

ORDINANCE AMENDING AND RE-ENACTING TITLE 7 CHAPTER 3 – SEWER SYSTEM, ARTICLE A SECTIONS 7-3-1; ARTICLE E SECTIONS 7-3-83, 7-3-84, 7-3-91 THROUGH 7-3-93, AND 7-3-95 THROUGH 7-3-99; ARTICLE F SECTIONS 7-3-100 THROUGH 7-3-104. AND 7-3-107;

**REPEALING ARTICLE E SECTION 7-3-90 AND
ENACTING ARTICLE E SECTIONS 7-3-91.1, 7-3-92.2, AND
7-3-99.1 THROUGH 7-3-99.7;**

**ENACTING ARTICLE F SECTIONS 7-3-109 THROUGH 7-3-112 OF THE
HARRISONBURG CITY CODE**

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HARRISONBURG,
VIRGINIA:**

CHAPTER 3. - SEWER SYSTEM ARTICLE A. - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 7-3-1. - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

Act or "the Act": The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251, et seq.

Authorized Representative of Industrial User: The duly Authorized Representative of an Industrial User who is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the Indirect Discharge originates.

Authority: The Harrisonburg-Rockingham Regional Sewer Authority, a public body politic and corporate, created pursuant to the Virginia Water and Sewer Authorities Act or its duly authorized representative.

BOD (denoting biochemical oxygen demand): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees Centigrade, expressed in milligrams per liter.

Building drain: The part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall. Building drain is owned in its entirety by the building owner.

Building Sewer: ~~A sewer: The extension conveying Wastewater from the building drain premises of a User to the public sewer or other place of disposal system.~~ The building sewer is owned in its entirety by the building owner.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Categorical Standards: National Categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to a specific category of Industrial Users.

Combined sewer: A sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.

Cooling Water: The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, and to which the only Pollutant added is heat.

Direct Discharge: The Discharge of treated or untreated Wastewater directly to the Waters of the State.

Director: The director of sewage works of the city or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

End of Pipe: The location at which any private or Industrial User connects to the public sewer (collection) System.

Executive Director: The person designated by the Authority to supervise the operation of the System and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by these Regulations, or his duly Authorized Representative.

Federal categorical pretreatment standards: Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

Garbage: Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

Grab Sample: A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of duration.

Holding Tank Waste: Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

Human Waste: Water borne human excrement as may be present from residences, buildings, Industrial Users or other places.

Indirect Discharge or Discharge: The Discharge or the introduction of Pollutants into the System from any non-domestic source.

Industrial User: A source of Indirect Discharge.

Industrial wastes: The liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade or business, except for water-carried human waste.

Interference: The inhibition or disruption of the authority's treatment processes or operations. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the authority in accordance with section 405 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1345), or any criteria, guidelines or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the authority.

Interference: The inhibition or disruption of the Authority's Wastewater conveyances, Treatment processes or operations. The term includes prevention of or Interference with sewage sludge use or disposal by the Authority.

Local Limits: Concentration based or other limits for designated parameters. Local Limits apply at End of Pipe and are expressed as maximum per day limits, or as otherwise specifically provided.

Member Jurisdictions: The City of Harrisonburg, the County of Rockingham, and the Towns of Bridgewater, Dayton, and Mt. Crawford which individually collect Wastewater within their respective jurisdictions for Treatment by the Authority.

National Pretreatment Standard: Any regulation containing Pollutant Discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1317) which applies to Industrial Users.

Natural outlet: Any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.

New Source:

- a) 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 National 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: (i) the building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or (ii) the building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the Discharge of Pollutants at an existing source; or (iii) the production or Wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site.
- b) 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 (a)(ii) or (a)(iii) of this section but otherwise alters, replaces or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- a)c) Construction of a New Source as defined under this section has commenced if the owner or operator has (i) begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program (A) any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment, or (B) 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 (ii) 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 section.

Pass through: A ~~discharge~~Discharge which exits the ~~sewage works~~System into ~~state waters~~State Waters in quantities or concentrations which ~~are, alone or in conjunction with a Discharge from other sources, are~~ a cause of ~~or significantly contribute to~~ a violation of any requirement of the ~~authority's~~NPDES ~~permit~~Authority's VPDES Permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation). An ~~industrial user~~Industrial User significantly contributes to such permit violation where it:

- (1) Discharges a daily ~~pollutant~~Pollutant loading or concentration in excess of that allowed by the ~~authority~~Authority or by federal, state or local law;

- (2) Discharges ~~sewage~~Wastewater which substantially differs in nature and constituents from the ~~user's~~User's average ~~discharge~~Discharge;
- (3) Knows or has reason to know that its ~~discharge~~Discharge, alone or in conjunction with ~~discharges~~Discharges from other sources, would result in a permit violation; or
- (4) Knows or has reason to know that the ~~authority~~Authority is, for any reason, violating its final effluent limitations in its permit and that such ~~industrial-user's-discharge~~Industrial User's Discharge, either alone or in conjunction with ~~discharges~~Discharges from other sources, increases the magnitude or duration of the ~~authority's~~Authority's violations.

~~ph~~Person: Any individual, partnership, firm, company, corporation, cooperative, association, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns.

~~∴ The logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.~~

pH. The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions.

Pollution: The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological or radiological integrity of water.

Pollutant: Any dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water.

Pretreatment or Treatment: The reduction of the amount of Pollutants, the elimination of Pollutants or the alteration of the nature of Pollutant properties in Wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such Pollutants into the System.

Pretreatment Requirements: Any substantive or procedural requirement related to Pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on an Industrial User.

Properly shredded garbage: The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

Public sewer: A sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal right and is controlled by public authority.

Sanitary sewer: A sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

Sewage: A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and stormwaters as may be present.

~~Sewage treatment plant: Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.~~

Sewage works: All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

Sewer: A pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

Significant industrial user: ~~Any industrial user which:~~

- ~~(1) — Has~~Industrial User: (i) All Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards; (ii) any Industrial User that discharges an average ~~discharge flow of twenty five thousand (25,000)~~ gallons ~~or more~~ per day;
- ~~(2) — Discharges sewage or more of process Wastewater to the Authority (excluding Human Waste, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown Wastewater); (iii) any Industrial User that contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the authority's wastewater treatment system;~~
- ~~(3) — Has in its wastes toxic pollutants as defined by section 307 of the Clean Water Act~~Authority Treatment Plant; or by state statutes and rules;
- ~~(4) — Is subject to federal categorical pretreatment standards;~~
- ~~(5) — Is found by the city or the authority to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the sewage works, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality or air emissions generated by the system, or~~
- ~~(6) — Is~~(iv) any Industrial User that is designated as such by the ~~authority~~Authority on the basis that the ~~industrial user~~Industrial User has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the ~~sewage works~~Authority's operation or for violating any ~~federal categorical pretreatment standard. Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.~~

Slug or Slug Loading: Any ~~discharge~~Discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including, but not limited to, an accidental spill or a noncustomary batch ~~discharge.~~Discharge.

Soluble BOD (sBOD): The BOD result on a sample that is filtered through a 0.45 µm pore size filter.

State: Commonwealth of Virginia.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972.

Storm drain (sometimes termed storm sewer): A sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

Storm Water: Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

Suspended solids: Solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, sewage or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

System: The Treatment Plant, works and facilities owned by the Authority, including all sewer lines that convey Wastewater to the Treatment Plant, and in addition, such term shall include the sewer lines owned by the Member Jurisdictions.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN): Organic nitrogen plus ammonia, as defined by the named analytical procedure.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The total suspended matter which floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, Wastewater or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.

Toxic Pollutant: Any Pollutant or combination of Pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of EPA under the provision of section 307(a) of the Act.

Treatment Plant: That portion of the System designed to provide Treatment to Wastewater.

User: Any Person who causes or permits the contribution of Wastewater into the System.

Wastewater: The liquid or water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities and institutions, together with all other wastes which may be present, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed into or permitted to enter the System.

Wastewater Discharge Permit. As set forth in section 7-3-99.3 of these Regulations.

Watercourse: A channel in which a flow of water occurs either continuously or intermittently.

Waters of the State: All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof.

The following abbreviations shall have their designated meanings:

BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations.

COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand.

L: Liter.

mg: Milligrams.

mg/L: Milligrams per liter.

µm: Micrometer.

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

SWDA: Solids Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.

U.S.C.: United States Code.

TSS: Total Suspended Solids.

NPDES/VPDES: National/Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

ARTICLE E. - DISCHARGE INTO PUBLIC SEWERS

Sec. 7-3-81. - Stormwater, surface water, etc.—Discharge into sanitary sewer prohibited.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, ground-water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer. Any violation of this section shall be corrected within thirty (30) days of written notification from the director of public utilities and failure to correct the violation shall result in a monthly surcharge not to exceed the greater of twelve dollars (\$12.00) monthly or ten (10) percent of the monthly charges. The director of public utilities is hereby authorized to grant an exception to the above prohibition where such water cannot be directly discharged into the environment due to its quality. Such exception shall be granted subject to the following conditions: (1) The quality of the water to be placed into the sanitary sewer shall meet all of the requirements of this article and other ordinances of the city; (2) the water shall be released into the sanitary sewer at a time and rate acceptable to the capacity of the receiving sanitary sewer line; and (3) the water shall be metered and the customer shall be billed both sewer and authority rates pursuant to section 7-4-2. Any such exception shall be reviewed and approved by the director of public utilities and then implemented by the customer according to its approved plan. Failure to comply with such plan shall result in revoking the granted exception. The director of public utilities may grant an additional exception for environmental projects ("green water") intended to utilize stormwater and surface water for non-potable uses such as sanitary conveyance. Under arrangements where "green water" is used in conjunction with water supplied from the city system, all conditions and charges of this section shall apply but in addition the metered non-potable "green water" shall be billed at a specific water rate that has been determined to provide the city with sufficient revenue to fund typical fixed costs, but to also provide the customer with a reduced rate. The "green water rate" shall be as set forth in subsection 7-4-1(1)f. of this Code. Appropriate backflow prevention shall be required to prevent the cross connection of "green water" with potable city water.

Sec. 7-3-82. - Same—Discharge into storm sewer, combined sewer or natural outlet; discharge certificate.

Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the director. Industrial cooling water and unpolluted process waters are governed by § 62.1-44.16 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, and require a N.P.D.E.S. discharge certificate issued by the State Water Control Board. Upon receipt of such discharge certificate, the director may allow a discharge through publicly owned conveyance elements.

Sec. 7-3-83. —~~Certain waters or wastes prohibited from discharge into any public sewer- General Discharge Prohibitions.~~

~~No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:~~

~~(1)—No User shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any Pollutant or Wastewater which will cause a Pass Through or an Interference with the operation or performance of the System. This general prohibition applies to all Users of the System whether or not the User is subject to National Pretreatment Standards or any other national, State, or local requirements. A User may not contribute the following substances directly or indirectly to the System:~~

- 1) Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be sufficient, either alone or by interaction with other substances, to cause fire or explosion ~~or be injurious in any other way to the sewage workshazard~~ including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup

flashpoint of less than ~~one hundred forty (140)~~ degrees Fahrenheit or ~~sixty (60)~~ degrees Centigrade, using the test methods specified in 40 CFR § 261.21. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, ~~fuel oil~~, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides.

- 2) ~~Unusual concentrations of suspended solids~~Total Suspended Solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries and lime residue), ~~not to exceed three hundred (300) mg/l of total suspended solids or any solid or viscous~~ Pollutants in amounts that will cause obstruction to the flow in the System.
- 3) ~~Any sewage or other substance~~Wastewater having a pH less than ~~five and one half (5.5) or greater than nine and one half (9.5), or, or~~ Wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or creating a hazard to the ~~sewage works~~System or personnel of the ~~authority~~Authority or ~~city~~a Member Jurisdiction.
- 4) ~~Any sewage or other substance~~Wastewater containing ~~toxic pollutants~~or which result in the presence of Toxic Pollutants or gases, vapors or fumes in sufficient quantity, either alone or by interaction with other ~~substances~~Pollutants, which injures any ~~wastewater treatment~~Wastewater Treatment process, may cause acute worker health or safety problems, creates a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the ~~authority~~Authority, or exceeds the limitation set forth in a ~~federal categorical pretreatment standard~~Categorical Standard. A ~~toxic pollutant~~Toxic Pollutant shall include, but shall not be limited to, any ~~pollutant~~Pollutant identified as such pursuant to section 307(a) of the ~~Clean Water~~ Act.
- 5) ~~Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases or solids which, either alone or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent personnel of the~~ authorityAuthority or cityMember Jurisdictions from entering into the sewers for maintenance and repair.
- 6) ~~Any substance which may cause the~~ authority'sAuthority's effluent or any other product of the ~~authority~~Authority such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall any substance discharged to the ~~sewage works~~System cause the ~~authority~~Authority to violate any applicable sludge use or disposal criteria, ~~guidelines or regulations developed under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.~~ therefore.
- 7) ~~Any substance which will cause the~~ authorityAuthority to violate its ~~NPDES permit~~VPDES Permit or ~~the applicable water~~ quality standards of the receiving water.
- 8) ~~Any sewage or other substance~~Wastewater with objectionable color which cannot be removed by the ~~sewage treatment~~Treatment plant, such as, but not limited to, dye ~~wastes~~waste and vegetable tanning solutions.
- 9) ~~Any sewage or other substance~~Wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the ~~sewage treatment plant~~Treatment Plant resulting in ~~interference~~Interference, but in no case ~~wastewater~~Wastewater with a temperature that causes the temperature of the combined ~~wastewater~~Wastewater of all ~~users~~Users at the ~~sewage treatment plant~~Treatment Plant to exceed ~~forty (40) degrees centigrade (104 degrees~~37° Centigrade (98.6° Fahrenheit).

10) Slug Loading(s) prohibited by these Regulations.

11) Any slug loading.

(11) ~~Any sewage or other substance~~ Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such ~~half-life~~ half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the ~~city or authority in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.~~ Authority or the City.

(12) ~~Any sewagewater or other substance~~ waste containing fats, wax, grease or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/4L or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit.

(13) ~~Any sewage or other substance~~ Wastewater, which at the End of Pipe location, exceeds the following ~~limits~~ Local Limits for the listed parameters:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Maximum Daily Limit (mg/L)</u>
Arsenic	0.51
Cadmium	0.09
Chromium	4.4
Copper	1.7
Cyanide	2.2
Lead	1.21
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	1.5
Selenium	0.41
Silver	2.8
Zinc	5.0

<u>Parameters Parameter</u>	<u>Maximum/day Daily Limit (mg/4-L)</u>	<u>Monthly Average Limit (mg/L)</u>	<u>Monthly Average Concentration (mg/L)</u>
<u>Cadmium-BOD</u>	<u>0.089-500</u>	350	NA
<u>Chromium-TSS</u>	<u>4.391-500</u>	350	NA
<u>Copper-TKN</u>	<u>1.716-100</u>	NA	70.0
<u>Cyanide-Total Phosphorus</u>	<u>2.178-20</u>	NA	14.0
<u>Lead</u>	<u>1.181</u>		
<u>Mercury-Nitrate + Nitrite</u>	<u>10.0-002</u>	NA	NA
<u>Nickel-Oil & Grease</u>	<u>1.518-100</u>	NA	NA
<u>Silver</u>	<u>2.837</u>		
<u>Zinc-pH</u>	<u>5.035-(Range in standard units) 5.5 - 9.5</u>	NA	NA

(The Executive Director of the Authority may impose mass limitations in place of the concentration-based limits above with respect to any User other than a Significant Industrial User. If any measured values of these parameters are over the limits listed above, the Authority will determine if an Industrial User designation is required.

The sample type for Oil & Grease and pH shall be a Grab Sample. The sample type for all other parameters shall be a 24-hour composite sample (or for the time period Discharges occur if less than 24 hours). Compliance with a maximum daily limit shall be based on a single composite sample when there is only one sample in a 24-hour period, or an average of multiple composite samples in a day. Compliance with a monthly average limit shall be based on an average of all of the values for a specific parameter within a calendar month. Under no circumstances may Grab Samples be averaged.

Discharges of each single sample of TKN and Total Phosphorus in excess of the respective monthly average concentration shown in the table above but below the maximum daily limit shall not be considered an exceedance or a violation of the Local Limits. All Discharges of TKN and Total Phosphorus in excess of the respective monthly average concentration shall be subject to the treatment cost recovery fees.

14) Any trucked or hauled ~~pollutants~~ Pollutants except at discharge points designated by the ~~city or authority.~~ Authority or the City, and pursuant to specific authorization of a Wastewater Discharge Permit pursuant to these Regulations or other written Authority authorization.

15) Petroleum oil, ~~nonbiodegradable~~ non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products ~~of~~ containing mineral oil ~~origin~~ in amounts that will cause ~~an interference or a pass through.~~ Interference or Pass Through.

16) ~~Solid or viscous substances in~~ Any Wastewater containing quantities ~~or of such size~~ capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or an interference such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, underground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

(17) ~~Any waters or wastes containing quantities of pollutants~~ of Pollutants which exceed the applicable limitations set forth in a ~~federal categorical pretreatment standard~~ National Pretreatment Standard as such standards may be revised from time to time.

(18) ~~Any sewage or other substance containing unusual concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand which shall not exceed three hundred (300) mg/l.~~

(Ord. of 4-23-91; Ord. of 9-8-92)

17) Unusual concentrations of Biochemical Oxygen Demand, at a flow rate or Pollutant concentration that will cause Interference.

18) Any Storm Water or water from any roof, foundation, areaway, parking lot, roadway, or other surface runoff or groundwater drains.

Sec. 7-3-84. - Prohibited Substances, materials, etc., which may be prohibited from discharge by director enumerated generally, and Materials.

No ~~person~~Person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, either directly or indirectly, any ~~waters~~Wastewater, sewage or waste to ~~any public sewer~~the System which will cause a ~~pass-through~~Pass Through or an ~~interference~~Interference with the operation or performance of the Treatment Plant or the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely, in the opinion of the ~~director or the authority~~Authority, that such wastes can harm ~~either the sewers, sewage treatment process or equipment~~the System, have an adverse effect on the ~~receiving stream~~Waters of the State or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. Consideration will be given to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage ~~treatment~~Treatment process, capacity of the ~~sewage treatment plant~~Treatment Plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the ~~sewage treatment plant~~Treatment Plant and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

- (1) — Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit.
- (2) — Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the ~~director~~Member Jurisdiction or the Authority.
- (3) — Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not.
- (4) — Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc and similar objectionable or toxic substances or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement to such degree that any such material received in the ~~composite sewage~~Wastewater at the ~~sewage treatment plant~~Treatment Plant exceeds the limits established by the ~~director or authority~~Authority for such materials.
- (5) — Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste- or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the ~~director~~Authority as necessary, after ~~treatment~~Treatment of the ~~composite sewage~~Wastewater, to meet the requirements of the ~~state~~State, federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the ~~receiving waters~~Waters of the State.
- (6) — Materials which exert or cause unusual concentrations of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate) not to exceed ~~one thousand (1,000)~~seven hundred and fifty (750) mg/l.

~~(Ord. of 4-23-91; Ord. of 7-28-15(1))~~

When the City or Authority determines that a User is violating this section, the violator may be subject to the enforcement actions described in this Chapter.

Sec. 7-3-85. - Reserved.

Sec. 7-3-86. - Grease, oil and sand interceptors to be provided where necessary; exception.

Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the director or authority, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients; except, that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by

the director or authority and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

Sec. 7-3-87. - Owner responsible for operation and maintenance of preliminary treatment, etc., facilities.

Users shall provide necessary pretreatment as required to comply with this chapter and shall achieve compliance with all pretreatment standards or requirements within the time limitations as specified by this chapter, the discharge permit, any order or federal categorical pretreatment standards, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the city or authority shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the city and authority for review and shall be acceptable to the city and authority before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the city and authority under the provisions of this chapter. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the city and authority prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

Sec. 7-3-88. - Manhole required for building sewer carrying industrial wastes.

When required by the director or authority, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole, together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the director or authority. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

Sec. 7-3-89. - Measurements, tests and analyses of characteristics of waters and wastes.

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined at the control manhole provided or upon suitable samples taken at such control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property. The particular analyses involved will determine whether a 24-hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.

Sec. 7-3-90. - Special agreement between city and industrial concern relating to treatment of certain industrial waste.

~~No statement contained in this chapter shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the city and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to payment therefor, by the industrial concern. Any such agreement or arrangement shall not permit the industry to exceed applicable federal categorical pretreatment standards.~~

Repealed.

Sec. 7-3-91. - Federal categorical pretreatment standards.

Compliance by existing sources with Categorical Standards is required under federal law within three (3) years of the date the Standard is effective, unless a shorter compliance time is specified within the Standard. Compliance by New Sources is required under federal law on the date the Standard is effective.

1) Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users

The Authority may determine that a Categorical Industrial User is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a Significant Industrial User on a finding that the Industrial User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical Wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown Wastewater, unless specifically included in the standard) and the following conditions are met:

- a) The Industrial User, prior to the Authority's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;
- b) The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in 40 CFR § 403.12(q) together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
- c) The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated Wastewater.

2) Equivalent Limitations to Those Expressed as Mass

When the limits in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed only in terms of mass of Pollutant per unit of production, the Authority may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of Pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users.

In any such case the Authority, in calculating equivalent mass-per-day limitations shall calculate such limitations by multiplying the limits in the Categorical Standard by the Industrial User's average rate of production. This average rate of production shall be based not upon the designed production capacity but rather upon a reasonable measure of the Industrial User's actual long-term daily production, such as the average daily production during a representative year. For New Sources, actual production shall be estimated using projected production.

Further in any such case the Authority, in calculating equivalent concentration limitations shall calculate such limitations by dividing the mass limitations derived as stated immediately above by the average daily flow rate of the Industrial User's regulated process Wastewater. This average daily flow rate shall be based upon a reasonable measure of the Industrial User's actual long-term average flow rate, such as the average daily flow rate during the representative year.

3) Equivalent Limitations to Those Expressed as Concentration

When the limits in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed only in terms of Pollutant concentrations, an Industrial User may request that the Authority convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the

Authority. The Authority may establish equivalent mass limits only if the Industrial User meets all the following conditions specified below. To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the Industrial User must:

- a) Employ, or demonstrate that it will employ, water conservation methods and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its Wastewater Discharge Permit;
- b) Currently use control and Treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable Categorical Standard, and not have used dilution as a substitute for Treatment;
- c) Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all wastestreams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device, as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual average daily flow rate and long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating conditions;
- d) Not have daily flow rates, production levels, or Pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the Discharge; and
- e) Have consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Standards during the period prior to the Industrial User's request for equivalent mass limits.

Further, an Industrial User subject to equivalent mass limits must:

- f) Maintain and effectively operate control and Treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits;
- g) Continue to record the facility's flow rates through the use of a continuous effluent flow monitoring device;
- h) Continue to record the facility's production rates and notify the Authority whenever production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from its baseline production rates determined initially. Upon notification of a revised production rate, the Authority will reassess the equivalent mass limit and revise the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
- i) Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented so long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.

The Authority, if it establishes equivalent mass limits, will:

- j) Calculate the equivalent mass limit by multiplying the actual average daily flow rate of the regulated process(es) of the Industrial User by the concentration-based daily maximum and monthly average limits for the applicable Categorical Standard and the appropriate unit conversion factor;
- k) Upon notification of a revised production rate, reassess the equivalent mass limit and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
- l) Retain the same equivalent mass limit in a subsequent Wastewater Discharge Permit if the Industrial User's actual average daily flow rate was reduced solely as a result of the implementation of water conservation methods and technologies, and the actual average daily

flow rates used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit were not based on the use of dilution as a substitute for Treatment. The Industrial User must also be in compliance with 40 CFR § 403.17 regarding the prohibition of bypass.

- m) The Authority will not express limits in terms of mass for Pollutants such as pH, temperature, radiation, or other Pollutants which cannot appropriately be expressed as mass.

Sec. 7-3-91.1. - Modification of Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

When the System achieves consistent removal (as defined by 40 CFR § 403.7) of Pollutants limited by Categorical Standards, the Authority may in its discretion apply for modification of specific limits in the Categorical Standards. The Authority may then modify Pollutant Discharge limits in the Categorical Standards to reflect such "Removal Credits" if the requirements contained in 40 CFR § 403.7 are met and prior EPA approval is obtained.

~~Sec. 7-3-91. - Federal categorical pretreatment standards.~~

~~Upon the promulgation of federal categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industrial subcategory, such standards, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this chapter, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this chapter. The director or authority shall notify all affected users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR, section 403.12.~~

~~(Ord. of 4-23-91)~~

Sec. 7-3-92. - Specific pollutant limitations.

~~The cityCity and Authority have established Local Limits in section 7-3-83 applicable to all Users. The City and authority-Authority further reserve the right to set specific numerical limitations on the quantity of pollutantsPollutants discharged by any userUser to the sewage works. Any specific limitation willSystem. Such further limitations may affect all-usersa single User, a category of Users, or all Users and will be set at such limits which will further the objectives of this chapter. The limitations will be determined in accordance with the regulations and procedures established by EPA, the city or the authority. these Regulations.~~

Sec. 7-3-92.2. - Authority's Right of Revision

The Authority reserves the right to modify the Wastewater Discharge Permits, limitations or requirements on Discharges to the System as it determines necessary to comply with the objectives outlined in the Authority's Regulations.

Sec. 7-3-93. - State requirements.

Any applicable State requirements and limitations on dischargesDischarges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than federal requirements and limitations or those in this chapter, established by the Authority.

Sec. 7-3-94. - Dilution prohibited.

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 the limitations contained in this chapter, the federal categorical pretreatment standards or any other federal, state or local law or regulation.

Sec. 7-3-95. - Accidental discharge.

(a) — Each userUser shall provide protection from accidental dischargeDischarge of prohibited pollutantsPollutants or other substances regulated by this chapter-these Regulations. In case of an accidental dischargeDischarge, it is the responsibility of the userUser to immediately telephone and otherwise notify the cityCity and authorityAuthority of the incident. The notification shall include the location of the dischargeDischarge, type of waste, concentration, volume, and corrective actions.

- 1) (b) — Written Notice. Within five (5) days following an accidental dischargeDischarge, the userUser shall submit to the director-and-authorityAuthority a detailed written report describing the cause of the dischargeDischarge and the measures to be taken by the userUser to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the userUser of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the sewage-worksSystem, fish kills, or any other damage to personsPerson or property; nor shall such notification relieve the userUser of any finest, civil penalties or other liability which may be imposed by this chapterunder these Regulations or other applicable law.

(e)

- 2) Notice to Employees. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user'sUser's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous or accidental discharge-Discharge.

Sec. 7-3-96. - Control of new or increased wastewater.

The cityCity or authorityAuthority may deny or condition new or increased contributions of pollutantsPollutants, or changes in the nature of pollutantsPollutants, to the sewage-worksSystem by any userUser where such contributions do not meet applicable pretreatment-standardsPretreatment Standards or requirementsRequirements or where such contributions would cause a pass-throughrisk of Pass Through or interference.Interference to the System. All industrial-usersIndustrial Users shall promptly notify the city and the authorityAuthority in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutantsPollutants in their discharge,Discharge including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the industrial-userIndustrial User has submitted initial notification.

(Ord. of 4-23-91).

Sec. 7-3-97. - Notification of problem discharges.

All industrial-usersIndustrial Users shall notify the cityCity and authorityAuthority immediately of all dischargesDischarges that could cause problems to the sewage-worksSystem, including, but not limited to; any slug-loadingsSlug Loadings by such users.Users. This notification shall be followed up within five (5) days by written notification as provided in section 7-3-95.

Sec. 7-3-98. - Notification of hazardous waste.

(a) — All ~~industrial users~~ Industrial Users shall notify the ~~city, authority, City, Authority, the EPA Regional Region 3~~ Waste Management Division ~~director~~ Director, and ~~state hazardous waste authorities~~ the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Division of Land Protection and Revitalization in writing of any ~~discharge~~ Discharge into the ~~sewage works~~ System of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR ~~part~~ Part 261- or 9 VAC 20-60. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in ~~40 CFR part 261~~ such regulations, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of ~~discharge~~ Discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the ~~industrial user~~ Industrial User discharges more than ~~one hundred~~ (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the ~~system~~ System, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the ~~industrial user~~ An Industrial 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. Any notification under this paragraph ~~needs to need~~ be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed hazardous waste discharges must be submitted ~~under 40 CFR 403.12(j). The notification requirement to the Authority in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements~~ advance of 40 CFR 403.12(b), (d) and (e) any substantial change in the volume or character of Pollutants.

(b) — Industrial ~~users~~ Users are exempt from the above requirements 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 non-acute~~ hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or any quantity of acute hazardous ~~wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), waste~~, requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the ~~industrial user~~ Industrial User discharges additional quantities of such hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

(c) — In the case of new regulations ~~under section 3001 of RCRA~~ identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the ~~industrial user~~ Industrial User must notify the ~~city, authority, Authority, the EPA Regional Region 3~~ Waste Management Division ~~director~~ Director, and ~~state hazardous waste authorities~~ the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Division of Land Protection and Revitalization 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 ~~industrial user~~ Industrial User shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume or toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

(e) — Industrial ~~users~~ Users who commence discharging hazardous wastes after the effective date of ~~the hazardous waste~~ these notification ~~requirement 40 CFR 403.12(p) (August 23, 1990)~~ requirements shall provide notification no later than ~~one hundred eighty~~ (180) days after the discharge of the hazardous waste.

Sec. 7-3-99. - Treatment Cost Recovery Fees.

In accordance with the formula below, the Authority shall calculate and collect Treatment Cost Recovery Fees for any daily composite sample for BOD, TSS, TKN and Total Phosphorus concentrations in excess of the monthly average Wastewater Discharge Permit limit or monthly average concentration as provided in subsection 7-3-83 (13). Such fees shall be calculated as the sum of each Treatment Cost Recovery Fee calculated during the monitoring period. Treatment Cost Recovery Fees shall be paid by Industrial Users within 45 days of the end of the monitoring period.

$$\text{Treatment Cost Recovery Fee} = 8.345 * (X - Y) * \text{ADF} * Z * U$$

Where:

X is each single sample concentration when in excess of the monthly average Wastewater Discharge Permit limit (BOD=350 mg/L and TSS=350 mg/L) or monthly average concentration (TKN=70.0 mg/L and Total Phosphorus=14.0 mg/L)

Y is the monthly average Wastewater Discharge Permit limit (BOD=350 mg/L and TSS=350 mg/L) or monthly average concentration (TKN=70.0 mg/L and Total Phosphorus=14.0 mg/L)

ADF is the average daily Wastewater flow in million gallons recorded on the day the exceedance occurred

Z is the Pollutant parameter Treatment Cost Recovery Multiplier below

U is the Pollutant parameter Unit Cost for Treatment in dollars per pound

<u>Treatment Cost Recovery Multiplier</u>				
<u>Parameter</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>BOD</u>	<u>>350-500 mg/L</u>	<u>>500-1,000 mg/L</u>	<u>>1,000-1,500 mg/L</u>	<u>>1,500 mg/L</u>
<u>TSS</u>	<u>>350-500 mg/L</u>	<u>>500-1,000 mg/L</u>	<u>>1,000-1,500 mg/L</u>	<u>>1,500 mg/L</u>
<u>TKN</u>	<u>>70.0-100 mg/L</u>	<u>>100-125 mg/L</u>	<u>>125-150 mg/L</u>	<u>>150 mg/L</u>
<u>Total Phosphorus</u>	<u>>14.0-20 mg/L</u>	<u>>20.0-25 mg/L</u>	<u>>25-30 mg/L</u>	<u>>30 mg/L</u>
<u>Nitrate + Nitrite</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>>10.0 mg/L</u>

The Unit Cost for Treatment (U) shall be as determined by the Authority on an annual or other basis and published on the Authority website.

Notwithstanding the above, for Industrial Users whose principal classification is industry 312120 (breweries), 312130 (wineries), 312140 (distilleries), 312111 (soft drinks), and other classifications (as approved by the Authority) pursuant to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the factor X used for calculating the BOD Treatment Cost Recovery Fee may be computed by subtracting sBOD from BOD and using the difference, as determined by the Authority on a case-by-case basis.

Imposition and payment of such fees shall not excuse the exceedance of the underlying Pollutant parameter monthly average limit from subsection 7-3-83 (13), and any such exceedance shall continue to be subject to Authority enforcement.

Sec. 7-3-99.1. - Industrial User Monitoring.

Permitted Industrial Users shall be required to monitor their Wastewater Discharges at the following frequencies unless stipulated differently in their individual Wastewater Discharge Permit.

1) All Pollutant parameters except as specified below.

<u>Average Daily Flow</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>
<u><50,000 gpd</u>	<u>1/week</u>
<u>>50,000 < 100,000 gpd</u>	<u>2/week</u>
<u>>100,000 gpd</u>	<u>3/week</u>

2) Metals: 1/year.

3) Oil & Grease: 2/month.

4) pH at least 1/hour each day for the time period of the Discharge.

ARTICLE X. - ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 7-3-99.2. - Wastewater Discharges

It shall be unlawful for any Significant Industrial User to discharge without a Wastewater Discharge Permit to the System any Wastewater except as authorized by the Authority in accordance with the provision of these Regulations.

Sec. 7-3-99.3. - Wastewater Discharge Permits

All Significant Industrial Users proposing to connect to or contribute to the System shall obtain from the Authority a Wastewater Discharge Permit before connecting to or contributing to the System. The Authority may require any other IU to obtain from the Authority a Wastewater Discharge Permit before connecting to or contributing to the System, if the Authority determines that a Wastewater Discharge Permit is beneficial in implementing these Regulations.

1) Wastewater Discharge Permit Application

A User required to obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit shall complete and file with the Authority an application in the form prescribed by the Authority. The Authority shall furnish the appropriate Member Jurisdiction with a copy of the application upon receipt. Proposed new Users shall apply at least 90 days prior to their intent to connect to or contribute to the System. The application shall include the following information.

a) Name, address of the User and the location of the Discharge if different from such address;

b) SIC number(s);

c) Wastewater constituents and characteristics, including but not limited to, those identified in subsection 7-3-83 (13) of these Regulations as determined by a reliable analytical laboratory; and

sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established in 40 CFR Part 136;

d) Time and duration of contribution;

e) Average daily and 30-minute peak Wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations if any;

f) Site plans showing all sewers and sewer connections by the size, location and elevation and any Pretreatment facilities;

g) Description of Pretreatment facilities and processes on the premises, or those to be installed;

h) Measurement of Pollutants. (i) The User shall identify the Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process; and (ii) the User shall submit the results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration (or mass, where required by an applicable standard or the Authority) of regulated Pollutants in the Discharge from each regulated process. Both daily maximum and average concentration (or mass, where required) shall be reported. The samples shall be representative of daily operations.

Further (iii) a minimum of four (4) Grab Samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide, and volatile organics. For all other Pollutants, 24-hour composite samples must be obtained through flow-proportional composite sampling techniques where feasible. The Authority may waive flow-proportional composite sampling for any Industrial User that demonstrates that flow-proportional sampling is infeasible. In such cases, samples may be obtained through time-proportional composite sampling techniques or through a minimum of four (4) Grab Samples where the User demonstrates that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. The User shall (iv) take a minimum of one representative sample to compile the data necessary to comply with the requirements of this section; (v) samples shall 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 shall measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula of 40 CFR § 403.6(e) in order to evaluate compliance with the Pretreatment Standards.

Where a proposed alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with the combined wastestream formula of 40 CFR § 403.6(e), this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Authority. This paragraph pertains to Users subject to Categorical Standards.

In the case of Users not subject to Categorical Standards, the Authority shall specify on the Wastewater Discharge Permit application which Pollutants are to be sampled (including sample type and number) and tested.

i) If additional Pretreatment and/or operation and maintenance will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, the shortest schedule by which the User is able to provide such additional Pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than

the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard or otherwise by these Regulations.

The following conditions shall apply to this schedule:

(i) The schedule shall contain increments of progress 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 or Requirements (e.g. hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc).

(ii) No increment referred to in the preceding paragraph shall exceed nine (9) months.

(iii) Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the User shall submit a progress report to the Authority including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with such increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the User to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Authority.

j) A list of products produced;

k) Type of raw material processed; and

l) Any other information as may be required by the Authority to evaluate the Wastewater Discharge Permit application. The Authority will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the Authority may issue a Wastewater Discharge Permit subject to the terms and conditions provided herein; or the Authority may decline to issue the Wastewater Discharge Permit.

2) Wastewater Discharge Permit Modifications

The Authority may reopen and modify a Wastewater Discharge Permit for good cause, including without limitation for the following reasons.

a) To incorporate any new or revised Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.

b) To address significant alterations to the User's processes or Discharge.

c) A change in the Authority's facilities or processes or the regulatory requirements applicable to the Authority.

d) To correct typographical or other errors in the Wastewater Discharge Permit.

e) On the request of the permittee for good cause shown.

3) Wastewater Discharge Permit Conditions

Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of these Regulations and all other applicable regulations, User charges and fees established by the Authority or the appropriate Member Jurisdiction. Wastewater Discharge Permits shall contain the following:

- a) Statement of duration (in no case more than five (5) years);
- b) Statement of non-transferability without, at a minimum, prior notification to the Authority, a signed agreement between the current and new permittees stating and agreeing to the date of transfer, and approval of the transfer by the Authority. The Authority may in its discretion require a new Wastewater Discharge Permit application from the proposed new owner;
- c) Effluent limits based on applicable general Pretreatment Standards, Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and the requirements of these Regulations;
- d) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and recordkeeping requirements, including an identification of the Pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type;
- e) Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of the Wastewater Discharge Permit, Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules may not extend the compliance date beyond applicable federal deadlines;
- f) Limits on average and maximum rate and time of Discharge or requirements for flow regulations and equalization, if determined necessary by the Authority;
- g) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities, if determined necessary by the Executive Director;
- h) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to Wastewaters and Discharge as specified by the Authority, and affording the Authority access thereto;
- i) Requirements for notification of the Authority of any new introduction of Wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the Wastewater constituents being introduced into the System;
- j) Requirements for immediate notification of all Discharges that could cause problems to the System, including any Slug Loading;
- k) Statement that the Wastewater Discharge Permit may be reopened and modified as determined necessary by the Authority; and
- l) Other conditions as determined appropriate by the Authority to ensure compliance with these Regulations.

4) Wastewater Discharge Permit Duration

Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. The User shall apply for Wastewater Discharge Permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the expiration of the User's existing Wastewater Discharge Permit. The terms and conditions of the new

Wastewater Discharge Permit may be subject to modification by the Authority. The User shall be informed of any proposed changes in its Wastewater Discharge Permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the Wastewater Discharge Permit shall include if necessary and consistent with legal requirements a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

If the permittee has submitted a complete reapplication no later than the date identified in the immediately preceding paragraph, and the Authority has not, through any fault of the permittee, made a decision on Wastewater Discharge Permit reissuance, the Wastewater Discharge Permit shall be administratively extended and remain in effect until a final decision on the Wastewater Discharge Permit by the Authority.

5) Supplemental Wastewater Discharge Permit Provisions

a) Performance Bonds Reserve

b) Liability Insurance Reserve

c) Payment of Outstanding Fees and Penalties Reserve

d) Disclosure Statements (compliance information on User and key personnel) Reserve

6) Wastewater Discharge Permit Transfer

Wastewater Discharge Permit shall be issued to a specific User for a specific operation at a specific location. A Wastewater Discharge Permit shall not be assigned, transferred or sold to another Person or User except as provided in subsection 3.2(3)(b), and shall not be applicable to a different premises or a new or changed operation without the approval of the Authority.

Sec. 7-3-99.4. - Reporting Requirements

1) Baseline Report

Within 180 days after the effective date of a Categorical Standard, existing Industrial Users subject to such standards and currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the System shall submit to the Authority a report which contains the information listed in subparagraphs (a) - (g) below. At least 90 days prior to commencement of discharge, New Sources, and sources that become Industrial Users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable Categorical Standard, shall submit to the Authority a report which contains the information listed in subparagraphs (a) - (e) below. New Sources shall also be required to include in this report information on the method of Pretreatment the source intends to use to meet applicable Pretreatment standards. New Sources shall give estimates of the information requested in subparagraphs (d) and (e) of this section:

a) Identifying information. The name and address of the facility including the name of the operator and owners;

- b) Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility;
- c) Description of operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and SIC of the operation(s) carried out by such Industrial User. This description shall include a schematic process diagram which identifies points of Discharge to the System from the regulated processes;
- d) Flow measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the System from each of the following:
 - i. Regulated process streams; and
 - ii. Other streams as necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula of 40 CFR § 403.6(e).

The Authority may allow for verifiable estimates of these flows where justified by cost or feasibility considerations.

- e) Measurement of Pollutants. The Categorical Standards applicable to each regulated process. In addition, the User shall submit the results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration (or mass, where required by the standard or the Authority) of regulated Pollutants in the Discharge from each regulated process. Both daily maximum and average concentration (or mass, where required) shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations. In cases where the standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation as required by the Authority or the applicable standards to determine compliance with the standard. The User shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this subsection. Samples shall 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 shall measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula of 40 CFR § 403.6(e) in order to evaluate compliance with the standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with these Regulations, this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Authority.

The 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.

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 System.

- f) Certification. A statement, reviewed by an Authorized Representative of the Industrial User and certified to by a qualified professional, stating whether standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance and/or additional Pretreatment is required for the Industrial User to meet the standards; and
- g) Compliance schedule. If additional Pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the standards; the shortest schedule by which the Industrial User will provide such additional

Pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable standard.

Where the Industrial User's Categorical Pretreatment Standard has been modified by a removal allowance (40 CFR § 403.7), the combined wastestream formula (40 CFR § 403.6(e)), and/or a Fundamentally Different Factors variance (40 CFR § 403.13) at the time the User submits the report required, the information required by subparagraphs (f) and (g) of this section shall pertain to the modified limits. If the Categorical Pretreatment Standard is modified by a removal allowance, the combined wastestream formula, and/or a Fundamentally Different Factors variance after the User submits the report required by this section, any necessary amendments to the information requested by paragraphs (f) and (g) shall be submitted by the User to the Authority within 60 days after the modified limit is approved.

Compliance schedule for meeting Categorical Standards. The following conditions shall apply to the schedule required by paragraph (1)(g) of this section: The schedule shall contain increments of progress 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 Industrial User to meet the applicable Categorical Standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc). No increment shall exceed nine (9) months. Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the Industrial User shall submit a progress report to the Authority including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the Industrial User to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Authority.

2) Categorical Standard Deadline Compliance

Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable Categorical Standards or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of Wastewater into the System, the User shall submit to the Authority a report including the information described in subsections (1)(d) – (f) above. For Industrial Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the Authority, this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long term production rate. For all other Industrial Users subject to Categorical 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.

3) Periodic Reports on Continued Compliance

After the compliance date of a Categorical Standard or, in the case of a New Source, after commencement of the Discharge into the System, any User subject to a Categorical Standard shall submit to the Authority during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently by the Authority, a report identifying the nature and concentration of Pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. At the discretion of the Authority and in

consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the Authority may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted. In cases where the standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or other pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation required by the Authority or the standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User.

- 4) Reports and applications submitted by an Industrial User must be signed by a responsible corporate officer or a duly Authorized Representative of that individual. A responsible corporate officer is defined as the president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of the principal business function. In addition, the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facility(ies) of the corporation, if the facility employs more than 250 persons or has gross national sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million, may also sign the reports as long as the manager has been authorized to sign reports in accordance with proper corporate procedures. The responsible corporate officer may also authorize a representative to sign the reports provided the officer forwards a written notice to the Authority stating that the representative has been authorized to sign the reports. A duly Authorized Representative may be an individual or position responsible for the overall operations of the facility (e.g. plant manager) or an individual in charge of all environmental affairs for the facility.

The following statement shall be used on all reports, application and notices requiring certification, and with all submissions of data:

"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 fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- 5) The Authority may impose mass limitations on Users which are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by the provisions above shall identify the mass of Pollutants regulated by the standards in the effluent of the User.
- 6) All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by EPA in 40 CFR Part 136. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques designed and implemented to obtain representative samples.
- 7) Any Industrial User subject to the reporting requirement established in this section shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by this section. Such records shall include for all samples: (i) the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the person or persons taking the samples; (ii) the dates analyses were performed; (iii) the individuals who performed the analyses; (iv) the analytic methods used; and (v) the result of such analyses.

Any Industrial User subject to the reporting requirements established in this section shall retain for a minimum of three (3) years any records of monitoring activities and results (whether or not such

monitoring activities are required by this section) and shall make such records available for inspection and copying on the request of the Authority. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the Industrial User or when requested by the Authority.

Sec. 7-3-99.5. - Monitoring and Pretreatment Facilities.

1) Monitoring Facilities

Each User required to monitor its Wastewater shall provide and operate at the User's expense, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling and flow measurement of the Building Sewer and/or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the User's premises, but when such location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the User, if approved by the Member Jurisdiction, the Authority may approve a facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the User.

Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the Authority's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications, and shall be available for the Authority's inspection and use for sampling.

2) Pretreatment Facilities

Users shall provide necessary Pretreatment as required to comply with these Regulations and shall achieve compliance with all Pretreatment Standards and Requirements within the time limitations as specified by these Regulations, the Wastewater Discharge Permit, any Order or federal Pretreatment Standards, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities required to pretreat Wastewater to a level acceptable to the Authority shall be proven, operated and maintained at the User's expense. Detailed plans showing the Pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Authority for review, and shall be acceptable to the Authority before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the Authority under the provision of these Regulations. Any subsequent changes in the Pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the Authority prior to the User's initiation of the changes.

All records relating to compliance with Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall be made available to officials of the EPA, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and the Authority upon request.

Sec. 7-3-99.6. - Inspection and Sampling.

The Authority shall (i) randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users and conduct

surveillance activities in order to identify, independent of information supplied by the Industrial Users, occasional and continuing noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements; (ii) inspect and sample the effluent from each Significant Industrial User at least once a year; and (iii) evaluate, at least once every two years, whether each such Significant Industrial User needs a plan to control Slug Loadings. If the Authority determines that a Slug Loading plan is needed, such plan shall contain at a minimum, the elements set forth in 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(2)(v). The Authority may inspect such facilities to ensure compliance. All Users shall allow representatives of the Member Jurisdictions and the Authority access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination (including the right to copy such records) and the performance of any of their duties. The Member Jurisdiction and the Authority shall have the right to set upon the User's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a User has security measures in force which would 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, personnel from the Member Jurisdiction and/or the Authority will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.

In addition, all Users shall pay to the Member Jurisdiction or the Authority all reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the Member Jurisdiction or the Authority in connection with inspections, Wastewater monitoring, sampling and testing.

Sec. 7-3-99.7. - Confidential Information.

Information and data of a User obtained from reports, questionnaires, Wastewater Discharge Permit applications, Wastewater Discharge Permits, monitoring programs and inspections shall be available to the public without restriction unless the User specifically identifies such information as being business confidential or proprietary and requests that such information remain confidential. Information and data identified and marked by the User as business confidential or proprietary will be held confidential by the Authority to the extent permissible under law. Information and data concerning effluent data cannot be claimed as confidential.

Sec. 7-3-99. - Reporting requirements.

- ~~(a) — Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of sewage into the sewage works, any user subject to pretreatment standards or requirements shall submit to the city and authority a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by pretreatment standards or requirements and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units. The report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements are being met on a consistent basis and if not, what additional operation and maintenance and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the user into compliance with the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements.~~
- ~~(b) — After the compliance date of such pretreatment standard or requirement or, in the case of a new source, after commencement of the discharge into the sewage works, any user subject to a pretreatment standard or requirement shall submit to the city and authority at least once every six (6) months, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or requirement or by the city or authority, a~~

report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such pretreatment standards or requirements. In addition, this report shall include a record of measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. At the discretion of the director or authority, and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the director or authority may alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

- (c) — Reports and applications submitted by any industrial user must be signed by "a responsible corporate officer" or a duly authorized representative of that individual. A "responsible corporate officer" is defined as the president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of the principal business function. In addition, the manager of one (1) or more manufacturing, production or operating facility(ies) of the corporation, if the facility employs more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or has gross national sales or expenditures exceeding twenty five million (\$25,000,000.00) may also sign the reports as long as the manager has been authorized to sign reports in accordance with proper corporate procedures. The responsible corporate officer may also authorize a representative to sign the reports, provided the officer forwards a written notice to the city and authority stating that the representative has been authorized to sign the reports. A duly authorized representative might be an individual or position responsible for the overall operations of the facility (e.g., plant manager) or an individual in charge of all environmental affairs for the facility.

The following statement shall be used on all reports, applications and notices requiring certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or 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 fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- (d) — The director or authority may impose mass limitations on users which are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by paragraph (b) above shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by pretreatment standards or requirements in the effluent of the user. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration or production and mass where requested by the director or authority, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements. The frequency of monitoring shall be prescribed in the applicable pretreatment standard, requirement and discharge permit.
- (e) — All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to section 304(g) of the Clean Water Act and contained in 40 CFR, part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the EPA. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the EPA. Where 40 CFR, part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the EPA publication, *Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants*, April, 1977, and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the administrator of EPA.

(f) ~~Any industrial user subject to the reporting requirement established in this section shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by this section. Such records shall include for all samples:~~

- (1) ~~The date, exact place, method and time of sampling and the names of the person or persons taking the samples;~~
- (2) ~~The dates analyses were performed;~~
- (3) ~~Who performed the analyses;~~
- (4) ~~The analytical techniques/methods used; and~~
- (5) ~~The results of such analyses.~~

(g) ~~Any industrial user subject to the reporting requirements established in this section shall retain for a minimum of three (3) years any records of monitoring activities and results (whether or not such monitoring activities are required by this section) and shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the city or authority. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the industrial user or when requested by the director or authority.~~

ARTICLE F. - ENFORCEMENT OF CHAPTER

Sec. 7-3-100. - Harmful contributions.

1) (a) ~~The authorityCity or the cityAuthority~~ may suspend the ~~wastewater treatmentWastewater Treatment~~ service or a ~~discharge permitWastewater Discharge Permit~~ or ~~eutoffcut off~~ the sewer connection when ~~the Authority determines~~ such suspension or ~~eutoffiscut off to be~~ necessary, in ~~the opinion of the authority or city, in~~ order to stop ~~an actual or threatened dischargea Discharge~~ which:

(1) ~~Presents~~

- a) ~~presents~~ or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons;

(2) ~~Presents~~

- b) ~~presents~~ or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the environment;

(3) ~~May~~

- c) ~~may~~ cause or actually causes an ~~interferenceInterference~~ or ~~pass-throughPass Through~~; or

(4) ~~Causes~~

- d) ~~may cause~~ the ~~authorityAuthority~~ to violate any condition of its ~~NPDES permit.VPDES Permit.~~

(b)

2) ~~The authorityCity or cityAuthority~~ may reinstate the ~~discharge permitWastewater Discharge Permit~~ or the ~~wastewater treatmentWastewater Treatment~~ service upon proof of the elimination of the ~~noncomplying discharge-subject Discharge.~~

(e)

- 3) In the event of a suspension or ~~cut-off~~ under this section, within ~~fifteen~~ (15) days the ~~user~~ User shall submit ~~to the city and authority~~ a written report to the City and Authority describing the event that caused the ~~suspension~~ conditions of concern and the measures taken to prevent any recurrence.

Sec. 7-3-101. - Revocation of permit.

The ~~authority or the city~~ Authority may revoke any ~~discharge permit or cut-off the sewer connection~~ Wastewater Discharge Permit if ~~either finds; it determines that:~~

- (1) A ~~user~~ User has falsified information or records submitted or retained in accordance with ~~this chapter~~ these Regulations or in connection with any ~~permit~~ Wastewater Discharge Permit issued pursuant to ~~this chapter; these Regulations;~~
- (2) A ~~user~~ User has violated the conditions of ~~its discharge permit; a~~ Wastewater Discharge Permit;
- (3) A ~~user~~ User has refused right of entry ~~guaranteed~~ required by ~~this chapter; these Regulations;~~
- (4) A ~~user~~ User has failed to ~~reapply~~ timely re-apply for a ~~permit~~ Wastewater Discharge Permit or request a required ~~permit~~ Wastewater Discharge Permit modification;
- (5) A ~~user~~ User has discharged into the System in violation of ~~this chapter~~ these Regulations; or
- (6) Changed circumstance(s) ~~requires~~ require a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted ~~discharge.~~ Discharge.

Sec. 7-3-102. - ~~Complaint~~ (notice) Notice of violation. Violation.

- 1) (a) Issuance. The ~~authority~~ City or ~~city~~ Authority may issue a written ~~complaint~~ Notice of Violation if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the ~~person~~ Person to whom the ~~complaint~~ Notice of Violation is directed has violated:

(1) ~~This chapter;~~

(2)

a) These Regulations;

b) Any ~~rule or regulation adopted~~ requirement imposed under ~~this chapter; these Regulations; or~~

Any Order or

a) ~~c) (3) Any order or permit~~ Wastewater Discharge Permit issued under ~~this chapter. these Regulations.~~

(b)

- 2) Contents. A ~~complaint~~ Notice of Violation issued under this section shall ~~specify:~~

a) Specify the provision(s) that allegedly has been violated ~~and state:~~

a)b) State the alleged facts that constitute the violation-;

c) Require a written response;

d) Require correction of the cause of the violation alleged; and/or

e) Require the User's appearance at an informal hearing at a time and place scheduled in order to respond to the charges in the Notice of Violation.

Sec. 7-3-103. - ~~Issuance of notice or order-~~ Issuance of Compliance Order.

1) In general. After or concurrent with the issuance of a Notice of Violation under these Regulations, the Authority may:

a) Issue a Compliance Order that requires the Person to whom the Order is directed to take corrective action within a time set in the Order; and/or

b) To appear at an informal hearing at a time and place scheduled in order to respond to the charges in the Order.

2) Effective Date of Compliance Order. Unless and until the Person subject to the Order makes a timely request for an informal hearing, the Order is according to its terms a final and effective Order. If the Person to whom an Order is directed makes a timely request for a Hearing, the order becomes a final Compliance Order when the Authority renders its decision following the Hearing.

3) Emergency Compliance Order. Nothing herein shall prevent the Authority from issuing an Emergency Compliance Order, when conditions warrant, which shall be a final Order when it is delivered to the User and during any informal hearing process, subject to later withdrawal or change by the Authority.

- (a) ~~After or concurrently with the issuance of a complaint under this chapter, the authority or city may:~~
- (1) ~~Issue an order that requires the person to whom the order is directed to take corrective action within a time set in the order;~~
 - (2) ~~Send a written notice that requires the person to whom the notice is directed to file a written report about the alleged violation; or~~
 - (3) ~~Send a written notice that requires the person to whom the notice is directed to appear at a hearing at a time and place scheduled in order to answer the charges in the complaint or to file a written report and also appear at a hearing at a time and place set to answer the charges in the complaint.~~
- (b) ~~Any order issued under this chapter is effective immediately, according to its terms, when it is mailed by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, through the U.S. Postal Service.~~

Sec. 7-3-104. -- User Informal Hearings Requests.

- 1) (a) ~~Hearing.~~ Within ~~ten (10)~~ days after the ~~effective~~ date of ~~an order,~~ a Notice of Violation or Compliance Order for which the person City or Authority has not scheduled an informal hearing, the Person to whom the ~~order~~ Notice of Violation or Compliance Order is directed may request a hearing by written request to the ~~director~~ Executive Director if the order was issued by the ~~city~~ Authority or ~~to the authority~~ Director if the order was issued by the ~~authority.~~ City.
- (b) ~~In connection with any hearing under this section, the authority or city may subpoena any person or evidence and order a witness to give evidence.~~
- 2) Upon such request by a User, the Executive Director or Director shall schedule an informal hearing before such Person as the Executive Director or Director designates, unless he/she determines that the request for a hearing is frivolous or insubstantial.
- 3) Following any such hearing, the Authority or City may take further enforcement or other action that it determines to be necessary.

(Ord. of 4-23-91)

Sec. 7-3-105. - Final corrective orders.

- (a) Unless the person served with an order makes a timely request for a hearing, the order is a final order. If the person to whom an order is directed makes a timely request for a hearing, the order becomes a final corrective order when the city or authority renders its decision following the hearing.
- (b) This section does not prevent the city or authority or others from taking action against a violator before the expiration of the time limitations or schedules in the order.

(Ord. of 4-23-91)

Sec. 7-3-106. - Injunctive relief.

- (a) The authority or city may bring an action for an injunction against any person who violates any provision of this chapter or any rule, regulation, order or permit adopted or issued under this chapter.
- (b) In any action for an injunction under this section, any finding of the city or authority after hearing is prima facie evidence of such fact.
- (c) On a showing that any person is violating or is about to violate this chapter or any rule, regulation, order or permit adopted or issued by the authority or city, the court shall grant an injunction without requiring a showing of lack of an adequate remedy at law.
- (d) If any emergency arises due to imminent danger to the public health or welfare, or imminent danger to the environment, the authority or city may sue for an immediate injunction to stop any pollution or other activity that is causing the danger.

(Ord. of 4-23-91)

Sec. 7-3-107. - Civil penalties.

~~Any person found to have violated any provision of this title or any permit issued under this chapter shall be liable for a civil penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) for each offense. Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In addition, such person shall pay all reasonable costs of the city and the authority including reasonable attorney's fees, fines, repair of damage, injury to personnel, degradation of sludge quality and violations of water, air and sludge standards caused by the violation. In the event of a violation(s) of these Regulations, or an Order or Wastewater Discharge Permit hereunder, the Executive Director or his designee may issue to the offending Person a Special Order assessing an administrative civil penalty and requiring other appropriate relief. No Special Order shall be issued until after the Person accused of the violation has been provided an opportunity for a hearing, except with the consent of such Person. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, on such Person or any Authorized Representative of such Person at least 30 days prior to the hearing. The notice shall specify the time and place for the hearing, facts and legal requirements related to the alleged violation, and the amount of any proposed administrative civil penalty. At the hearing the Person accused of the violation may present evidence including witnesses regarding the occurrence of the alleged violation and the amount of the penalty, and may examine any witnesses for the Authority. A verbatim record of the hearing shall be made. Within 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing, the Executive Director or his designee shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law and either issue the Special Order, withdraw the matter, or take other appropriate action.~~

No Special Order shall assess an administrative civil penalty in excess of \$32,500 per violation, or \$100,000 in total, except with the consent of the subject of the Special Order. The actual amount of any administrative civil penalty assessed shall be based upon the severity of the violations, the extent of any potential or actual environmental harm or facility damage, the compliance history of the Person, any economic benefit realized from the noncompliance, and the ability of the Person to pay the penalty. In addition to administrative civil penalties, the Special Order may include a monetary assessment for actual damages to sewers, Treatment works and appurtenances and for costs, attorney fees and other expenses resulting from the violations, absent the consent of the Person in the Order. Civil penalties in excess of the maximum amounts established herein may be imposed only by a Virginia court of competent jurisdiction in amounts determined in its discretion but not to exceed the maximum amounts established in Virginia Code section 62.1-44.32.

This section shall not impair the Authority's right to proceed for penalty or other relief on other applicable authorities. Each day during which a violation is found to have occurred shall constitute a separate violation, other than any violation that is by its nature only as to matters occurring over a period in excess of a single day. An admission or finding of liability under this section shall not be deemed an admission in any criminal proceeding, and no civil action authorized by the section shall proceed while a criminal action is proceeding.

Any Special Order issued by the Authority, whether or not assessing an administrative civil penalty, shall inform the Person of his right to seek reconsideration or review by the Executive Director and of his right to judicial review of any final Special Order. Reconsideration or review shall be initiated by written request to the Executive Director filed within 30 days of the date of the Special Order. The Executive Director's decision on reconsideration or review shall be provided in writing. Judicial review shall be available only if the subject of the Special Order has first exhausted his opportunity for administrative reconsideration or review. An appeal shall be to Circuit Court on the record of proceedings before the Authority. To commence an appeal, the Person shall file a Petition in Circuit Court within 30 days of the date of the final decision on the Special Order on reconsideration or review, and failure to do so shall constitute a waiver of the right to appeal. With respect to matters of law, the burden shall be on the party seeking review to designate and demonstrate an error of law subject to review by the court. With respect to issues of fact, the duty of the court shall be limited to ascertaining whether there was substantial evidence in the record to reasonably support such findings.

(Ord. of 4-23-91)

Sec. 7-3-108. - Criminal penalties.

- (a) Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this title or the discharge permit, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device required under this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per violation or confinement in jail not exceeding twelve (12) months, either or both.
- (b) Any person who violates any provision of or fails to perform any duty imposed by this title or of any permit issued under this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per violation per day or confinement in jail not exceeding twelve (12) months, either or both.

(Ord. of 4-23-91)

Sec. 7-3-109. - Surcharge.

The Authority may impose a surcharge on each Member Jurisdiction, User or Discharge which exceeds the limitations specified in subsection 7-3-83 (13), sufficient to recover any costs that result either directly or indirectly from such exceedance. The assessment or payment of any such surcharge shall not constitute an acceptance of such wastes by the Authority, and shall not prevent the Authority from any other enforcement or other actions under these Regulations in response to such exceedance.

Sec. 7-3-110. - Defenses to Wastewater Discharge Permit Violations.

- 1) Upset. For the purposes of this section, Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is

unintentional and temporary noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Requirements because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial 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. An Upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Requirements if the requirements of subsection 4.9(1)(a) are met.

a) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of Upset. An Industrial User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of Upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(i) An Upset occurred and the Industrial User can identify the cause(s) of the Upset;

(ii) 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

(iii) The Industrial User has submitted the following information to the Authority within 24 hours of becoming aware of the Upset (if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five days):

A description of the Indirect Discharge and cause of noncompliance;

The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

b) Burden of Proof. In any enforcement proceeding the Industrial User seeking to establish the occurrence of an Upset shall have the burden of proof.

c) Reviewability of Authority consideration of claims of Upset. No determinations made in the course of the review shall constitute final Authority action subject to judicial review. Industrial Users will have the opportunity for a determination on any claim of Upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

d) User responsibility in case of Upset. The Industrial User shall control production or all Discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its Pretreatment 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 Pretreatment facility is reduced, lost or fails.

e) The treatment cost recovery fees, outlined in section 2.13, still apply regardless of the cause or length of the Upset.

2) Bypass. Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an Industrial User's Pretreatment facility. 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.

- a) Bypass not violating applicable Categorical Standards or Pretreatment Requirements. An Industrial User may allow any Bypass to occur which does not cause Categorical Standards or Pretreatment 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 (b) and (c) of this subsection.
- b) Notice. If an Industrial User knows in advance of the need for a Bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Authority, if possible at least ten days before the date of the Bypass. An Industrial User shall submit oral notice of an unanticipated Bypass that exceeds applicable standards to the Authority within 24 hours from the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the Bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the Industrial 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 Authority may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- c) Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Authority may take enforcement action against an Industrial User for a Bypass, unless;
 - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (ii) 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 judgment to prevent a Bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - (iii) The Industrial User submitted notices as required under subsection 4.9(2)(b). The Authority may approve an anticipated Bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in this subsection (c).
- d) The treatment cost recovery fees, outlined in section 2.13, still apply regardless of the cause or length of the Bypass.

Sec. 7-3-111. - PUBLIC NOTICE OF SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE.

At least annually the Authority shall give public notification in the largest daily newspaper published in Rockingham County (Daily News-Record), of Industrial Users which were in significant noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards or other Pretreatment Requirements. For the purposes of this provision, a User is in significant noncompliance if its violations meet one of more of the following criteria: (i) chronic violations of Wastewater Discharge limits, defined as those in which sixty-six percent or more of all of the measurements taken during a six month period exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or the average limit for the same Pollutant parameter; (ii) technical review criteria (TRC) violations defined as those in which thirty-three percent or more of all of the measurements for each Pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the daily average maximum limit or the average limit times the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease, and 1.2 for all other Pollutants except pH); (iii) any other violation of a Pretreatment effluent limit (daily maximum or longer-term average) that the Authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other Discharges, Interference or Pass Through (including endangering the health of Authority personnel or the general public); (iv) any Discharge of a Pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the Authority's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a Discharge; (v) failure to meet within 90 days after 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; (vi) failure to provide within 45 days after the due date required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules; (vii) failure to accurately report noncompliance; or (viii) any other violation or group of violations which the Authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the Pretreatment program.

Sec. 7-3-112. Severability.

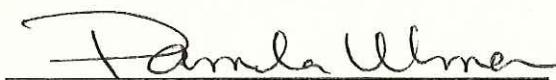
If any provision, paragraph, word, section or article of these Regulations is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

This ordinance shall be effective on the 26 day of June, 2018

ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 26 day of June, 2018.


MAYOR

ATTEST:



Deputy City Clerk