

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 08-1292**AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS
FOR PRETREATMENT, AND REPEALING
GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 96-1205****THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF THE DALLES ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:****SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

- 1.1 **Purpose.** This ordinance sets forth uniform requirements for users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) for the City of The Dalles and enables the City to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403). The objectives of this ordinance are:
- A. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will interfere with its operation;
 - B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW which will pass through the POTW, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW;
 - C. To protect both POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
 - D. To improve opportunities for reuse and recycling of wastewater and sludge from the POTW;
 - E. To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the POTW; and
 - F. To enable the City to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the POTW is subject.

This ordinance authorizes the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires User reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

- 1.2 Applicability. This ordinance shall apply to all Users of the POTW.
- 1.3 Administration. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Control Authority, as defined in this ordinance, shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Control Authority may be delegated by the Control Authority to his/her authorized representative.
- 1.4 Abbreviations: The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:
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| • | BOD | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| • | BMP | Best Management Practice |
| • | BMR | Baseline Monitoring Report |
| • | CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| • | CIU | Categorical Industrial User |
| • | EPA | US Environmental Protection Agency |
| • | gpd | gallons per day |
| • | IU | Industrial User |
| • | mg/l | milligrams per liter |
| • | NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| • | POTW | Publicly Owned Treatment Works |
| • | RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| • | SIU | Significant Industrial User |
| • | SNC | Significant Noncompliance |
| • | TSS | Total Suspended Solids |
| • | USC | United States Code |
- 1.5 Definitions. Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this ordinance, shall have the meanings hereafter designated:
- A. Act or “the Act”. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 USC 1251 et seq.

- B. Approval Authority. The State of Oregon, Department of Environmental Quality.
- C. Authorized Signatory of the User.
1. If the User is a corporation:
 - (a) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation 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 operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; and provided the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for wastewater discharge permit 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 or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively;
 3. If the User is a Federal, State, or local government facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee;
 4. The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3 above may designate a Duly 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 company, and the written authorization is submitted to the Control Authority.

- D. Best Management Practice (BMP). A schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 2.1 A and B. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage. BMPs also include alternative means, (i.e. management plans), of complying with, or in place of, certain established categorical Pretreatment Standards and effluent limits.
- E. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20° centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration of milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- F. Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 USC 1317) which apply to a specific category of Users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.
- G. Categorical Industrial User. An Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard or categorical Standard.
- H. City. The City of The Dalles or its authorized representative.
- I. Composite Sample. The sample resulting from the combination of individual wastewater samples taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time, as specified by the Control Authority.
- J. Control Authority. The City of The Dalles; or the person(s) authorized by the City to supervise, administer, implement, or otherwise perform activities of the industrial pretreatment program, and who is charged with these duties and responsibilities by this ordinance.
- K. Daily Maximum Limit. The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

- L. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, the Regional Administrator, or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- M. Existing Source. Any source of discharge that is not a “New Source.”
- N. Grab Sample. A sample that is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.
- O. Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source.
- P. Industrial User. A discharger into the POTW of nondomestic wastewater.
- Q. 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.
- R. Interference. A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal, and therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirements of the City’s NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent State or local regulations: Section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.
- S. Local Limit. Specific discharge limits developed and enforced by the City upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR Part 403.5(a)(1) and (b).
- T. May. Discretionary or permissive.

- U. Medical Waste. Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.
- V. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. A permit issued to a POTW or other discharger pursuant to Section 402 of the Act.
- W. New Source.
1. Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards under Section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, *provided that*:
 - (a) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 - (b) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an Existing Source; or
 - (c) 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 these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the Existing Source, should be considered.
 2. Construction on a site at which an Existing Source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of 1(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
 3. Construction of a New Source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:

- (a) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program:
 - (i) any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (ii) significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of New Source facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.
- X. Noncontact Cooling Water: Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.
- Y. Pass Through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the City's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
- Z. Person. Any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities.
- AA. pH. A measure of the acidity or alkainity of a solution, expressed in standard units.
- BB. Pollutant. Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of the wastewater [i.e., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD); toxicity, or odor].

- CC. Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants, unless allowed by an applicable Pretreatment Standard.
- DD. Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement, other than a Pretreatment Standard, related to pretreatment imposed on a User.
- EE. Pretreatment Standards or Standards. Pretreatment Standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical Pretreatment Standards, and Local Limits.
- FF. Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 2.1 of this ordinance.
- GG. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). A treatment works, as defined by section 212 of the Act (33 USC 1292), which is owned by the City. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.
- HH. Septic Tank Waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.
- II. Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).
- JJ. Shall. Mandatory.
- KK. Significant Industrial User.
1. An Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards; or
 2. An Industrial User that:

- (a) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); or
 - (b) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - (c) Is designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.
3. Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in Section 1.5 KK (2) has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User.
- LL. Slug Load or Slug Discharge. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in this ordinance. A Slug Discharge is any Discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to, an accidental spill or a non-customary batch Discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, Local Limits or Permit conditions.
- MM. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
- NN. Total Suspended Solids or Suspended Solids (TSS). The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.
- OO. User or Industrial User. A source of indirect discharge.
- PP. Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.

QQ. Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

The use of the singular shall be construed to include the plural and the plural shall include the singular as indicated by the context of its use.

SECTION 2. GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Prohibited Discharge Standards

- A. General Prohibitions: No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes Pass Through or Interference. These general prohibitions apply to all Users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.
- B. Specific Prohibitions: No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
 2. Wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or more than 9.0, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;
 3. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference but in no case solids greater than ½ inch in any dimension;
 4. Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause Interference with the POTW;
 5. Wastewater having a temperature greater than 150°F(65°C), or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in Interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104°F(40°C);

6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
8. Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Control Authority in accordance with Section 3.4 of this ordinance;
9. Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
10. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations and approved by the Control Authority;
11. Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Control Authority;
12. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
13. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Control Authority in a wastewater discharge permit;
14. Any material into a manhole through its top unless specifically authorized by the Control Authority.

Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this Section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.

- 2.2 Categorical Pretreatment Standards The categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 are hereby incorporated.

- A. Where a categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Control Authority may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(c).
 - B. When wastewater subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Control Authority shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
 - C. A User may obtain a variance from a categorical Pretreatment Standard if the User can prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 CFR 403.13, that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when developing the categorical Pretreatment Standard.
 - D. A User may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15.
- 2.3 State Pretreatment Standards. State Pretreatment Standards and any other applicable State standards or requirements are hereby incorporated.
- 2.4 Local Limits. The City reserves the right to, at any time, establish specific pollutant limits for protection against Pass Through and Interference.

No nonresidential User shall discharge wastewater containing restricted substances into the municipal wastewater system in excess of limitations specified in its wastewater discharge permit, or adopted by resolution by the City. The City shall publish and revise from time to time standards (Local Limits) for specific restricted substances. These standards shall be developed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.5 and shall implement the objectives of this Ordinance. Standards published in accordance with this Section will be deemed Pretreatment Standards for the purposes of Section 307(d) of the Act.

The City may impose mass limitations in addition to or in place of concentration based limitations. The City may also revise or modify the standards (Local Limits) as required, or if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in Section 1.1 of this Ordinance or the general and specific prohibitions in Section 2.1 of this Ordinance, or to insure compliance with State, Federal and local law.

- 2.5 Right of Revision. The Control Authority reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or in wastewater discharge permits, more stringent standards or requirements on discharges to the POTW consistent with the purpose of this ordinance.
- 2.6 Dilution. No User shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable Pretreatment Standard or Requirement. The Control Authority may impose mass limitations on Users who are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.
- 2.7 Application of Most Stringent Limitations. For a discharge regulated by Categorical Pretreatment Standards or other Federal, State, or local discharge limitation or requirements, the most stringent limitations and requirements will apply.
- 2.8 Deadline for Compliance with Categorical Standards. Compliance by existing sources with categorical Pretreatment Standards shall be within three (3) years of the date the standard is effective unless a shorter compliance time is specified in the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N.

New sources shall install and have in operating condition, and shall start up all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards before beginning to discharge. Within the shortest feasible time (not to exceed 90 days), new sources must meet all applicable Pretreatment Standards.

SECTION 3. PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

- 3.1 Pretreatment Facilities. Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all national Pretreatment Standards, Local Limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 2.1 of this ordinance within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the Control 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 Control Authority for review, and shall be approved by the Control Authority before such facilities are constructed. The review and/or approval of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the Control Authority under the provisions of this ordinance.

3.2 Additional Pretreatment Measures.

- A. Whenever deemed necessary, the Control Authority may require Users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the User's compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.
- B. The Control Authority may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
- C. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Control Authority, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential Users. All interception units shall be of type and capacity approved by the Control Authority and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the User at the User's expense.
- D. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

3.3 Accidental Discharge/Slug Discharge Control Plans. The Control Authority shall evaluate whether each Significant Industrial User needs an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan or other action to control Slug Discharges. The Control Authority may require any User to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan or take such other action that may be necessary to control Slug Discharges. An accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- A. Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges;
- B. Description of stored chemicals;
- C. Procedures for immediately notifying the Control Authority of any accidental or Slug Discharge, including any discharge that would violate a prohibition listed in Section 2, as required by Section 6.6 of this ordinance; and

- D. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or Slug Discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

The review and/or approval of such plans will in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such plans or facilities as necessary to comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

3.4 Hauled Wastewater.

- A. Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the Control Authority, and at such times as are established by the Control Authority. Such waste shall not violate Section 2 of this ordinance or any other requirements established by the Control Authority. The Control Authority may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.
- B. The Control Authority shall require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The Control Authority may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The Control Authority also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this ordinance.
- C. Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the Control Authority. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the Control Authority. The Control Authority may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable Standards. The Control Authority may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.
- D. Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

SECTION 4. WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION

- 4.1 Wastewater Analysis. When requested by the Control Authority, a User must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty (30) days of the request. The Control Authority is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require Users to update the information. Failure to provide the information shall be reasonable grounds for denying or terminating service to the User and shall be considered a violation of this ordinance.
- 4.2 Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirement.
- A. No Significant Industrial User shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the Control Authority, except a Significant Industrial User that has filed a timely application pursuant to Section 4.3 of this ordinance may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
 - B. The Control Authority may require other Users to obtain wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this ordinance.
 - C. Any violation of the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance, and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Sections 10 through 12 of this ordinance. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State Pretreatment Standards or Requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.
- 4.3 Wastewater Discharge Permitting: Existing Conditions. Any User required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit who was discharging wastewater into the POTW prior to the effective date of this ordinance and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within ninety (90) days after said date, apply to the Control Authority for a wastewater discharge permit in accordance with Section 4.5 of this ordinance, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after 150 days of the effective date of this ordinance except in accordance with a wastewater discharge permit issued by the Control Authority.
- 4.4 Wastewater Discharge Permitting: New Connections. Any User required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit that proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the POTW must obtain such permit prior to the beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this wastewater discharge permit, in accordance with

Section 4.5 of this ordinance, must be filed at least sixty (60) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

- 4.5 Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Contents. All Users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. The Control Authority may require Users to submit all or some of the following information as part of a permit application:
- A. Identifying Information.
 - 1. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner;
 - 2. Contact information, description of activities, facilities, and plant production processes on the premises.
 - B. Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.
 - C. Description of Operations.
 - 1. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such User. This description should include a schematic process diagram, which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes;
 - 2. Types of wastes generated, and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;
 - 3. Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
 - 4. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
 - 5. 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.
 - D. Time and duration of discharges;
 - E. The location for monitoring all wastes covered by the permit;

- F. Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in Section 2.2B (40 CFR 403.6(e)).
- G. Measurement of Pollutants.
1. The categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for Existing Sources;
 2. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the Standard or by the Control Authority, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process;
 3. Instantaneous, Daily Maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported;
 4. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.10 of this ordinance;
 5. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.11 of this ordinance.
- H. Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Control Authority to evaluate the wastewater discharge permit application.

Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the User for revision.

4.6 Application Signatories and Certifications.

- A. All wastewater discharge permit applications, User reports and certification statements must be signed by an Authorized Representative of the User and contain the following certification statement: "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 those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

B. If the designation of an Authorized Representative is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has the responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to the Control Authority prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an Authorized Representative.

4.7 Wastewater Discharge Permit Decisions. The Control Authority will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of a complete permit application, the Control Authority will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The Control Authority may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit.

SECTION 5. WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS

5.1 Wastewater Discharge Permit Duration. Wastewater discharge permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years from the effective date of the permit. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued for a period less than five (5) years, at the discretion of the Control Authority. Each wastewater discharge permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

5.2 Wastewater Discharge Permit Contents. Wastewater discharge permits shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the Control Authority to prevent Pass Through or Interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, protect the public, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.

A. Wastewater discharge permits must contain:

1. A statement that indicates the wastewater discharge permit issuance date, expiration date and effective date;
2. A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable;
3. Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable Pretreatment Standards;
4. Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State, and local law;

5. A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable Federal, State, or local law; and
 6. Requirements to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the Control Authority to be necessary.
- B. Wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
1. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;
 2. Requirements for the installation and maintenance of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works;
 3. Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or nonroutine discharges;
 4. Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;
 5. The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the POTW;
 6. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices;
 7. A statement that compliance with the wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable Federal and State Pretreatment Standards, including those which become effective during the term of the wastewater discharge permit; and

8. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Control Authority to ensure compliance with this ordinance, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

5.3 Wastewater Discharge Permit Appeals

- A. The Control Authority shall publish, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction served by the POTW, a notice of the issuance of a wastewater discharge permit. Any person, including the User, may petition the Control Authority to reconsider the terms of a wastewater discharge permit within thirty (30) days of notice of its issuance.
 1. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
 2. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the wastewater discharge permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the wastewater discharge permit.
 3. The effectiveness of the wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
 4. If the Control authority fails to act within thirty (30) days of receipt of the request, the request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider a wastewater discharge permit, not to issue a wastewater discharge permit, or not to modify a wastewater discharge permit, shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.
 5. Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative wastewater discharge permit decision must do so by filing a petition for a writ of review with the Wasco County Circuit Court within sixty (60) days of the final decision sought to be reviewed.

5.4 Wastewater Discharge Permit Modification. The Control Authority may modify the wastewater discharge permit for good cause including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- A. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements;

- B. To address significant alterations or additions to the User's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;
 - C. A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - D. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the POTW, POTW personnel, the POTW's beneficial sludge use, the public, or the receiving waters;
 - E. Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
 - F. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
 - G. Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical Pretreatment Standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13; or
 - H. To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit.
- 5.5 Wastewater Discharge Permit Transfer. Wastewater discharge permits may not be assigned or transferred to a new owner and/or operator.
- 5.6 Wastewater Discharger Permit Revocation. The Control Authority may revoke a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:
- A. Failure to notify the Control Authority of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
 - B. Failure to provide prior notification to the Control Authority of changed conditions pursuant to Section 6.5 of this ordinance;
 - C. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;
 - D. Falsifying self-monitoring or other reports and certification statements;
 - E. Tampering with monitoring equipment;

- F. Refusing to allow the Control Authority timely access to the facility premises and records;
- G. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
- H. Failure to pay fines;
- I. Failure to pay sewer charges;
- J. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
- K. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
- L. Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this ordinance.

Wastewater discharge permits shall be voidable upon cessation of operations. All wastewater discharge permits issued to a particular User are void upon the issuance of a new wastewater discharge permit to that User.

- 5.7 Wastewater Discharge Permit Reissuance. A User with an expiring wastewater discharge permit shall apply for wastewater discharge permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with Section 4.5 of this ordinance, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the User's existing wastewater discharge permit.
- 5.8 Regulation of Waste Received from Other Jurisdictions.
- A. If another jurisdiction, or User located within another jurisdiction, contributes wastewater to the POTW, the Control Authority shall enter into an interjurisdictional agreement with the contributing jurisdiction.
 - B. Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph A, above, the Control Authority shall request the following information from the contributing jurisdiction:
 - 1. A description of the quality and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing jurisdiction;

2. An inventory of all Users located within the contributing jurisdiction and discharging to the POTW; and
 3. Such other information as the Control Authority may deem necessary.
- C. An interjurisdictional agreement, as required by paragraph A, above, shall contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:
1. A requirement for the contributing jurisdiction to adopt a sewer use ordinance which is at least as stringent as this ordinance and Local Limits which are at least as stringent as those set forth in Section 2.4 of this ordinance. The requirement shall specify that such ordinance and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to the City's ordinance and/or Local Limits;
 2. A requirement for the contributing jurisdiction to submit a revised User inventory on at least an annual basis;
 3. A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including wastewater discharge permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing jurisdiction; which of these activities will be conducted by the Control Authority; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing jurisdiction and the Control Authority;
 4. A requirement for the contributing jurisdiction to provide the Control Authority with access to all information the contributing jurisdiction obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;
 5. Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing jurisdiction's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;
 6. Requirements for monitoring the contributing jurisdiction's discharge;
 7. A provision ensuring the Control Authority access to the facilities of Users located within the contributing jurisdiction's boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the Control Authority; and
 8. A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the interjurisdictional agreement.

SECTION 6. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Baseline Monitoring Reports.

- A. Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical Pretreatment Standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.69a(4), whichever is later, existing categorical Users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical Users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall be required to submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.
- B. Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.
1. Identifying Information. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
 2. Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.
 3. Description of Operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such User. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
 4. Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in 40 CFR 403.6(e).

5. Measurement of Pollutants.

- (a) The categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for Existing Sources.
- (b) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration (and/or mass, where required by the Standard or by the Control Authority) of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.
- (c) Instantaneous, Daily Maximum, and long term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.
- (d) The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.10 of this ordinance.
- (e) The User shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.
- (f) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e) to evaluate compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Control Authority;
- (g) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with Section 6.10;
- (h) The Control Authority may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures;

- (i) The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.
 6. Certification. A statement, reviewed by the User's Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.5C and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.
 7. Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M must be provided. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this Section must meet the requirements set out in Section 6.2 of this ordinance.
 8. Signature and Report Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with Section 6.14 of this ordinance and signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.5C.
- 6.2 Compliance Schedule Progress Reports. The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 6.1(B)(7) of this ordinance:
- A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
 - B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;

- C. The User shall submit a progress report to the Control Authority no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Control Authority.
- E. No compliance schedule shall exceed eighteen (18) months.

6.3 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline.

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to such Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the Control Authority a report containing the information described in Section 6.1(B)(1-5) of this ordinance. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For all other 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. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6.14 of this ordinance. All sampling will be done in conformance with Section 6.11.

6.4 Periodic Compliance Reports.

- A. All Significant Industrial Users shall, at a frequency determined by the Control Authority but in no case less than every six months, submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the Control Authority or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User.
- B. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6.14 of this ordinance.

- C. All wastewater samples must be representative of the User's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a User to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the User to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
 - D. If a User subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the Control Authority, using the procedures prescribed in Sections 6.11 of this ordinance, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.
 - E. Electronic (digital) documents may not be submitted to the Control Authority in lieu of paper documents to satisfy reporting requirements under this ordinance because the City's state-approved Industrial Pretreatment Program does not include an approved Electronic Document Receiving System in compliance with 40 CFR Part 3.
- 6.5 Report of Changed Conditions. Each User must notify the Control Authority of any 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 before the change.
- A. The Control Authority 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 4.5 of this ordinance.
 - B. The Control Authority may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 4.7 of this ordinance or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 5.4 of this ordinance in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.
 - C. No User shall implement the planned changed condition(s) until and unless the Control Authority has responded to the User's notice.
 - D. For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow changes of twenty percent (20%) or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.

6.6 Reports of Potential Problems.

- A. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, a Slug Discharge, or Slug Load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the User shall immediately telephone and notify the Control Authority of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User.
- B. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the Control authority, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge 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, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this ordinance.
- C. Failure to notify the Control Authority of potential problem discharges shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.
- D. A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph A, above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who could cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- E. Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the Control Authority immediately of any changes at their facilities affecting the potential for a Slug Discharge.

6.7. Reports from Unpermitted Users. All Users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports as may be required by the Control Authority.

6.8 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting. If sampling performed by a User indicates a violation, the User must notify the Control Authority as soon as possible but no later than twenty four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The User shall also immediately repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Control Authority within the time period specified

by the Control Authority but at no time greater than thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. Resampling by the User is not required if the Control Authority performs sampling at the User's facility at least once a month, or if the Control Authority samples at the User's facility between the User's initial sampling and the time when the User receives the results of this sampling.

6.9 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste.

- A. Any User who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the Control Authority, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the User discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the User: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months. All notifications must take place no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under Section 6.5 of this ordinance.

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 6.1, 6.3, and 6.4 of this ordinance.

- B. Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of paragraph A of this section during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of nonacute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the User discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

- C. In the case of any new regulations under Section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the User must notify the Control Authority, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.
 - D. 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.
 - E. This reporting provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this ordinance, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.
- 6.10 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 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 Control Authority or other parties approved by EPA.
- 6.11 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 the Control Authority. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Control 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 and oil and grease, 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 the Control Authority, as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous discharge limits.

- B. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, 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 6.1 and 6.3, 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 Control Authority may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by Section 6.4, the User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

6.12 Date of Receipt of Reports. Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of receipt of the report shall govern.

6.13 Recordkeeping. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this ordinance shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this ordinance, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the User independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under Pretreatment Standards. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the User or the Control Authority, or where the User has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Control Authority.

6.14 Certification Statement

The following certification statement is required to be signed and submitted by Users submitting applications in accordance with Section 4.7; Users submitting baseline monitoring reports under Section 6.1 B (5); Users submitting reports on compliance with categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines under Section 6.3; and Users submitting periodic compliance reports required by Section 6.4 A-D. The following certification statement must be signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.4 C:

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 those 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 knowing violations.

SECTION 7. COMPLIANCE MONITORING

- 7.1 Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling. The Control Authority shall have the right to enter the premises of any User to determine whether the User is complying with all requirements of this ordinance and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the Control Authority ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.
- A. Where a User has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the Control Authority shall be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
 - B. The Control Authority shall have the right to set up on the User's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the User's operations.

- C. The Control Authority may require the User to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the User at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated at least annually by a certified technician to ensure their accuracy. Calibration records shall be made available to the Control Authority upon request.
- D. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the User at the written or verbal request of the Control Authority and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be born by the User.
- E. Unreasonable delays in allowing the Control Authority access to the User's premises shall be a violation of this ordinance.

7.2 Search Warrants. If the Control Authority has been refused access to a building, structure or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this ordinance, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the Control Authority designed to verify compliance with this ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the Control Authority may seek issuance of a search warrant from the Municipal Court of the City.

SECTION 8. 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 Control 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 Control Authority, that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable State law. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data. When requested and demonstrated by the User furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portions 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 request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and

characteristics and other "effluent data" as defined by 40 CFR 2.302 shall not be recognized as confidential information and shall be available to the public without restriction.

SECTION 9. PUBLICATION OF USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

The Control Authority shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the POTW, a list of the Users which, at any time during the previous twelve (12) months, were in Significant Noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. The term Significant Noncompliance shall be applicable to all Significant Industrial Users (or any other Industrial User that violates paragraphs (C), (D) or (H) of this Section) and shall mean:

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six- (6-)month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, including Instantaneous Limits as defined in Section 2;
- B. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six-month period equals or exceeds the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including Instantaneous Limits, as defined by Section 2, multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- C. Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by Section 2 (Daily Maximum, long-term average, Instantaneous Limit, or narrative standard) that the Control Authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, Interference or Pass Through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;
- D. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the Control Authority's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- E. Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

- F. Failure to provide within forty-five (45) days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- G. Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- H. Any other violation(s), which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the Control Authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

SECTION 10. ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

- 10.1 Informal Notice of Violation. An informal Notice of Violation will typically be issued for a type of activity identified as appropriate for issuance of an informal notice of violation under the guidelines for enforcement set forth in the Control Authority's Enforcement Response Plan. An Informal Notice of Violation will typically be delivered to the identified industrial User in person, or by telephone, facsimile, or mail. Delivery of the notice shall be documented at a minimum, in the enforcement log for the identified Industrial User.
- 10.2 Notification of Violation. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated (or continues to violate) any provision of this ordinance, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority shall serve upon a representative of the User, such representative meeting the criteria of authorized signatory, a written Notice of Violation. Within five (5) days of the receipt of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the User to the Control Authority. Submission of such a plan in no way relieves the User of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the Notice of Violation. Nothing in this Section shall limit the authority of the Control Authority to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a Notice of Violation.
- 10.3 Consent Orders. The Control Authority may enter into Consent Orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any User responsible for noncompliance. Such documents shall include specific action to be taken by the User to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as the

administrative orders issued pursuant to Sections 10.5 and 10.6 of this ordinance and shall be judicially enforceable.

- 10.4 Show Cause Hearing. The Control Authority may order a User which has violated or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, to appear before the Control Authority and show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the User specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the User show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least fourteen (14) days prior to the hearing. Such notice shall be served on any Authorized Representative of the User as defined in Section 1.4 C. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.
- 10.5 Compliance Orders. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may issue an order to the User responsible for the discharge directing that the User come into compliance within a specified time. If the User does not come into compliance within the time provided, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders may also contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring, and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, nor does a compliance order relieve the User of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.
- 10.6 Cease and Desist Orders. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or that the User's past violations are likely to recur, the Control Authority may issue an order to the User directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the User to:
- A. Immediately comply with all requirements; and

- B. Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.

Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

10.7 Administrative Fines.

- A. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may fine such User in an amount not to exceed \$10,000; provided, however, that the Control Authority may evaluate each alleged Industrial User violation to determine whether Enforcement Response Plan Guidelines are appropriate on a case by case basis. As an example, the Control Authority may issue penalties above those listed in the matrix for any Industrial User violation if the Control Authority believes it will deter an Industrial User from paying fines for pollution as a cost of doing business. Any and all such fines shall be assessed on a per-violation, per-day basis. In the case of monthly or other long-term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation. The Control Authority may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions, such as notices and orders, to the fine.
- B. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall, after thirty (30) calendar days, be assessed an additional penalty of ten percent (10%) of the unpaid balance, and interest shall accrue thereafter at a rate of nine percent (9%) per month. A lien against the User's property will be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.
- C. A User who desires to appeal a decision imposing an administrative fine must file a written request with the City Manager for reconsideration of the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within thirty (30) days of being notified of the fine. Upon receipt of the written request for reconsideration, the City Manager shall conduct a hearing on the matter within thirty (30) days of receiving the request from the User. In the event the User's appeal is successful, the payment for the fine, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the User.

- D. Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

10.8 Emergency Suspensions. The Control Authority may immediately suspend a User's discharge, after informal 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 persons. The Control Authority may also immediately suspend a User's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.

- A. Any User notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a User's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the Control Authority may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The Control Authority may allow the User to recommence its discharge when the User has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Control Authority that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 10.9 of this ordinance are initiated against the User.
- B. A User that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the Control Authority prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 10.4 or 10.9 of this ordinance.

Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this Section.

10.9 Termination of Discharge. In addition to the provisions in Section 5.6 of this ordinance, any User who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

- A. Violation of wastewater discharge permit conditions;
- B. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;

- C. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- D. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
- E. Violation of the Pretreatment Standards in Section 2 of this ordinance.

Such User will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 10.4 of this ordinance why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the Control Authority shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

SECTION 11. JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

11.1 Injunctive Relief. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may petition the Circuit Court through the Control Authority's Attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this ordinance on activities of the User. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

11.2 Civil Penalties.

- A. A User which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement shall be liable to the Control Authority for a maximum civil penalty of \$10,000 per violation, per day. In case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.
- B. The Control Authority may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages or fines incurred by the Control Authority.

- C. In determining the amount of civil liability, 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, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other factor as justice requires.
- D. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

11.3 Criminal Prosecution.

- A. A User who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this ordinance, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.
- B. A User who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000 per violation, per day, or be subject to imprisonment for not more than for thirty (30) days, or both. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under State law.
- C. A User who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this ordinance, wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 per violation per day, or imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.
- D. In the event of a second conviction, a User shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 per violation per day, or imprisonment for not more than sixty (60) days, or both.

11.4 Remedies Nonexclusive. The remedies provided for in this ordinance are not exclusive. The Control Authority may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant User. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the Control Authority's Enforcement Response Plan.

However, the Control Authority may take other action against any User when the circumstances warrant. Further, the Control Authority is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant User.

SECTION 12. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

12.1 Upset.

- A. For the purposes of this Section, “upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the User. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- B. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards if the requirements of paragraph (C), below, are met.
- C. A User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 1. An upset occurred and the User can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 2. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
 3. The User has submitted the following information to the Control Authority as soon as possible but no later than twenty four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset. If this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days:
 - (a) A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - (b) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - (c) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

- D. In any enforcement proceeding, the User seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- E. Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards.
- F. Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

12.2 Prohibited Discharge Standards. A User shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 2.1 (A) of this ordinance or the specific prohibitions in Sections 2.1(B)(1) through (B)(14) of this ordinance if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause Pass Through or Interference and that either: (a) a Local Limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the User was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the Pass Through or Interference; or (b) no Local Limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge when the Control Authority was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of Interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

12.3 Bypass.

- A. For the purposes of this section,
 - 1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a User's treatment facility.
 - 2. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

- B. A User may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause Pretreatment Standards or Requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs (C) and (D) of this section.
- C. Bypass Notifications
1. If a User knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Control Authority, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
 2. A User shall submit oral notice to the Control Authority of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards as soon as possible but no later than twenty four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the User becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Control Authority may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty four (24) hours.
- D. Bypass
1. Bypass is prohibited, and the Control Authority may take an enforcement action against a User for a bypass, unless
 - (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

- (c) The User submitted notices as required under paragraph (C) of this section.
2. The Control Authority may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Control Authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (D) (1) of this Section.

SECTION 13. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 13.1 Pretreatment Charges and Fees. The Control Authority may adopt reasonable fees for reimbursement of the costs of development and administration of the Control Authority's Pretreatment Program which may include:
- A. Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications including the cost of processing such applications;
 - B. Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing a User's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports and certification statements submitted by Users;
 - C. Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction;
 - D. Fees for filing appeals;
 - E. Fees to recover administrative and legal costs (not included in Section 13.1 B) associated with the enforcement activity taken by the Control Authority to address Industrial User noncompliance; and
 - F. Other fees as the Control Authority may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this ordinance and are separate from all other fees, fines, and penalties chargeable by the Control Authority.
- 13.2 Severability. If any provision of this ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.
- 13.3 Conflicts. All other ordinances and parts of other ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this ordinance, are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency or conflict.

SECTION 14. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days following its passage.

SECTION 15. SAVING CLAUSE. General Ordinance No. 96-1205, repealed by this ordinance, shall remain in force to authorize the prosecution and enforcement of a violation of General Ordinance No. 96-1205 prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 16. REPEAL. General Ordinance No. 96-1205, as amended by General Ordinance No. 04-1256, adopted on December 13, 2004, is hereby repealed.

Passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor April 14, 2008.