

ORDINANCE NO. 4501

AN ORDINANCE to amend and reordain Division 3.1 (DISCHARGES INTO POTW), of Chapter 6 (WATER AND SEWER), Title 5 (TRANSPORTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES) of The Code of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1981, as amended.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF ALEXANDRIA HEREBY ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Division 3.1 of Chapter 6 of Title 5 of The Code of the City of Alexandria, 1981 as amended, be, and the same hereby is, amended and reordained to read as follows:

Division 3.1

Discharges into POTW

SUBDIVISION A

General Provisions

Sec. 5-6-101 Purpose and policy.

This division sets forth uniform requirements for users of the Alexandria Sanitation Authority's publicly owned treatment works ("POTW") and the sewer system which carries wastewater to the POTW, and enables the Sanitation Authority to comply with all applicable federal and state laws, including but not limited to the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.) and the general pretreatment regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (40 C.F.R. Part 403). The objectives of this division are:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will interfere with its operation;
- (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will pass through the POTW inadequately treated into receiving waters or will otherwise be incompatible with the POTW;
- (3) To protect the general public and POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge;
- (4) To provide for the imposition of fees for the equitable distribution of the costs of operation, maintenance and improvement of the POTW and of other activities of the Alexandria Sanitation Authority under this division; and

(5) To enable the Alexandria Sanitation Authority to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and all other federal and state laws which apply to the operation of the POTW.

This division shall apply to all users of the POTW. This division authorizes the authority to issue wastewater discharge permits, to engage in monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities, to establish administrative review procedures, to require user reporting, and to set fees which equitably distribute the costs of its activities under this division.

#### Sec. 5-6-102 Definitions.

For the purposes of this division, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given below, except in those instances when the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

(a) Act or "the Act". The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.

(b) Administrator. The administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or those acting on his behalf.

(c) Approval authority. The Director of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

(d) Authority. The City of Alexandria, Virginia, Sanitation Authority.

(e) Authorized representative of the user. A duly authorized representative of the individual or entity identified in paragraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4) below, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates. The authorization must be submitted to the authority in writing and must name the representative and the position he occupies. Whenever such authorization is no longer accurate, a new authorization must be submitted to the authority at least two weeks prior to submission of any reports signed by the authorized representative. An authorized representative shall be:

(1) if the user is a corporation:

(a) the president, secretary, treasurer or a vice-president of the corporation who is in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(b) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operation facilities provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty or making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and

regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

(2) if the user is a partnership, a general partner of the partnership;

(3) if the user is a sole proprietorship, the proprietor; or

(4) if the user is a federal, state or local governmental facility, a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or such person's designee.

The individuals described in subsections (1) through (4) above may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the user, and the written authorization is submitted to the authority at least two weeks prior to any reports being signed by the new designee.

(f) Best management practices or BMP means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices or procedures of users to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants, listed in Section 5-6-11, into the POTW. Such practices may include, but are not restricted to, notification plans of any accidental discharge, solvent and toxic organic management plans, operating procedures, practices to control batch discharges, sludge and waste disposals, spillage or leaks, or drainage from raw material storage, and practices for pollution prevention control.

(g) City. The City of Alexandria.

(h) Control authority. The City of Alexandria, Virginia, Sanitation Authority.

(i) Conventional pollutants. BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH.

(j) Daily Maximum Limit or Daily Maximum. The maximum allowable discharge of pollutant during a calendar day. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in terms of concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

(k) Director. The director of the department of transportation and environmental services of the city.

(l) Discharge or Indirect Discharge. The introduction of pollutants or wastewater containing pollutants into the POTW.

(m) Engineer. The engineer-director of the authority or another employee of the authority who has been duly authorized to act on the engineer-director's behalf or duly delegated the engineer director's authority.

(n) Improperly shredded garbage. The wastes from the preparation, cooking, eating, handling, dispensing, sale or storage of food that have not been shredded to such a degree that all particles are less than a half an inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension and will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers.

(o) Instantaneous Limit. The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

(p) Interference. A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:

(1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, or the use or disposal of its sludge;

(2) is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the authority's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation; or

(3) prevents the use or disposal of sludge at the POTW from complying with any provisions of federal, state or local law, including but not limited to section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act ( "SWDA") (42 U.S.C.3251 et seq.), including title II which is more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA")(42 U.S.C.6901 et seq.), state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA, the Clean Air Act and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 U.S.C.1420 et seq.).

(q) Medical waste. Isolation waste, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical waste, potentially contaminated laboratory waste or dialysis waste which have been generated in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals, and any other medical wastes as specified in the Virginia medical waste management regulations, 9 VAC20-120. The term does not include any household waste identified in 40 C.F.R.261.4 (b) (l).

(r) National categorical pretreatment standards or categorical standards. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits, promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to sections 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act-(33 U.S.C Section 1317), which apply to a specific category of users which appear in 40 C.F.R., Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405 through 471. All such standards are included in this division as if fully set forth herein.

(s) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit or NPDES permit. A permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

(t) New source.

(1) Any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge, the construction of which commences after the publication in the Federal Register of proposed pretreatment standards under the Clean Water Act that would be applicable to the source if such standards were thereafter promulgated, provided that:

(i) the building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site where no other source of pollutant discharges is located; or

(ii) the building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge from an existing source; or

(iii) the production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site.

In determining whether this "substantially independent" criterion is met, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant and is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source shall be considered.

(2) Construction at a site at which an existing source of pollutant discharges is located results in a modification of the existing source, rather than a new source, if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of subsection (1) above, but otherwise alters, replaces or adds to existing process or production equipment.

(3) Construction of a new source has commenced if the owner or operator has:

(i) begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous on-site construction program, any replacement, assembly or installation of facilities or equipment, or any significant site preparation work, including excavation work or clearing or removal of existing buildings or structures;

(ii) entered into binding contractual obligations for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in the operation of the new source within a reasonable time; provided, that options to purchase, contracts which may be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering or design studies shall not constitute a contractual obligation under this subsection.

(u) Noncontact cooling water. Water used solely for cooling purposes which does not come in contact with any other discharge until it is discharged into the collection system or the POTW, and which does not exceed the pretreatment standards.

(v) Pass through. Any discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United

States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

(w) Permittee. A holder of a wastewater discharge permit issued by the authority.

(x) pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

(y) Photographic processing facility. A facility which processes images from silver sensitized films and papers, including, but not limited to commercial photographic and film processing facilities, in-house photographic processing facilities, mini-labs, printers, and x-ray and other medical, dental, industrial, institutional or diagnostic facilities which produce a silver rich solution.

(z) Pollutant. Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, industrial wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, rock, sand, municipal wastes, and agricultural wastes.

(aa) POTW or publicly owned treatment works. The wastewater treatment plant operated by the authority, along with the pump stations and sewers which deliver wastewater to the plant.

(bb) Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants to a less harmful state, or the elimination of pollutant properties in wastewater, prior to or in lieu of the discharge of the pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or elimination may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes or other means; it may not be obtained by dilution of the concentration of the pollutants, unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard, or by other means which are prohibited by 40 C.F.R.403.6(d).

(cc) Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a User, other than a Pretreatment Standard.

(dd) Pretreatment standards or standards. Federal, state or local standards which prohibit certain pollutants from appearing in discharges or which limit the quantity or concentration of certain pollutants which may appear in discharges, including national categorical pretreatment standards promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(ee) Prohibited discharge. Any discharge containing a pollutant which is prohibited from entering the POTW.

(ff) Sewer connection permit. A permit issued pursuant to section 5-6-25 of this article.

(gg) Silver CMP. The Code of Management Practice for Silver Dischargers, issued by the Silver Council and the Association of Metropolitan Sewage Agencies, dated September 1995, as amended from time to time, which provides recommendations on technology, equipment and management practices for controlling silver discharges from facilities that process photographic materials. (A copy of the Silver CMP shall be obtainable from the authority.)

(hh) Silver recovery. The process of removing silver from silver rich solutions.

(ii) Silver rich solution. A solution containing sufficient silver such that cost-effective silver recovery can be done either on-site or off-site. In photographic processing facilities, such solutions include, but are not limited to, fix and bleach-fix solutions, stabilizers, low replenished (low-flow) washes, and all functionally similar solutions, but do not include low silver solutions such as used developers, bleaches, stop baths, pre-bleaches, stabilizers following washes and wash waters.

(jj) Slug discharge. Any discharge which, because of the concentration of pollutants or the quantity of flow, could cause a violation of a standard for prohibited discharges.

(kk) User. Any person or entity which is the source of a discharge.

(ll) User, industrial. Any person or entity which is a non-residential source of a discharge.

(mm) User, significant industrial:

(1) Categorical. Any industrial user subject to the national categorical pretreatment standards in 40 C.F.R.403.6 and 40 C.F.R. Parts 405 through 471; and

(2) Noncategorical. Any other industrial user that discharges an average of 25,000 or more gallons per day of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater), contributes a process waste stream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW's treatment capacity, or is designated a significant industrial user in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(g), on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the POTW's operation or to violate any national categorical pretreatment standard or requirement.

(3) The Authority may determine that the industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a Significant Industrial user on a finding that the industrial user never discharged more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater) excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow-down wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:

(a) The Industrial user, prior to Engineer's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;

(b) The Industrial user annually submits the certification statement required by 40 CFR 403.12 (q), together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

(c) The industrial user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

(4) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in (kk)(2) of this section has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Engineer may determine that the user should not be considered a significant user in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6).

(nn) Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried wastes containing any pollutants whether treated or untreated, which are discharged from any source into a POTW.

#### Sec. 5-6-103 Administration.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this division, the director is authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of this division, and is further authorized to delegate all or part of his authority to the engineer, who is authorized to redelegate his authority to another employee of the authority who has been authorized to act on the engineer's behalf.

#### Sec. 5-6-104 Promulgation of procedures.

The authority is hereby authorized to establish rules and promulgate procedures that it deems necessary to implement the provisions of this division, including but not limited to the development of a compliance schedule for industrial users, the installation of pretreatment technology required to meet applicable pretreatment standards and requirements and to meet the requirements imposed by accidental spill and slug control plans or best management practices.

### SUBDIVISION B

#### General User Requirements

#### Sec. 5-6-111 Prohibited discharges.

(a) No user shall discharge or cause to be discharged into or the POTW any of the following substances, materials, waters or wastes:

(1) any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas, which creates a fire or explosion hazard in the collection system or POTW, including but not limited to waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celsius) using methods specified in 40 C.F.R. 261.21;

(2) any petroleum oil, non biodegradable cutting oil or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

(3) any water or waste containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, to create a public nuisance or to create any hazard in the receiving waters of the collection system or the POTW, including but not limited to cyanides, chromium, copper, zinc, silver, lead, nickel, arsenic, mercury, cadmium and phenols;

(4) any water or waste having a pH of less than 6.0 or more than 11.0 standard units or having any corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment or personnel of the city, the collection system or the POTW;

(5) any solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction to the flow in the collection system or the POTW or interference with the proper operation of the collection system or the POTW, including but not limited to improperly shredded garbage, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, wood or paunch manure;

(6) any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celsius) or, at the point of intake to the POTW, having a temperature higher than 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius);

(7) any waters or wastes containing fats, wax, grease or oils of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 100 mg/l as an instantaneous maximum or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 degrees Fahrenheit and 140 degrees Fahrenheit;

(8) any radioactive substance of such half-life or concentration as may exceed safe limits as established by federal or state regulations;

(9) any odor- or color-producing substance exceeding concentrations which may be established by the authority for the purpose of meeting NPDES permit conditions;

(10) any quantity of flow or concentration, or both, which constitutes a slug discharge, and any pollutant, including any conventional pollutant, released in a discharge at a flow rate or pollutant concentration, or both, which will cause interference with the POTW;

(11) any substance from a septic tank, a truck or a portable vessel or device without prior written permission from the authority;

(12) used motor oil in any amount;

(13) any product containing used or otherwise contaminated antifreeze (ethylene glycol);

(14) any medical waste, except as specifically authorized by the engineer in a wastewater discharge permit;

(15) any hazardous waste, as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which is not covered by the domestic sewage exemption contained in 40 C.F.R. 261.4(a)(1)(ii);

(16) any substance, material, water or waste which the engineer determines to be or to contain a pollutant which will pass through or cause interference with the operation or performance of the POTW or will contaminate the resulting sludge; and

(17) any silver rich solutions from a photographic processing facility, unless such silver rich solution is managed by the photographic processing facility in accordance with the Silver CMP, prior to its introduction into the POTW.

(b) No user shall make or cause to be made any of the following discharges:

(1) any discharge which causes interference;

- (2) any discharge which constitutes a pass through;
  - (3) any discharge without a permit required by this division;
  - (4) any discharge which violates national categorical pretreatment standards;
  - (5) any discharge which constitutes or results in a violation of any permit term or condition;
  - (6) any discharge which violates local limit pretreatment standards established by the authority under section 5-6-113 and in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.5(c)(1); and
  - (7) any discharge of groundwater, stormwater, surface water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water and unpolluted wastewater into the collection system or the POTW without written approval of the authority, except for those circumstances covered by sections 5-6-32 through 5-6-39.
- (c) Dilution of waste streams to meet the requirements of this section is prohibited.
  - (d) Substances, materials, waters or wastes prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged into the collection system or the POTW.

Sec. 5-6-112 National categorical pretreatment standards.

- (a) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the engineer may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.6(c).
- (b) Where wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the engineer shall impose an alternate limit using the combined waste stream formula in 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e).
- (c) A user may obtain from the engineer a variance from a categorical pretreatment standard if the user can prove, pursuant to the provisions in 40 C.F.R. 403.13, that the factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency when developing the categorical standard.
- (d) A user may obtain from the engineer a net gross adjustment to a categorical pretreatment standard in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.15.

Sec. 5-6-113 Local limits.

(a) The authority may establish, by regulation, maximum mass or concentration discharge limits for any pollutant that threatens the public health, presents an endangerment to the environment, interferes with the operation of the POTW or causes the authority to be in violation of its NPDES permit or any state permit issued to regulate the treatment of wastewater or the treatment or application of sludge. Such limits shall be determined at the point where the user's wastewater is discharged to the collection system, except where the engineer determines that a limit may be applied at the end of process. All concentrations for metallic substances are for total metals unless otherwise indicated. Compliance with all parameters may be determined from a single grab sample. In addition, the authority shall impose the validly adopted local discharge limits of any political subdivision for those users whose discharges are tributary to a publicly owned treatment works of the subdivision, where the limits are applicable in the city pursuant to an agreement between the authority and the political subdivision.

(b) The authority may establish, by regulation or in discharge permits, standards or requirements for discharges which are necessary to ensure user compliance with section 5-6-111; provided, that no such standard or requirement may be less stringent than applicable federal standards and requirements.

Sec. 5-6-114 Dilution.

No user shall increase the use of process water, or in any way dilute a discharge, in order to achieve compliance with a discharge limit, unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. The engineer may impose discharge limits that are based on the mass of pollutants upon users which are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or when the imposition of such limits is otherwise appropriate.

## SUBDIVISION C

### Pretreatment of Wastewater

Sec. 5-6-121 Pretreatment facilities.

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as is necessary to comply with this division, and shall comply with all categorical pretreatment standards and local limits and with the prohibitions set out in section 5-6-111, within the time limitations specified by federal, state or local regulation or by the authority, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the authority for review, and must be approved by the authority before such facilities are constructed. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying any such facility to produce a discharge acceptable to the authority under the provisions of this division. The engineer may require a user to have a certified operator on staff to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the pretreatment facility.

Sec. 5-6-122 Additional pretreatment measures.

(a) Whenever deemed necessary, the engineer may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, to discharge certain wastewater only into specific sewers, to relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, to separate sewage waste streams from industrial waste streams, and to comply with such other conditions as are necessary to protect the POTW. In addition, the engineer shall determine the user's compliance with requirements of this division.

(b) The engineer may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain on its property and at its expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

Sec. 5-6-123 Grease, fat and oils removal systems.

(a) Grease, fat and oils removal systems shall be installed where the discharge of grease laden waste from food preparation or food processing, or from any other commercial establishment, into the POTW will cause an impediment or obstruction. A grease, fats and oils removal system, to be approved by the authority, shall consist of one or a combination of the following:

(1) passive technology which includes an approved in-ground grease trap and an approved grease interceptor; or

(2) active technology which includes a grease recovery device that has been approved by the authority and a solids transfer/grease recovery device that has been approved by the authority.

(b) Waste that does not contain fat, grease or oils and that otherwise does not require treatment shall not be discharged into a grease, fats and oils removal system. Wastewater from dishwasher machines and wastewater that exceeds 130° fahrenheit shall not be introduced into a grease removal system.

Sec. 5-6-124 Passive system requirements.

(a) Grease traps. The size, type and location of each grease trap shall be approved by an official designated by the authority. Grease traps of pre-cast or poured in-place concrete shall be constructed of sound durable material, not be subjected to excessive corrosion or decay, and shall be water and gas tight.

(b) Grease interceptor. A grease interceptor shall be sized and engineered based upon the anticipated load and/or conditions of actual use. A grease interceptor shall receive grease laden waste discharge from major point sources. A floor drain shall not be considered a major point source.

(c) Grease interceptor capacity. A grease interceptor shall have the grease retention capacity for the flow rates indicated in Table 1 set forth below in subsection (d).

(d) Rate of flow controls. A grease interceptor shall be equipped to control the rate of flow as set forth in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
Grease Interceptor Capacity, Sizing and Rating

|                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sizing Symbol      | 4    | 7    | 10   | 15   | 20   | 25   | 30   | 35   | 50   | 75   |
| Flow Rate          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| GPM                | 4    | 7    | 10   | 15   | 20   | 25   | 30   | 35   | 50   | 75   |
| L/S                | 0.25 | 0.44 | 0.63 | 0.95 | 1.26 | 1.58 | 1.89 | 2.20 | 3.16 | 4.73 |
| Retention Capacity |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Pound              | 8    | 14   | 20   | 30   | 40   | 50   | 60   | 70   | 100  | 150  |
| Kilograms          | 3.6  | 6.4  | 9.1  | 13.6 | 18.2 | 22.7 | 27.3 | 31.8 | 45.4 | 68.2 |

Sec. 5-6-125 Active system requirements.

(a) Grease recovery devices. Grease recovery devices shall be permitted in lieu of grease interceptors or grease traps in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Location. Grease recovery devices shall receive all grease laden waste discharge from the major point sources. A floor drain shall not be considered a major point source.

(2) Sizing. Grease recovery devices shall be sized based upon the anticipated load and/or conditions of actual use.

(3) Capacity. Grease recovery devices shall have a minimum retention capacity as indicated in Table 1 set forth in 5-6-124(d) for the flow-rates indicated.

Sec. 5-6-126 High risk facilities.

Any high risk facility that has had violations of a wastewater discharge permit, of federal, state or local laws, or of requirements of the authority shall incorporate a grease recovery device in combination with and preceding the grease trap.

Sec. 5-6-127 Alternative methods.

(a) Technology and methods, other than those set forth in sections 5-6-123 through 5-6-125, may be permitted by the authority; provided, that the technology or method meets the minimum performance standards established by the authority.

(b) Biological or chemical treatment agents. Biological or chemical treatment agents for the separation, emulsification and/or removal of grease, fats and oils are prohibited, unless a written authorization has been obtained from the authority.

Sec. 5-6-128 Discharges from photographic processing facilities

(a) It shall be unlawful to discharge or otherwise induce silver rich solutions from a photographic processing facility into the POTW, unless such silver rich solution is managed by the photographic processing facility in accordance with the silver CMP, prior to its introduction into the collection system or the POTW.

(b) The silver CMP is a fully enforceable element of the authority's industrial pretreatment program and constitutes a local limitation for silver that is discharged from photographic processing facilities.

(c) Within 90 days after the enactment of this division for existing photographic processing facilities, or within 90 days before the date upon which a new photographic processing facility commences the discharge of silver rich solution into the POTW, the photographic processing facility shall notify the authority that it discharges or intends to discharge silver rich solutions and shall confirm that these discharges shall thereafter be managed in accordance with the silver CMP. No photographic processing facility shall thereafter discharge waste, solutions or other substances that are not in accordance with the silver CMP.

(d) A photographic processing facility which has implemented the silver CMP for the control of silver discharges to the POTW shall submit an annual compliance certification to the authority by November 30 of each year. This compliance certification shall be completed by an authorized representative of the photographic processing facility and shall contain the following statement:

On behalf of [name and address of photo-graphic processing facility], I certify that, except as specifically noted below, this facility, since the date of its last certification, has implemented and maintained the silver CMP for the control of silver discharges to the POTW, and that, as of the date of this certification, this facility is in compliance with the requirements of the silver CMP.

#### Sec. 5-6-129 Best management practices.

Where reasonably appropriate and required by the engineer, an industrial user shall provide and implement best management practices. The authority, acting through the engineer, shall have the authority and responsibility to enter upon the property of any industrial user, at any reasonable time, for the purpose of investigating whether the user is following the required best management practices. Best management practices may be part of the industrial user permit issued to industrial users.

#### Sec. 5-6-130 Accidental discharge and slug control plan.

(a) The Engineer shall evaluate whether each industrial user needs an accidental discharge and slug control plan. Where reasonably appropriate and required by the engineer, an industrial user shall provide protection from spills, leaks and/or slug discharges of prohibited materials and other wastes regulated under this division. For the purpose of this section, a slug discharge is any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a noncustomary batch discharge. If the authority determines that an industrial use shall implement an accidental discharge and slug control plan is needed, the plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) a description of the user's discharge practices, including nonroutine batch

discharges;

(2) a description of stored chemicals;

(3) procedures for immediately notifying the authority of a slug discharge, including any discharge that would be a violation of section 5-6-111, with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days of the discharge;

(4) if necessary, procedures to prevent adverse impacts from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and measures and equipment for emergency response.

(b) Facilities to prevent such spills, leaks or slug discharges shall be provided and maintained at the industrial user's expense. Detailed plans showing such facilities and the operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the engineer for review, and shall be approved by the engineer prior to facility construction. The authority, acting through the engineer, shall have the authority and responsibility to enter upon the property of an industrial user, at any reasonable time, for the purpose of investigating or testing any facility to assure that an accidental spill and slug control plan is at all times fully effective. Accidental spill and slug control plan requirements may be part of the industrial user permit issued to industrial users.

(c) Immediately following a leak or spill, the industrial user shall notify the engineer or other authority personnel by telephone of the fact of the leak or spill, the extent of the leak or spill, and the known causes. Within five days following the leak or spill, the user shall submit to the engineer a detailed written report describing the cause of the leak or spill and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW or any other property or of injury to persons caused by the leak or spill. Any such notification shall not relieve the user of any liabilities, fines or other applicable penalties which may be imposed under this code or other applicable laws.

## SUBDIVISION D

### Wastewater Discharge Permits

Sec. 5-6-141 Wastewater discharge permits required.

(a) No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the authority, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to section 5-6-142 may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.

(b) The engineer may require other users to obtain wastewater discharge permits as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this division.

(c) Any violation of the terms or conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this division.

(d) Receipt of a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all federal and state pretreatment standards and requirements and with all other requirements of federal, state and local law.

Sec. 5-6-142 Wastewater discharge permit required for new connections.

Any user required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit which proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the POTW shall obtain such permit prior to beginning or recommencing such discharge. An application for a wastewater discharge permit shall be filed at least 90 days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

Sec. 5-6-143 Wastewater discharge permits application content.

(a) All users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall submit a permit application. The engineer may require all users to submit, as part of an application, the following information:

- (1) all information required by section 5-6-161 of this division;
- (2) a description of the activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises of the user, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;
- (3) the number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
- (4) each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
- (5) the type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- (6) site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains and appurtenances by size, location and elevation, and all points of discharge;
- (7) time and duration of discharge; and
- (8) any other information as may be deemed necessary by the engineer to evaluate the application.

(b) Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user.

Sec. 5-6-144 Issuance of wastewater discharge permit.

The engineer will evaluate the application and any data and other information furnished by the user, and may require additional information. Within 60 days after receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, the engineer will determine whether to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The engineer may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit if he determines that the discharge will not comply with the requirements set forth in this division or in federal, state and local law.

Sec. 5-6-145 Wastewater discharge permit content.

A wastewater discharge permit shall contain a provision that expressly subjects the permit to all provisions of this division and all other applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and conditions, and any user charges and fees established by the authority and/or the city. A permit shall also contain, at a minimum, the following:

(1) the name and address of the owner or operator of the user (the permittee), and the issuance, effective and expiration dates of the permit;

(2) the most stringent applicable discharge limits, including those limits established by this division, limits contained in applicable national categorical pretreatment standards, and limits established by another political subdivision pursuant to agreements between the authority and the subdivision;

(3) the local pretreatment limits as set forth in section 5-6-113;

(4) the monitoring requirements imposed on all permittees, including but not limited to the pollutants to be monitored, the locations for taking samples, the methods of taking and analyzing samples, and the frequency of taking samples;

(5) the reporting requirements imposed on the permittee, including but not limited to the type and contents of each report and the date of submission for each report;

(6) a requirement that, in the event sampling indicates a violation of any permit condition, the permittee shall notify the authority of the violation within 24 hours of first becoming aware of it, and shall repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the authority within 30 days of first becoming aware of the violation; provided, that the permittee shall not be required to resample if the authority or the permittee performs sampling at the facility covered by the permit at a frequency of at least once per month, or the authority or the permittee performs sampling at the facility between the time when the permittee performs its initial sampling and the time when the permittee receives the results of this sampling;

(7) standard conditions that are contained in all wastewater discharge permits;

(8) specific conditions that apply to the particular permittee, including but not limited to requirements to construct, maintain and operate certain pretreatment facilities, requirements to develop and implement compliance schedules, requirements to develop and implement best management practices, and requirements to develop and implement accidental spill and slug control plans;

(9) other conditions as may be reasonably necessary to regulate the permittee; and

(10) the circumstances in which the permit may be examined and modified by the authority.

Sec. 5-6-146 Wastewater discharge permit duration.

A wastewater discharge permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five years from the effective date of the permit. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued

for a period less than five years at the discretion of the engineer. Each wastewater discharge permit shall indicate the specific date upon which it will expire.

Sec. 5-6-147 Wastewater discharge permit modifications.

(a) Upon the promulgation of a national categorical pretreatment standard, the authority shall notify all users holding a wastewater discharge permit which may be subject to the new standard. If the new standard is more stringent than corresponding requirements in the permits of such users, the authority shall modify the permits to require compliance with the new standard within the time frame prescribed by the standard. Where a user which becomes subject to a new pretreatment standard does not hold a wastewater discharge permit, the user shall file a completed permit application form with the authority within 90 days after the promulgation of the new standard, unless a federal or state statute or regulation requires that the application be filed within a shorter period of time.

(b) A wastewater discharge permit is subject to modification by the engineer as limitations or requirements identified in this division are revised or upon just cause. An industrial user shall be informed of any permit modification at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the modification, unless federal or state law or regulation requires an earlier effective date. Any modification in a permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

Sec. 5-6-148 Wastewater discharge permit transfer.

A wastewater discharge permit shall be issued to a specific user, as the permittee, for a specific facility and a specific operation. A permit shall not be assigned, transferred or sold by a permittee to a new owner or operator of the permittee's facility or to another user, unless the assignment, transfer or sale has been approved by the engineer. A permit shall, in the case of a new or changed user operation, automatically expire unless the new or changed operation has been approved by the engineer.

Sec. 5-6-149 Wastewater discharge permit revocation.

If the director or the engineer determines that a user's violation of any discharge limitations or standards or other requirements imposed on it by this division, including a permit issued pursuant to this division, threatens the public health, presents an endangerment to the environment, interferes with the operation of the POTW or causes the authority to be in violation of its NPDES permit or any state permit issued to regulate the treatment of wastewater or the treatment or application of sludge, the authority may suspend wastewater treatment service, including collection and treatment services, to the user. In addition, the city and the authority may revoke any permit issued under this article when the city or the authority determines that the user's continued discharge into the POTW will be in violation of any federal, state or local law or regulation, or any requirement or procedure issued pursuant to any such law.

Sec. 5-6-150 Permit reissuance.

A wastewater discharge permittee may apply for the reissuance of a wastewater discharge permit at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit.

Sec. 5-6-151 Regulation of waste received from other political subdivisions.

No user shall discharge into the POTW any wastewater containing pollutant levels above

the local limit pretreatment standards set by the authority in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.5(c)(1). The authority shall require compliance with validly adopted local limits of other political subdivisions for users whose discharges are tributary to the POTW of such political subdivisions and applicable pursuant to agreements between the authority and the political subdivision. The authority may impose maximum mass or concentration discharge limits in accordance with section 5-6-113.

## SUBDIVISION E

### Reporting Requirements

#### Sec. 5-6-161 Baseline monitoring reports.

Within 180 days after the effective date of a new or revised categorical pretreatment standard, or 180 days after a final administrative decision regarding a category determination submission under 40 C.F.R. 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, any existing industrial user subject to the standard or determination which is currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to or the POTW shall submit to the authority a report which contains the information set forth in subsections (1) through (7) below. At least 90 days prior to discharging into the POTW, any new industrial user, and any user that becomes a categorical industrial user by virtue of the promulgation of the new or revised categorical pretreatment standard, shall submit to the authority a report which contains the information described in subsections (1) through (7) below; provided, that new users shall give estimates of the information requested in subsections (4) and (5). New users shall also be required to include in this report information on the method of pretreatment that the user intends to use to meet the new or revised pretreatment standard.

(1) Identifying information. The industrial user shall submit the name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owners.

(2) Permits. The industrial user shall submit a list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

(3) Description of operations. The industrial user shall submit a brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and the standard industrial classification of each operation carried out by the user. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge from the regulated processes to the POTW.

(4) Flow measurement. The industrial user shall submit information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from each of its regulated process streams and from all other streams as necessary to allow use of the combined waste stream formula of 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e). The authority may allow for verifiable estimates of these flows where considerations justified by cost or feasibility.

(5) Measurement of pollutants.

(i) The industrial user shall identify the pretreatment standards applicable to each of its regulated processes.

(ii) The industrial user shall conduct, and submit the results of, sampling and analyses that identify the nature and concentration, or mass where required by an applicable pretreatment standard or by the authority, of the regulated pollutants that are in the discharge from each of its regulated processes. Both daily maximum concentrations and applicable

average concentrations, or mass where required, shall be reported for each regulated pollutant. All samples shall be representative of daily operations. All sampling and analyses shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 C.F.R. Part 136 and any amendments thereto; provided, that, if 40 C.F.R. Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutants in question, or where the administrator determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutants in question, sampling and analytical procedures suggested by the authority or other parties and approved by the administrator may be used.

(iii) In conducting the sampling required by this subsection the industrial user shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile the data necessary to comply with the requirements of this subsection.

(iv) In conducting the sampling required by this subsection, samples shall be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities associated with the industrial user, if any, or immediately downstream from the user's regulated processes if no pretreatment facility exists. If non-regulated wastewater is mixed with the user's regulated wastewater prior to treatment, the user shall measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined waste stream formula of 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e) in order to evaluate compliance with each applicable pretreatment standard. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e), this alternate limit, along with supporting data, shall be submitted to the authority.

(v) In its baseline report, the industrial user shall state the time, date and exact place of the sampling it has conducted pursuant to this subsection and the methods it used to analyze the samples, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the collection system and the POTW.

(vi) The Authority may allow the submission of a baseline report which provides a measurement of pollutants by utilizing only historical data, as long as the authority concludes that the data provide sufficient information for it to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures.

(6) Certification. The industrial user shall submit a statement, executed by an authorized representative of the user, as defined in section 5-6-172 and certified by a qualified professional as required by 40 C.F.R. 403.12(b)(6), that it is meeting all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements on a consistent basis or, if not, that identifies the additional operation and maintenance measures and/or the additional pretreatment measures that are required in order for it to meet the standards and requirements.

(7) Compliance schedule. If additional operation and maintenance measures and/or additional pretreatment measures are required in order for an industrial user to meet any pretreatment standard, the user shall describe the shortest schedule by which it will provide and implement such additional measures. The completion date shown on such schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard.

(8) Modifications of pretreatment standards.

(i) If, at the time an industrial user's baseline report is submitted, the user's categorical pretreatment standard has been modified by a removal allowance pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.7, by the combined waste stream formula pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e), or by a fundamental

different factors variance pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.13, the information required by subsections (6) and (7) shall pertain to the modified limits.

(ii) If, subsequent to the submission of an industrial user's baseline report, the user's categorical pretreatment standard is modified by a removal allowance pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.7, by the combined waste stream formula pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.6(e), or by a fundamentally different factors variance pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 403.13, the user shall submit to the authority all amendments to the information required by subsections (6) and (7) within 60 days after the modified limit is approved.

(9) Compliance schedule for meeting categorical pretreatment standards. The following conditions shall apply to the schedule required by this section.

(i) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form reported by the dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional operation and maintenance measures and/or additional pretreatment measures required for the industrial user to meet applicable pretreatment standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction); provided, that in no event, shall an increment referred to in this subsection exceed nine months

(ii) The industrial user shall commit that not later than 14 days following each date set forth in the schedule and the final date for compliance, it will submit a progress report to the authority which, at a minimum, states whether it has complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, states the date on which it expects to comply with the increment of progress, the reasons for delay, and the steps being taken to adhere in the future to the compliance schedule; provided, that in no event shall more than nine months elapse between the submission of those reports to the authority.

Sec. 5-6-162 Report on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadline.

Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with an applicable categorical pretreatment standard or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any industrial user subject to the pretreatment standard and its requirements shall submit to the authority a report containing the information described in section 5-6-161(4) through (6) of this section. For industrial users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the authority in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long term production rate. For all other industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production, or other measure of operation, this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. Sec. 5-6-163 Periodic compliance reports.

(a) All industrial users subject to Pretreatment Standard, after the compliance date of the standard or, in the case of a new source, after commencement of its discharge into the POTW, submit not less than two (2) times per year, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or by the authority or the approval authority, a report stating the nature and concentration in the user's effluent of the pollutants which are limited by each pretreatment standard applicable to the user. This report shall also include a record of measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows during the reporting period for the discharge reported in section 5-6-161(4), except that the authority may require a more detailed report of the flows. At the authority's discretion and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles and similar factors, the authority may agree to alter the months during which the reports required by this subsection shall be submitted. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard required compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the Engineer or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User.

(b) Where the authority has imposed mass limitations on industrial users, as provided for by 40 C.F.R. 403.6(d), the report required by subsection (a) shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by the applicable pretreatment standards in the discharge from the industrial user.

(c) For industrial users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the authority in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. 403.6(c), the report required by subsection (a) shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long-term production rate. For all other industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed only in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production, or other measure of operation, the report required by subsection (a) shall include the user's actual average production rate for the reporting period.

(d) The user shall report all monitoring results collected at the prescribed monitoring point as specified in the wastewater permit.

#### Sec. 5-6-164 Monitoring and analysis to demonstrate continued compliance.

(a) The reports required by sections 5-6-161 through 5-6-163 shall contain the results of the sampling and analysis of the discharge of the industrial user, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the authority, of the pollutants contained in the discharge which are limited by an applicable pretreatment standard. This sampling and analysis may be performed by the authority in lieu of the user. Where the authority performs the required sampling and analysis, the user will not be required to submit the compliance certification required under 40 C.F.R. 403.12(b)(6) and 40 C.F.R. 403.12(d). In addition, where the authority itself collects the information required for a report, including flow data, the user shall not be required to submit the report.

(b) If sampling performed by an industrial user indicates a violation of any permit condition, the user shall notify the authority within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis, and shall submit the results of the repeat analysis to the authority within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation.

(c) The reports required by section 5-6-163 shall be based upon data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, and the data shall be representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period. The authority

shall require monitoring as frequently as necessary to assess and assure compliance by industrial users with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

(d) All analyses conducted under this section shall be performed in accordance with the applicable procedures set forth in section 5-6-161.

Sec. 5-6-165 Notice of potential problems, including slug loading.

(a) In the case of any discharge, including but not limited to accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, noncustomary batch discharges or slug loads, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the authority of the discharge. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, the type of waste, the concentration and volume, if known, of the waste, and the corrective actions taken by the user.

(b) Within five days following such discharge, the user shall submit a detailed written report describing the causes of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. The authority may waive this requirement. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss or damage (including damage to property and injury to persons); nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties or other liabilities which may be imposed pursuant to this code.

(c) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in subsection (a). Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause such a discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

(d) Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the authority immediately of any changes at its facility affecting potential for a slug discharge.

Sec. 5-6-166 Reports of changed discharge.

(a) Each user must notify the authority, in writing, of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality or volume of its wastewater, at least thirty (30) days prior to the change.

(b) The engineer may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under section 5-6-141.

(c) The engineer may issue a wastewater discharge permit under section 5-6-141 et seq. or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

(d) For purposes of this section, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of twenty percent or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.

Sec. 5-6-167 Reports from unpermitted users.

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide reports to the engineer as required by the engineer.

Sec. 5-6-168 Notice of violation; repeat sampling and reporting.

In the event sampling indicates a violation of any permit condition, the permittee shall notify the authority of the violation within 24 hours of first becoming aware of it, and shall repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the authority within 30 days of first becoming aware of the violation; provided, that the permittee shall not be required to resample if the authority or the permittee performs sampling at the facility covered by the permit at a frequency of at least once per month, or the authority or the permittee performs sampling at the facility between the time when the permittee performs its initial sampling and the time when the permittee receives the results of this sampling.

Sec. 5-6-169 Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste.

(a) Any user who discharges hazardous waste shall notify the authority, the Environmental Protection Agency Regional Waste Management Division Director, and all Virginia hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the collection system or the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 C.F.R. Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 261, the Environmental Protection Agency hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch or other).

(b) If the user discharges more than 100 kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the collection system or the POTW, the notification shall contain, to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user, an identification of hazardous constituents in the waste stream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimate of the mass of constituents in the waste stream expected to be discharged during the following 12 months. All notification must take place no later than 180 days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this subsection must be submitted once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed discharges must be submitted under section 5-6-166. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under the self-monitoring requirements of sections 5-6-161 through 5-6-163.

(c) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than 15 kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 C.F.R. 261.3(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than 15 kilograms of non-acute wastes, as specified in 40 C.F.R. 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the user discharges more than 15 kilograms of the same non-acute wastes do not require additional notification.

(d) In the event that new regulations are promulgated under Section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the user shall notify the engineer, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director and the Virginia hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within 90 days of the effective date of the regulations.

(e) In the case of any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

(f) This section does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged under a permit issued under this division or pursuant to applicable federal, state or local law.

#### Sec. 5-6-170 Analytical Requirements

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the director or other parties approved by EPA.

#### Sec. 5-6-171 Sample Collection

Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

(a) Except as indicated in Section B and C below, the User must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by Engineer. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Authority, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by Engineer, as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with Instantaneous Limits.

(b) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.

(c) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in Section 5-6-161 and 5-6-162 [40 CFR 403.12(b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the Director may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs Section 5-6-164 (40 CFR 403.12(e) and 403.12(h)), the Industrial User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

#### Sec. 5-6-172 Report submission.

All written reports which are required to be submitted to the authority or engineer will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked by the United States Postal Service. For any report which is not deposited, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United

State Postal Service, the date of the authority's or engineer's receipt of the report shall govern.

Sec. 5-6-173 Recordkeeping requirements.

All records which the engineer requires to be maintained by an industrial user shall be made available for copying by the administrator, the city, the approval authority and the control authority upon request, including documents associated with required Best Management Practices. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation involving the user or the authority, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the authority or the engineer.

Sec. 5-6-174 Application signatories and certification.

All reports, data, product and materials information, and other information required by the authority or engineer to be maintained by users shall be submitted to the authority or engineer upon request. All reports submitted to the authority or engineer shall be signed by a representative of the user, who is authorized to make a certification on behalf of the user, and shall include the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for a knowing violation.

Sec. 5-6-175 Fraudulent and false statements.

All reports and certifications required by this division are subject to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1001, relating to fraudulent and false statements and the provision of the Clean Air Act, 330 S.C. 1311 and 1314, relating to false statements, representation or certifications in reports required by the Act.

Sec. 5-6-176 Information requests to users; generally.

The engineer may request that a user submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater. The user shall provide this information within 60 days of the request. The engineer is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update all information which has been provided in accordance with this section.

## SUBDIVISION F

### Compliance Monitoring

Sec. 5-6-181 Right of entry for inspection and sampling; compliance schedules.

(a) The approval authority, the director, the engineer and other authorized personnel of the city and the authority may inspect any user to ascertain whether the requirements of this division are being complied with. Occupants of premises where wastewater is created for discharging into, or is discharged into, the collection system or the POTW shall allow the approval authority, the director, the engineer and authorized personnel of the city and the authority access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination and copying of records, or the performance of any duties imposed by this division. The approval authority, the authority and the city shall have the right to set up on the property of a user all equipment and devices necessary to conduct sampling inspections, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry onto its property, the user shall make necessary arrangements so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the director, the engineer and other personnel from the city and authority, or the approval authority, shall be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purpose of performing an inspection or monitoring.

(b) The approval authority, the authority and the city may require that each industrial user develop a compliance schedule for the installation of technology required to meet applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

(c) The engineer may require a user to install monitoring equipment. The user at its own expense shall maintain at all times the facility's sampling and monitoring equipment in a safe and proper operating condition. All equipment and devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated at least every six months by a qualified technician to ensure their accuracy.

(d) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected or where sampling is to be conducted shall be promptly removed by the user at the request of the engineer and shall not be replaced. The cost of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.

(e) Unreasonable delays in allowing the engineer access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this division.

#### Sec. 5-6-182 Search warrants.

If the engineer has been refused access to a building, structure or any other part of a user's property or premises, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this division, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine division inspection and sampling program of the authority designed to verify compliance with this division or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, the engineer may seek the issuance of a search warrant from an appropriate court.

### SUBDIVISION G

#### Administrative Enforcement Remedies

#### Sec. 5-6-191 Notice of violation.

A notice of violation is a written notice to a user by the engineer that the engineer has determined that the user has violated a pretreatment standard or another requirement of this

division. Upon receipt of a notice of violation, the user shall inform the engineer of the reasons for the violation and the actions it intends to take to correct the violation, and shall proceed to undertake those actions and correct the violation. A notice of violation shall be sent by the engineer by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Sec. 5-6-192 Compliance meeting; compliance schedule.

(a) If, following the issuance of a notice under section 5-6-191, the user continues to violate provisions of this division, the engineer may issue a "Notice of Compliance Meeting" to the user which requires the user to attend a compliance meeting. Similarly, the engineer may require a user to attend a compliance meeting, without having first issued a notice under section 5-6-191, where the user's violations of this division are of significant magnitude or duration.

(b) Attendance at the compliance meeting is mandatory for the user, and failure to attend may result in an order for a show cause hearing or the filing of an action by the authority seeking remedies that are provided by this division and applicable federal, state and local laws.

(c) At the compliance meeting, the engineer may establish such procedures, investigations and studies as are deemed necessary to determine the cause of such violations and the actions that are required to correct them.

(d) At the compliance meeting, the engineer also may establish a compliance schedule that defines the actions to be taken by the user to determine the cause of the violations, or the actions that are to be taken to correct the violations, and the dates by which the actions are to be taken. A compliance schedule may be issued alone or may be incorporated into the user's wastewater discharge permit, an administrative order or another document. Failure to comply with the terms of the compliance schedule shall constitute a separate violation of this division, and may result in an order for a show cause hearing or the institution of a judicial action under subdivision H.

Sec. 5-6-193 Appearance before the authority.

(a) If a user fails to comply with the terms of a compliance schedule, or otherwise violates the provisions of this division, the engineer may issue a written "Appearance Before the Authority" notice that requires the user to attend a regular or special meeting of the authority to enable the authority to review and investigate the failure, as well as the user's noncompliance which gave rise to the compliance schedule.

(b) A notice issued by the engineer under subsection (a) is separate from, and may be issued independently of an administrative order issued under section 5-6-194 or an order to show cause issued under section 5-6-195. An appearance before the authority under this section is not a condition precedent for other enforcement action by the engineer or authority

(c) Failure of a user to appear before the authority as required by a notice issued under subsection (a) shall constitute a separate violation of this division, and may result in the institution of other administrative remedies under this subdivision or the institution of judicial actions under subdivision H.

Sec. 5-6-194 Administrative order.

(a) The authority may issue an administrative order to a user which has failed to comply with one or more of the terms of a compliance schedule issued under section 5-6-192. The

order shall require that the user come into compliance with the compliance schedule within a specified period of time.

(b) In conjunction with the issuance of any administrative order, the authority may assess a charge against the user equal to the actual costs incurred by the authority in the course of investigating the user, determining its violations, and issuing the order.

(c) Failure of a user to comply with an administrative order issued under subsection (a) shall constitute a separate violation of this division, and may result in the institution of other administrative remedies under this subdivision or the institution of judicial actions under subdivision H.

#### Sec. 5-6-195 Order to show cause; show cause hearing.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision in this subdivision, the authority may issue an order to any user which causes or allows an unauthorized discharge or otherwise violates this division that requires the user to show cause at a hearing before the authority why the authority should not revoke the user's permit or take other enforcement action against it. The order shall specify the date, time and place of the hearing.

(b) The order shall describe the user's noncompliance with its permit or with this division, shall state the action that the authority proposes the user to undertake to remedy its noncompliance, and shall direct the user to show cause before the authority why such action should not be taken.

(c) The authority shall cause the order to show cause to be mailed to the user by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(d) Following the show cause hearing, the authority may take such action as it deems appropriate, including but not limited to revocation of the user's permit, issuance of a written order that discharges be ceased immediately or after a specified period of time, and the initiation of one or more judicial actions under subdivision H.

#### Sec. 5-6-196 Termination of service; revocation of permits.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision in this subdivision, if the engineer determines that a user's violation of any discharge limitations or standards or other requirements imposed on it by this division, or by a permit issued pursuant to this division, endangers the public health, presents an endangerment to the environment, interferes with the operation of the POTW or causes the authority to be in violation of its NPDES permit or any state permit issued to regulate the treatment of wastewater or the treatment or application of sludge, then the authority may, after providing notice to the user and an opportunity to rebut the engineer's determination, suspend wastewater treatment service, including collection and treatment services, to the user.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision in this subdivision, if the authority determines that a user's continued discharge into the collection system and the POTW will violate this division, federal, state or local law, or regulations and requirements issued pursuant to such law, then the authority, after providing notice to the user and an opportunity to rebut its determination, may revoke any permits issued to the user under the provisions of this article.

#### Sec. 5-6-197 Emergency suspensions.

(a) The engineer may immediately suspend a user's authorization to discharge into the POTW, after notice to the user, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which reasonably appears to present or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of any person.

(b) The engineer may immediately suspend a user's authorization to discharge into the POTW, after notice to the user and an opportunity to respond, if the user's discharge threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or presents, or may present, a non-imminent substantial endangerment to the environment.

(c) Any user notified of a suspension of its authorization to discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its discharging. In the event of a user's failure to immediately comply with a suspension order, the engineer may take such steps and measures as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW or its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. Except where a notice of termination under section 5-6-196 has been instituted against the user, the engineer may allow the user to recommence its discharge when the user has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the engineer, that the grounds for the suspension order have been eliminated.

(d) A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for a discharge that presents imminent danger shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence to the engineer, prior to the date of any show cause or other hearing under this subdivision.

## SUBDIVISION H

### Judicial Enforcement Remedies

#### Sec. 5-6-201 Criminal penalties.

(a) The owner and the operator of any user which has violated any provision of this division, of a wastewater discharge permit, or of an order issued under this division, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 per day for each violation or be imprisoned for up to 60 days for each violation, or both. Where a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit has been violated, each day during the applicable monthly or other long-term period shall constitute a separate violation. Also, violations of different provisions of this division, of a discharge permit, or of an order, and violations of different requirements of a pretreatment standard, shall constitute separate violations.

(b) In addition to the criminal penalty provided in subsection (a), the city and the authority may commence an action against the owner and the operator in the Circuit Court of City of Alexandria for appropriate legal or equitable relief, including but not limited to injunctive under section 5-6-203 and monetary damages.

#### Sec. 5-6-202 Civil penalties.

(a) The owner and the operator of any user which has violated any provision of this division, of a wastewater discharge permit, or of an order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, in lieu of any criminal penalty, be liable for a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for each violation. An action seeking civil penalties may be filed by the city or the authority in the Circuit Court for the City of Alexandria. Where a monthly or other

long-term average discharge limit has been violated, each day during the applicable monthly or other long-term period shall constitute a separate violation. Also, violations of different provisions of this division, of a discharge permit, or of an order, and violations of different requirements of a pretreatment standard, shall constitute separate violations.

(b) In determining the amount of the civil penalty to be assessed, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including but not limited to the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, the economic benefit gained by the user through its violation, the corrective actions taken by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice may require.

(c) In addition to the civil penalty provided in subsection (a), the city and the authority may commence an action against the owner and the operator in the Circuit Court of City of Alexandria for appropriate legal or equitable relief, including but not limited to injunctive under section 5-6-203 and monetary damages.

(d) The filing of a suit for civil penalties shall not be a prerequisite for taking or initiating any other enforcement action against a user; nor shall it be a bar against an action for injunctive relief under section 5-6-203.

#### Sec. 5-6-203 Injunctive relief.

When the director or the engineer determines that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this division, of a wastewater discharge permit, or of an order issued pursuant to this division, or any pretreatment standard or requirement, the city or the authority may petition the Circuit Court for the City of Alexandria for issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains the owner and operator of the user, or compels the owner and operator to come into compliance with the provisions of this division, the user's wastewater discharge permit, the order issued to the user, or the other pretreatment standards or requirements, as the case may be, which the user has violated. The city and the authority may also seek appropriate legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A request for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, the taking of any other enforcement action against a user.

#### Sec. 5-6-204 Remedies not exclusive.

The remedies provided for in this division are not exclusive. The city and the authority, and their authorized personnel, may take any other available enforcement actions against a noncompliant user.

### SUBDIVISION I

#### Fees and Charges

#### Sec. 5-6-211 Fees and charges; meters.

(a) An industrial user seeking a wastewater discharge permit shall pay an application fee of \$100 before its application will be processed.

(b) The holder of a wastewater discharge permit shall pay a fee to the authority to offset the authority's costs in administering the wastewater discharge permit system. The fee shall be

\$500 for each year of the term of the permit. The fee shall be paid in full prior to the issuance of the permit. A fee of \$100 shall be assessed for any revisions to a discharge permit.

(c) Each industrial user shall pay the chemical and biological monitoring costs actually incurred by the authority as required by the user's permit. Payment of these costs shall be made within 30 days of written notice by the authority.

(d) Sewer use charges may be established by city council by resolution. Such charges shall be assessed against users and shall be based on wastewater volume and strength, as determined by metering, sampling and laboratory analysis of user discharges into the POTW. For purposes of this subsection:

(i) The volume of wastewater discharged by a user into the POTW shall be based on the metered water consumption of the user, as shown in records maintained by Virginia American Water Company ("VAWC"). However, if a user which purchases water from VAWC considers that significant quantities of that water are not being discharged into the POTW, the user may request that the billings be based upon metered wastewater quantities. If the user's request is approved by the authority, the user may then provide and maintain, at its own expense, a meter acceptable to the authority for measurement of the quantities of wastewater discharged. The meter shall be accessible for inspection by the authority at all times and shall be maintained to produce an accurate record of the true quantities of wastewater discharged.

(ii) Whenever a user obtains any part of its water supply from sources other than VAWC, the user shall provide and maintain wastewater meters which will produce an accurate record of the true quantities of wastewater discharged into the POTW. However, in lieu of a wastewater meter, a user may utilize a water meter on its input water line if approved by the authority, in which case the readings from that meter shall be used to calculate the volume of wastewater flow that is to be used in computing charges.

(iii) No user may utilize an internal water meter to meter a portion of its total water use that either is or is not ultimately tributary to the sewer system as an alternative to a wastewater meter.

(e) All costs of meter installation, calibration and maintenance shall be borne by the user. The type of meter used by a user shall be acceptable to the authority. Meters shall be accessible at all times for inspection by the authority.

(f) In addition to the fees and charges established by or pursuant to this section, city council may, by resolution, establish and adjust other fees and charges to recover the costs that are incurred in the administration of this division.

(g) Fees and charges established pursuant to this section shall not preclude any other fees or charges established pursuant to or under other sections of this code.

Sec. 5-6-212            Attorneys' fees and costs; referrals.

(a) The city and the authority may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and other expenses associated with an enforcement activity that is taken under this division, including sampling and monitoring expenses.

(b) The engineer will refer any suspicious circumstances which may require an investigation to the city attorney. All criminal investigations will be referred to the

commonwealth's attorney.

## Subdivision J

### Miscellaneous Provisions

#### Sec. 5-6-221 Confidential information.

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, surveys, wastewater discharge permit applications, wastewater discharge permits and monitoring programs, and from the authority's inspection and sampling activities, shall be available to the public without restriction, unless the user specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the authority, that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable law. Any such request for confidentiality must be asserted at the time the user submits the information or data. When requested and demonstrated by the user furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portion of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately, upon the request of governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other "effluent data" as defined by 40 C.F.R. 2.302 will not be recognized as confidential information and will be available to the public without restriction.

#### Sec. 5-6-222 Annual notice of significant noncompliance.

The engineer shall publish at least annually, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the Authority, a list of the industrial users which, during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements imposed by this division. A user shall, for purposes of this section, be in significant noncompliance for any of the following reasons:

(1) chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined as those in which 66 percent or more of all the measurements taken during a six-month period exceed, by any magnitude, a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits, as defined by section 5-6-102;

(2) technical review criteria ("TRC") violations, defined here as those in which 33 percent or more of all the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits, as defined in section 5-6-102; multiplied by the applicable TRC (1.4 for conventional pollutants and 1.2 for all other pollutants, except pH);

(3) any other violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement as term average, that the authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of the general public or authority personnel;

(4) any discharge of one or more pollutants that has caused imminent danger to human health, welfare or the environment or has resulted in the authority's exercise of its emergency authority under 40 C.F.R. 403.8(f)(1)(vi)(B) to halt or prevent such discharge;

(5) failure to meet, within 90 days after the scheduled date, a compliance milestone, contained in a wastewater discharge permit or an enforcement order, for starting construction or attaining final compliance;

(6) failure to provide, within 45 days after its due date, any report required by this ordinance, such as a baseline monitoring report, a 90-day compliance report, a periodic self-monitoring report, or a report on compliance with a compliance schedule;

(7) failure to report noncompliance in a timely and accurate manner; and

(8) any violation or group of violations, which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, of this division that the authority determines has or will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

Sec. 5-6-223 Severability.

In the case of an inconsistency or conflict between a provision in this division and a provision set out elsewhere in this code, the provision of this division shall control.

Section 3. That this ordinance shall become effective upon the date and at the time of its final passage.

William D. Euille  
Mayor

Final Passage: October 13, 2007