically inspect and maintain on canals and pipelines mentioned in the foregoing article.

Periodic inspections and maintenance mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be completed at least once every three years on all wastewater or sewage collective canals or pipelines, shall be completed at least once a year on rainwater collective canals or pipelines; shall be completed all sewer users' waste (sewage) water and rain drainage facility at least once a month and shall be completed all sewage systems from users only generating sewage once every six months. Maintenance inspection results shall be recorded and kept for three years as a reference.

If participants cannot maintain divert features for collection from the inspection results of first paragraph, this inspection result and the improvement measures shall be notified to the competent authority within one week after the inspection. If improvement measures require engineering works to achieve, it should be completed within one year. When necessary, the extension of another year to complete improvement works shall request consent from the competent authority.

Article 98

Sewage systems should have checked with system users if the water quantity and quantity of wastewater or sewage has maintained a reasonable balance. The result of the inspection shall be recorded and kept for three years as a reference.

To those users failed in maintaining reasonable balance

mentioned in the inspection report, sewage systems should find out reasons also to adopt a proper management method.

The first paragraph for inspection, if a system user did not get approval from the competent water resources authority but drew out groundwater, this act should be reported to the local water resources authority.

Article 99

Sewage systems should consider wastewater or sewage characteristics from the users and the treatment capacity of sewage treatment plants, regulate water quality of approved discharge into the sewage system, and periodic sampling and testing should be conducted to monitor and manage user's water quality, and according to test results, execute appropriate management and document results and records shall be preserved for three years as a reference. But users produce only domestic sewage and its water quality may be excluded from this provision.

Sample testing in the foregoing paragraph can be conducted at a self-set of water quality laboratory with following requirements:

I. The hydrogen ion concentration index, water temperature, chemical oxygen demand and suspended solids, sample testing at least once a month.

II. The non-mentioned but need regularly reported water quality items in foregoing subparagraph shall be sample tested at least once per quarter.

III. Other items designated by the central competent authority shall be sample tested at least once per quarter.

IV. Follow testing methods posted by the central competent authority to perform testing.

Sewage systems shall counsel and inspect regularly on user's water or sweage pre-treatment facility function and operation situations, and shall apply appropriate management measures and document in accordance with inspection results, records shall be preserved for three years as a reference.

Article 100

Sewage systems shall periodically collect sampling and testing wastewater or sewage quality at appropriate confluence spots of collecting canals or pipelines, document those results and records shall be preserved for three years

as a reference.

Sampling and testing water quality mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall comply with the Paragragh 2 of the foregoing article.

If test results of water sampling, mentioned in the first paragraph, are over the guidelines of wastewater or sewage quality for sewer user(s) mentioned the foregoing article, the monitor of this sewage system shall identify reasons, require the user(s) to improve, shall take response measures on moving stream water quality and quantity to buffer and mix thoroughly, in order to maintain the wastewater or sewage treatment facilitity within the manageable processing conditions.

Article 101

Monitors of sewage systems shall sample and test daily on incoming and outgoing water of the sewage treatment plant regarding hydrogen ion concentration index, water temperature, chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids and water quantity, and shall complete report before 6pm of the testing day. Users, who meet the Article 105 of this Act, can be exempted.

Sample testing in the foregoing paragraph can be conducted at a self own laboratory which detection methods are according to the central competent authority bulletins. The sample test results shall be reported by via the Internet according to the central competent authority published starting-end dates and formats.

Sewage systems shall be monthly analyzed and reviewed changes in water quantity and quality, and be assessed the sewage collection and treatment system capacity. If there is a concern of insufficient capacity on collection and processing after reviewing results of its assessment, informing the central competent authority and the local authority in written format is required, and response measures shall be taken. If construction measures are needed for improvement, those projects shall be completed within one year. When there is a need to extend another year for improvement works, consent from the competent authority is required.

Analytical reviewing the monthly changes of water quantity and quality, assessment of collection and treatment capacity as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and implementation results of response measures shall be documented; records

shall be kept for three years as a reference.

Article 102

In order to rescue personnel or handle facilities in the sewage systems, water can be expelled through an emergency response discharge exit. This exit shall be limited to like the original design inlet overflow wells for the sewage treatment plant or other facilities with similar functions. Getting permission from the issued authority is required before the wastewater or sewage can be expelled from this discharge.

The discharge exit as mentioned in the preceeding paragraph shall be installed a cumulative water volume measurement meter and a control valve. The control valve shall be sealed by the competent authority and shall not be removed and damaged unless there is an emergent need.

When wastewater or sewage is discharged through the emergency discharge exit of sewage systems mentioned in the first paragraph, the competent authority shall be informed within one hour after discharging, the event shall be documented and records shall be preserved for three years as a reference.

When emergency discharge exit are used for more than twice within six months, an improvement plan for anormal incoming-flow should be submitted in writing to the competent authority for review and approval, then execute the paln in accordance with the approved content.

Article 103

If one of the following circumstances in the sewage systems occurs, a total pollution quantity reduction management plan shall be submitted before the deadline which is issued by the competent authority and be reviewed and approved by the central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority and local authority. The plan shall be implemented by the approved content:

I. The wastewater or sewage discharge contains harmful to health substances, and its total emission increases year by year for five consecutive years.

II. The actual average wastewater or sewage emission volume within six months reachs fifty thousand cubic meters/day or more, and the receiving water stream of this effuent is identified as a serious pollution

by the competent authority.

III. The wastewater or sewage discharge is considered as a serious pollution to the environment or affecting human health by biological toxicity testings.

IV. Others like there is concern of serious pollution by wastewater or sewage discharge of a sewage system, which is identified by the competent authoritiy from the results of related environmental pollution investigation on its receiving water stream.

The content of total pollution quantity reduction management program in the foregoing paragraph shall include the following:

I. Characteristics of discharged wastewater or sewage.

II. Impact analyses of the affected water stream.

III. Analysis of pollution collective control measures.

IV. Function and operation conditions assessment of sewage treatment plants.

V. The reduction targets and timetables of total pollution quantity reduction management.

VI. The definite implementation measures and content of total pollution quantity reduction management.

VII. Eeffectiveness assessment and verification method of total pollution quantity reduction management.

Chapter 13 Automatic Monitoring/Surveillance and Transmission Connection

Article 104

Sewage systems stated in this chapter is the one specific for petrochemical industrial parks and non-petrochemical industrial parks.

Article 105

If the sewage systems have one of the following circumstances, it shall be installed with automatic water quality monitoring facilities and video monitoring system and installation shall be completed within one year from the date designated by the central competent authority

I. An emission permit of wastewater or sewage is up to ten thousand cubic meters per day.

II. An industrial park, where its environmental impact assessment review is passed, is approved for development.

Automatic monitoring and video monitoring facilities mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be maintained its normal transfer function with connection to the central competent authority.

Article 106

Guidelines of types, installation location and monitoring items for automatic monitoring, video monitoring and transmission connection facilities mentioned in the foregoing article are as follows:

I. Automatic monitoring facility for water quantity: stand alone cumulative water volume measurement devices shall be installed at the front of inlet well and the discharge exit of a sewage treatment plant to monitor the amount of influent and effluent.

II. Automatic monitoring facility for water quality: it shall be set at the discharge exit of sewage treatment plant to monitor water temperature, hydrogen ion concentration index, conductivity, chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids and other designated water quality items by the central competent authority.

III. Video monitoring facility: it shall be set at the discharge exit of sewage treatment plant with camcorders features like time recording, camcordering continuously around the clock, and maintain clearly visible images.

IV. Transmission connection system: it shall transmit the foregoing three monitored data sets to the central competent authority by its transmission module and internet connection.

If realistic installation of the first to third items in the foregoing paragraph has difficulty, and it has the competent authority approval, then the monitoring system can be installed in accordance with the approved rules.

Operation prospectus and confirmation report of automatic monitoring, video monitoring and transmission connection systems shall be submitted to the issued authority for changing the permit (document) wthin a month of completion

the installation of first system and connection facilities.

Article 107

When an automatic monitoring and surveillance facility should be replaced or relocated for change, the contractor shall apply for a permit (document) of this change, also shall submit the measurement instruction of this new system a month before change and submit a confirmation report within one month after completion.

When a transmission connection facility needs replacing, the contractor shall submit an official letter to inform one month before change and a connecting-transmitting confirmation report within one month after competion of change to the issued authority.

Article 108

After installing automatic monitoring facilities according to the Paragragh 1 of Article 106, performance specifications, procedure confirmation, measurement frequency, data calculation, identifying invalid data and time, processing methods for invalid or missing data, data processing methods during facility replacement, change, calibration or maintenance; data transmission facilities for the transmission module specifications, frequency, type and the data format, the prospectus and report in the Paragragh 3 of the same article, all shall follow the content and requirements published by the central competent authority.

The automatic monitoring facilities of sewage systems shall conduct calibration and maintenance according to its brand and specifications as mentioned in previous provision, and records shall be preserved for three years as a reference.

Who meets the first requirement, when reporting data according to the Article 22, and his water quality monitoring method comply with the detection of water quality items of which are published by the authority, can transmit data according to the Article 106.

Article 109

In accordance with articles of this chapter, the competent authority may not punish users when monitoring data excesses standards of effluent of the sewage systems. However, this does not prohibit the punishment when the competent authority determines its insufficiency.

Setting up an automatic water quality monitoring system is

in accordance with the Article 106 but if some zones have difficulities to monitor chemical oxygen demands and suspended solids, those devices can be temporarily suspended to install by increasing the reporting frequency and content according to the Article 101 after approval from the competent authority.

Chapter 14 Supplementary Provisions

Article 110

An enterprise or sewage system that uses methods other than pipelines or drainage canals, such as using water trucks or water tanks to dispose of wastewater or sewage compliant with effluent standards in an area outside of the range of operations shall inform the competent authority by telephone or facsimile 24 hours before the scheduled transport of wastewater or sewage.

An enterprise or sewage system that disposes of wastewater or sewage that does not comply with effluent standards using methods other than pipelines or drainage canals, such as using water trucks or water tanks to dispose of wastewater or sewage in an area outside of the range of operations, shall perform clearance and follow-up disposal pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act.

Enterprises or sewage systems in the circumstances of the foregoing paragraph that were in operation prior to the promulgation of these regulations shall, from January 1, 2008, proceed pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act.

Article 111

In the case where an enterprise submits a recycling plan pursuant to the Industrial Water Pollution Control Measure Management Regulations prior to the promulgation of these Regulations, the said plan shall be null and void as of January 1, 2010. However, for those that complete permit renewal or pollution control plan approval document procedures, the said plan shall become null and void on the completion date of renewal procedures.

Article 112

An enterprise or sewage system that allows other parties to use a portion of facilities or equipment, or contracts another party to operate water pollution control equipment, is still responsible for the management of water pollution

control measures and testing reports.

Article 113

In accordance with the Paragragh 1 of Article 102 of the sewage systems, applicants who requested the issuing authority to put the emergency discharge into permit (document) and published shall complete its improvement work within six months after this regulation is revised and implemented.

Article 114

These Regulations shall take effect on the date of promulgation.

Attachments： Reporting+Management+Regulations(Final).pdf

Data Source：Ministry of Environment Laws and Regulations Retrieving System