

The "pH" in Pharmaceutical: BioMarin Enforcement Case

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Background:

BioMarin

- A pharmaceutical manufacturer that specializes in producing enzymes
- Multi-national, multi-million dollar company based in Novato, CA
- An industrial user (IU) that discharges to the Novato Sanitary District's collection system and Ignacio
 Wastewater Treatment Plant





EPA Audit:

- Accompanied the contractor –
 TetraTech on an audit (PCA) of
 Novato Sanitary District, May 2,
 2007.
- Typical format includes:
 - interview of pretreatment coordinator
 - file reviews of select IUs
 - facility inspections of select IUs
- BioMarin was one of the selected IUs.





Audit Findings:

- Numerous violations over the years of pH and BOD permit limits
- District (Approved Programs) Actions:
 - BOD
 - NOVs and an administrative order
 - Surcharge fee for the extra BOD loading on the treatment plant
 - pH An NOV for each violation

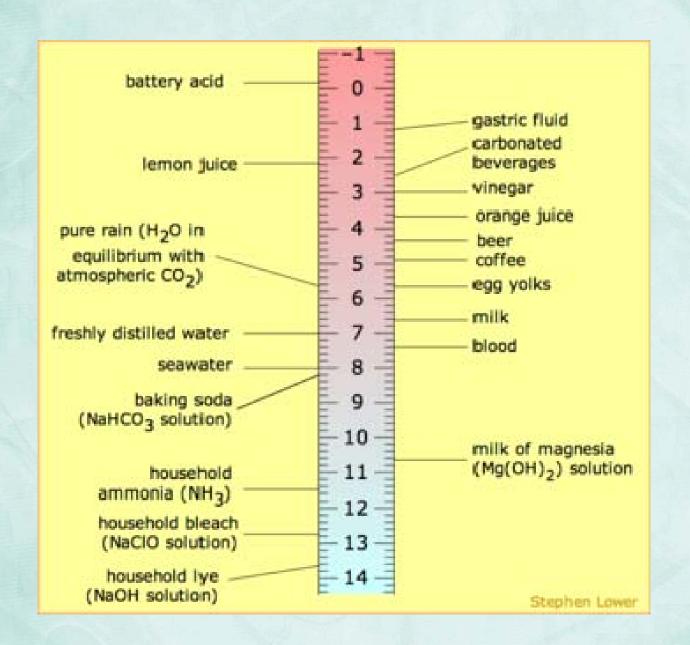


Regulations:

- Pretreatment standards
 - Govern the introduction of industrial pollutants into POTWs
 - Set of specific prohibitions (40 CFR 403.5)
 - One of these is the prohibition of pollutants that will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, and in no case can the pH be less than 5.0



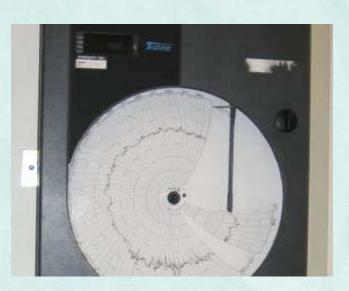






Violations:

- Violations at Manufacturing Facility
 - EPA reviewed BioMarin's monitoring records
 Jan 2004 Dec 2007.
 - Violated federal pH prohibition a total of 62 days.
 - pH < 5.0 at any time.





Violations:

- Mostly short-duration events occurring almost each month of the year
- Some violations considered hazardous (pH < 2).
- BioMarin's reasons for violations: primarily personnel error
 - Triple rinsing acid containers release of rinse solution to sanitary sewer
 - Clean room sanitization disposal of lowpH cleaning solution down the drain





Why did EPA become involved?

- High number of violations of a federal pretreatment standard (62 Days).
- Lack of escalation of enforcement by the control authority (ERP not being followed)



EPA Follow-up Inspection:

• May 21, 2007

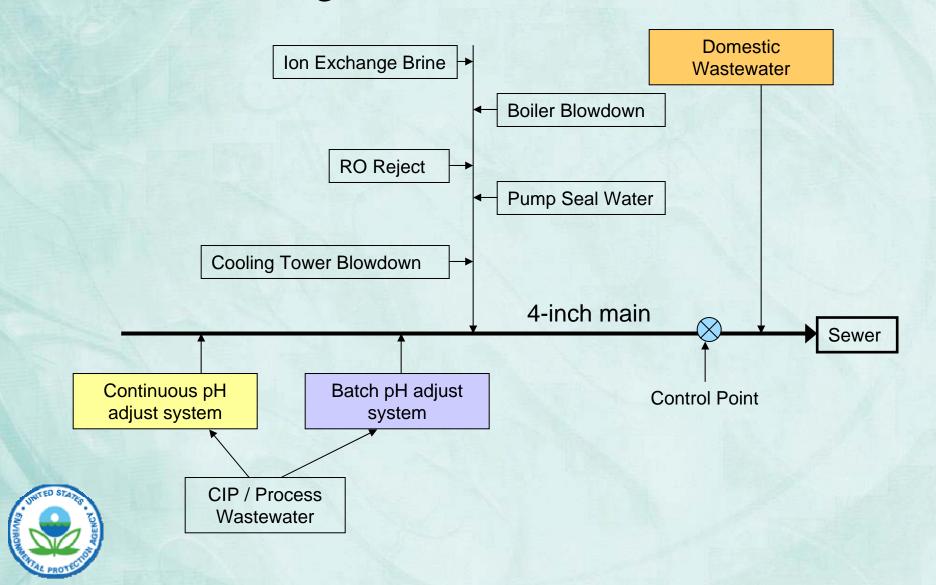
• Purpose: to confirm details, gain a better understanding of All wastewater streams - discharge points, discharge locations relative to each other and check for Any variability in the waste stream makeup from morning to

night





Wastewater Diagram:



EPA Follow-up Inspection:

- Conclusions:
 - The Facility could easily separate domestic wastewater from process wastewater stream.
 - pH problem is controllable and solvable with an equalization tank, at minimum.



EPA Enforcement:

- Consisted of:
 - Administrative Order (AO)
 - Administrative Penalty Order (APO)
 - Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP)



Administrative Order:

- EPA issued the AO in July 2007.
- Requirements:
 - Submit a preliminary design of a system to achieve consistent compliance with pH standards.
 - Sever the domestic wastewater line from the main wastewater line
 - EPA did not specify what the solution had to be to comply with pH standards.
 - Install and start up the proposed new system
 - Self-monitoring for one year:
 - Continuous pH monitoring
 - Submit summary of results to EPA each month



Administrative Order Conclusion:

- Installed a pH neutralization system that would treat all wastewater discharges.
- BioMarin was able to achieve consistent compliance with pH standards.
- BioMarin completed the AO requirements in August 2008.



Administrative Penalty Order:

- EPA sent a APO to BioMarin in April 2008.
- EPA resolved the penalty action in September 2008.
- EPA sent a APO because many of the violations were severe (pH as low as 1.1) and were continuous from 2004 2007.
- Final penalty amount: \$120K
- Estimated Cost of SEP: \$50K



Supplemental Environmental Project:

- EPA can consider the value of a SEP when determining the final penalty amount appropriate for a settlement.
- SEP must meet certain criteria:
 - Must be environmentally beneficial
 - Is undertaken only as settlement of an enforcement action
 - Cannot be something that the violator is otherwise legally obligated to do
 - Must possess adequate relationship, or "nexus," to the violation
- EPA estimates the "mitigation percentage"



Supplemental Environmental Project:

- Funds a project to perform stream restoration work in Novato Creek and tributary.
- This project would not occur without this funding.
- Work being conducted by the Bay Institute will include:
 - Restoring native vegetation
 - Conducting a maintenance and monitoring program for 3 years
 - Regular status report to EPA every 6 months
 - Report with data and photographs
 - BioMarin must demonstrate an 80% survival rate of the plantings



Merck and Co. Pharmaceutical Research Facility Enforcement Case

Information Provided by U.S. EPA Region 3
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Background:

- Merck & Co., Inc.
 - A global research-driven pharmaceutical company.
 - Merck discovers, develops,
 manufactures and markets vaccines and medicines.
 - A pharmaceutical research facility that is an industrial user (IU) that discharges to the Upper Gwynedd Township Publicly Owned Treatment Works (UGT POTW)

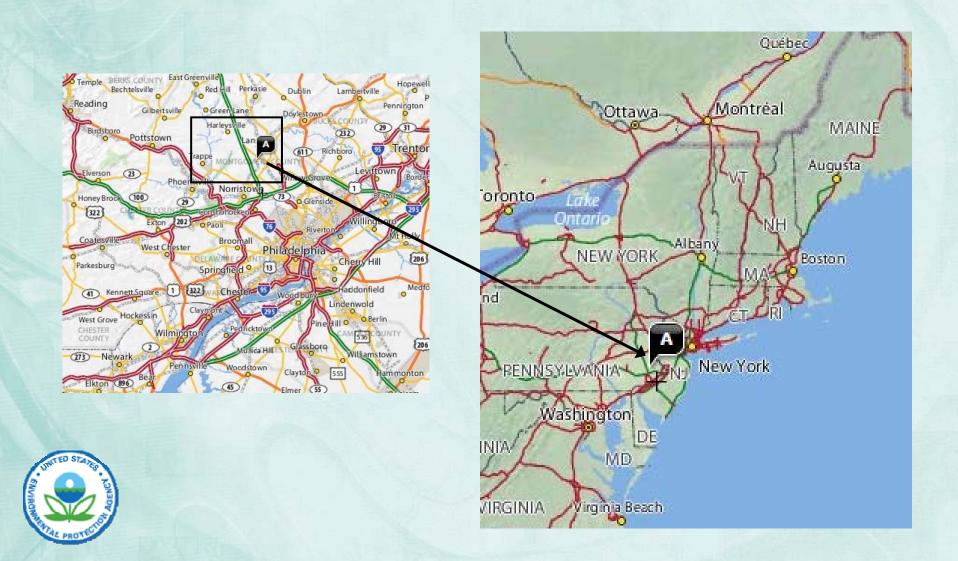


Background:

- Merck & Co., Inc.
 - Plant is located in West Point, Montgomery
 County and houses pharmaceutical and
 vaccine research as well as manufacturing
 products & vaccines.
 - The facility consists of approximately 400 acres, 110 buildings and employs approximately 8,500 employees.



Location: West Point, PA



Discharge Location:

UGT POTW

- Treated effluent is discharged into the Wissahickon Creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill River.
- Approximately 40% of Philadelphia's drinking water is downstream of the Merck facility.



Pass Through and Interference:

- Extensive Fish Kill Observed on June 14 & 15, 2006
- City, State and EPA officials were notified
- The State department conducted an investigation at the POTW
- The City closed its Schuylkill River drinking water intake immediately
- EPA responded to the Pretreatment Concern



Identification of Pollutant Source:

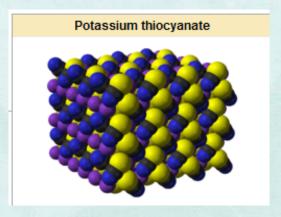
- Began Inspections of Industrial Users
- Collection System Sampled
- Began to Track Traces of Cyanide in System
- Notification of Source of Cyanide (Merck)
- Meet with Merck to Understand Origin, Amount, and Reason for Discharge



Pollutant:

- On June 13, 2006, Merck discharged Potassium Thiocyanate "KSCN"
- Wide range of applications including use in the manufacture of industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals and pesticides.
- Approximately 25 gallons was released into the sewer system (not in accordance with the company's protocols)
- Synergistic combination between chlorine and cyanide forming a compound toxic to marine species.





Enforcement:

- The City, State Department and EPA signed into a Consent Decree with Merck.
- The Consent Decree requires Merck to pay:
 - \$1,575,000 in penalties (divided among parties)
 - \$10 million to put in place systems that will prevent future dangerous discharges (Injunctive Relief)
 - \$9 million for SEPs



Injunctive Relief:

- The Proposed consent decree includes interim measures to:
 - Prevent discharges without preapproval
 - Create a tracking system for waste handling
 - Create a task force to assess the system throughout the facility
 - Increase testing and assessment tools for waste stream
 - Enhanced wastewater management program
 - Chemical management accountability system for facility



SEP:

- The environmental projects are designed to improve water quality and/or protect the Wissahickon as a source of drinking water
- Merck committed to:
 - Restoration of a segment of the Wissahickon Creek
 - Creation of a wetlands on a 10 acre parcel of property adjacent to the Creek.
 - Purchase and installation of an aquatic biomonitoring system that monitors fish activity to give the City an early warning system.
 - Purchase and installation of an enhanced Automated Dissolved
 Oxygen Controls at the UGT POTW
 - \$4.5 Million towards the purchase of a parcel of land adjacent to the Creek that will have restricted use and open space easements in perpetuity.



