

ORDINANCE NO. 18-709-O

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SEWERS AND DRAINS, PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL, THE INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION OF BUILDING SEWERS, AND THE DISCHARGE OF WATERS AND WASTES INTO THE PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEM(S); AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF IN THE CITY OF COLUMBIA CITY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON; REPEALING ORDINANCE NOS. 470, 02-577-O; 02-579-O-A, 02-580-O, AND 04-594-O.

CITY OF COLUMBIA CITY ordained as follows:

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of the terms used in this ordinance shall be as follows:

- 1.1 Accidental Spill Prevention/Slug Control Plan (ASP/SCP). Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 6.1 of this ordinance. A slug discharge is any discharge on a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference of pass through, or in any other way violates the POTW's regulations Local Limits or permit conditions.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials.
- 1.4 Approval Authority. The State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).
- 1.5 Authorized Representative of the User.
 - A. If the User is a corporation:
 - (1) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or
 - (2) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

B. If the User is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

C. If the User is a federal, state or local governmental facility: a superintendent or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.

D. The individuals described in Section 1.5 A through C of this definition may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing by the individual described in Section 1.5 A through C of this definition, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the Control Authority.

1.6 BMR. Baseline Monitoring Report.

1.7 Best Management Practice (BMP). Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 6.1 of this ordinance. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, drainage from raw materials storage, or alternative means (i.e., management plans) of complying with, or in place of certain established categorical Pretreatment Standards and effluent limits.

1.8 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20 degrees centigrade expressed in terms of weight and concentration [measurement units are milligrams per liter (mg/l)].

1.9 Building Drain. That 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" which begins five feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

1.10 Building Sewer. The exterior extension from the "building drain" which starts five feet from a building and extends to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

1.11 Categorical Industrial User or CIU means an Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard or categorical Standard.

1.12 Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1317) which apply to a specific category of Users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405 – 471.

1.13 Chemical oxygen demand (COD). A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.

1.14 City. The City of Columbia City, a municipal corporation of the state of Oregon, acting through its City Council or any board, committee, body, official, or person to whom the Council shall have lawfully delegated the power to act for or on behalf of the City.

1.15 City Administrator. The City Administrator of the City of Columbia City, Oregon, or the City Administrator's designee.

1.16 Composite Sample. The sample resulting from the combination of individual wastewater samples taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time.

1.17 Cooling Water. The water discharged from any use (such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration) to which the only pollutant added is heat.

1.18 Control Authority. The City of St. Helens.

1.19 Daily Maximum. The maximum value of all samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.

1.20 Daily Maximum Limit. The maximum allowable discharge of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day, except for pH.

1.21 DEQ. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

1.22 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Superintendent, or other duly authorized official of said agency.

1.23 Existing Source. Any source of discharge that is not a New Source.

1.24 FOG. Fats, oils and grease.

1.25 FOG, Nonpolar. Fats, oils and grease that are petroleum based.

1.26 FOG, Polar. Fats, oils and grease generated from animal and vegetable origins.

1.27 gpd. Gallons per day.

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

1.29 Grab Sample. A sample that is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.

1.30 Hauled Waste. Any trucked or hauled wastes, including septic tank wastes, chemical toilet wastes, and non-septic wastes with hazardous characteristics.

1.31 Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.

1.32 IU. Industrial User.

1.33 Industrial Wastes. The liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

1.34 Infiltration. That water other than sewage which enters the sewer system from the surrounding soil, typically from broken piping or defective joints in piping and manhole walls/bases.

1.35 Inflow. Water from storm water runoff which directly enters the sewerage system only during or immediately after rainfall. Typical points of entry include connections with roof, yard, garage floor and low area drains, storm drain connections from catch basins, and holes in manhole covers in flooded streets.

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

1.37 Interceptor. A device designed and installed so as to adjust, separate and retain deleterious, hazardous or undesirable matter from wastewater and to permit normal sewage or liquid wastes to discharge from the User's premises into the POTW.

1.38 Interference. discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of the Control Authority's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent State or local regulations: Section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II, commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

1.39 Local Limit. Specific discharge limits developed and enforced by the Control Authority upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b).

1.40 Main Sewer. The principal sewer to which branch sewers and submains sewers are tributary, also called trunk sewers.

1.41 Manual or the Manual. Refers to the Control Authority's Industrial Pretreatment Operation and Program Implementation Manual, and any amendments thereto

1.42 Medical Waste. Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

1.43 mg/L. milligrams per Liter

1.44 Monthly Average Limit. The limit that applies to the monthly average of all effluents.

1.45 NPDES. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (off-site "Natural Outlet" discharges).

1.46 National Pretreatment Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act, which applies to industrial Users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5.

1.47 Natural Outlet. Any outlet into a surface watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, river, stream or other natural body of surface water or groundwater.

1.48 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 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:

(1) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

(2) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an Existing Source; or

(3) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an Existing Source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.

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 Subsection A (2) or (3) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

C. Construction of a New Source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:

(1) Begun, or cased 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

D. 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 definition.

1.49 Noncontact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

1.50 Nondischarging Categorical Industrial User (NDCIU). Industries that have industrial processes that would otherwise be subject to national categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, including industries with zero discharge categorical standards. NDCIUs that have a potential to discharge must be issued no-discharge control mechanisms.

1.51 Non-Residential User. Any person who is not a residential User.

1.52 NSCIU. Nonsignificant Categorical Industrial User.

1.53 O&M. Operation and Maintenance.

1.54 OAR. Oregon Administrative Rules.

1.55 Pass Through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Control Authority's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

1.56 Person. Any individual, owner, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, association, society, joint stock company, corporation, trust, group, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, County, City or local governmental entities.

1.57 pH. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

1.58 Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, Medical Wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

1.59 Pollution. The degradation of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological quality of the ground, surface, subsurface, or storm drainage waters by man, or the activities thereof.

1.60 Potential to Discharge. Hard plumbing connected to the POTW's sanitary sewer. This includes plumbing with shut-off valves and plumbing that has been plugged with temporary or removable plugs. Plumbing that has been permanently disconnected or cemented shut would not constitute a potential to discharge.

1.61 Pretreatment. the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable Pretreatment Standard.

1.62 Pretreatment Regulations. Prohibited discharge regulations and standards, categorical Pretreatment Standards, and Local Limits.

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

1.64 Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 6.1 of this ordinance.

1.65 Properly Shredded Garbage. The wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in any dimension.

1.66 Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). A treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned by the City or Control Authority. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

1.67 RCRA. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

1.68 Residential User. The occupant or lessee of a residence intended for permanent or semi-permanent occupancy.

1.69 Return to Compliance. User is complying with the pretreatment requirements outlined in a discharge permit, compliance schedule, or other agreement or order as outlined by the Control Authority and is discharging in compliance with applicable effluent limits.

1.70 Sanitary Sewer. A conduit intended to carry liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions together with minor quantities of ground, storm and surface water that are not intentionally admitted.

1.71 Septic & Interceptor Tanks. Septic tanks contain organic and inorganic matter and discharge clarified effluent only for disposal in Leach drainfields. Interceptor tanks are part of the Public Sewers and are septic tanks which discharge effluent by gravity flow or by pumping to a municipal wastewater treatment plant for disposal.

1.72 Septic Tank Waste or Septage. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, cesspools, or other similar residential wastewater treatment system, or a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained.

1.73 Sewage. A combination of water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and storm water as may be present. The term "sewage" means wastewater.

1.74 Sewer. A watertight pipe or conduit for carrying/transporting sewage from the point of collection to the treatment facility.

1.75 Shall and May. Shall is mandatory. May is permissive.

1.76 Significant Industrial User (SIG). Except as provided in Subsection C of this definition, SIG means:

A. An Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; or

B. An Industrial User that:

(1) Discharges an average of 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater);

(2) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant;

(3) Is designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.

C. The Control Authority may determine that an industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N is a nonsignificant categorical industrial User rather than a Significant

Industrial User on a finding that the industrial User never discharges more than 100 gpd of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:

(1) The industrial User, prior to the Control Authority's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and requirements;

(2) The industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in 40 CFR 403.12(q), signed and certified in accordance with Section 7.7 of this ordinance, together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

(3) The industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

D. Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in Subsection B of this definition has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a User, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User.

1.77 Slug. Any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent, or in a quantity of flow exceeds, for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes, more than five times the average 24-hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

1.78 Slug Load or Slug Discharge. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 6.1 of this ordinance. A "slug discharge" is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge which had a reasonable potential to cause interference and pass through or in any way otherwise violate the POTW's regulations, Local Limits or permit conditions.

1.79 Small Diameter Sewers. Sewers that transport effluent only from interceptor tanks to the municipal treatment plant.

1.80 SNC. Significant Noncompliance.

1.81 SWDA. Solid Waste Disposal Act.

1.82 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code. A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget, as amended from time to time.

1.83 Storm Sewer. (Sometimes termed Storm Drain). A sewer designed to carry only storm water, surface run-off water, area drains, yard drains, roof drains, street wash waters and drainage.

1.84 Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, surface runoff or drainage, and resulting from such precipitation, including but not limited to snowmelt.

1.85 Superintendent. Either the Superintendent of Sewage Works for the City of St. Helens or in the City of Columbia City, the Superintendent of Public Works.

1.86 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.

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

1.88 Toxic Pollutants. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations of regulations promulgated by the EPA, or as identified by the Control Authority.

1.89 Treatment Plant. Any arrangement of mechanical devices, wastewater treatment processes and structures used for treating sewage to NPDES permit standards of quality.

1.90 Treatment Works. All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage. "Treatment System or Facility" shall be an equivalent term for "Treatment Works."

1.91 UBC. Uniform Building Code.

1.92 User or Industrial User. A source of indirect discharge.

1.93 Wastewater or Sewage. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, and groundwater, surface water, or storm water that may be present whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.

1.94 Wastewater Discharge Permit. An Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit issued pursuant to Section 7 of this ordinance.

1.95 Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of sewage and wastewater.

1.96 WPCF. Water Pollution Control Federation Permit (no discharge allowed from site).

1.97 Watercourse. A surface channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently such as a swale, stream, creek or river or a manmade course such as a ditch.

SECTION 2. USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED.

2.1 Unlawful Disposal. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited or discharged in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste material.

2.2 Unlawful Discharge. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance.

2.3 On-site Disposal Restriction. Except as provided in Section 3, it shall be unlawful to construct, maintain or use any privy, privy vault, or a septic tank that is not approved by DEQ, or cesspools or other facility intended or used for the treatment and disposal of sewage.

2.4 Use of Public Sewer Required. The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley, easement or right-of-way in which there is now located, or may in the future be located, a public sanitary sewer of the City, is required at his/her expense to install suitable toilet facilities. Connection shall be made directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance within ninety days after date of official notice by the City to do so, provided that said public sewer is located within one hundred feet from one of the property corners of the building parcel.

2.5 Responsibility for Public and Private Sewers. Except as stated in this ordinance, the City shall control, maintain and be responsible for all public sewers within the streets, alley right-of-ways, and on easements, and such control, maintenance and responsibility shall be exercised pursuant to the general rules and regulations of the City.

A. Building Sewers with Septic Tanks. All portions of the sewers on private property from the structure's building drain up to the interceptor/septic tank cleanout shall be maintained by the owner of the property. The City shall maintain building sewers whenever those sewers are installed, as required by the City, across adjacent private parcels. The City shall maintain the interceptor/septic tank cleanout, the tank, and the service lateral to the main.

B. Direct Flow Building Sewers. All portions of the sewers on private property from the structure's building drain up to the City's main sewer line shall be maintained by the owners of the property.

C. Pumps, Electrical Control Panels, Pressure Piping: All maintenance responsibility for interceptor tank effluent pump chambers, grinder pumps, and electrical control panels, along with the pump discharge pressure piping (small diameter force mains) shall be as follows:

(1) Pre-Existing or Installed as Part of the City-Wide Sewer Project: If in existence during, or installed as a part of, the construction of the City-wide sewer system project (1992), they shall be maintained by the City.

(2) Located on Building Side of the Tank Cleanout: If located on the building side of the tank cleanout and installed after the completion of the City-

wide sewer system project, they shall be maintained by the owner of the property.

(3) Located Beyond the Tank Cleanout: If located between the tank cleanout and the City's sewer main, they shall be maintained by the City.

(4) Located on a Direct Flow Building Sewer Line: If located on a direct flow line and installed after the completion of the City-wide sewer system project, they shall be maintained by the owner of the property.

(5) Electricity Costs: In all cases the electricity costs associated with pumping shall be the responsibility of the owner of the property.

D. City Disclaimer of Responsibility and Liability in the Absence of an Easement: In the event the City is unable to obtain a valid utility easement to service City owned facilities upon private property, the City may disclaim all responsibility and liability related to the maintenance and servicing of the sewer facilities located upon private property. The manner for disclaiming responsibility shall be prescribed by the Council by separate Resolution.

2.6 Notice to Connect. The official notice to connect to the public sewer system shall be given by the City by mailing a "Notice to Connect" to each owner of property presently not connected to the public sewer that is abutting a street, alley, public right-of-way, or easement in which there is a public sanitary sewer, or to which public sewer service is otherwise reasonably available within 100 feet, to connect within 90 days from the date of the mailing of the Notice.

2.7 Objections to Connect. In the event that the property owner believes making a sewer connection is presently impractical because of a physical condition such as grade or lack of access, the owner or the person lawfully in possession of the property may, during the period of 90 days, file written objections with the City stating the reason the owner believes connection should not be required at that time. The City shall not enforce the provisions of this ordinance after the filing of such objections until the City has heard the objections and rendered a decision as to the connection.

2.8 Hearing on Objections. An objection shall be heard by the City Council not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days from and after the date of filing the objection with the City. Not less than seven days prior to the date set by the City Council for hearing the objection, the City Recorder shall give notice of the date set for the hearing. The Council shall make a final decision, and no exemption shall be granted based on mere inconvenience or expense. For good cause shown, the Council may permit a reasonable delay in making the required connection to the public sanitary sewer without assessing a penalty to the property owner requesting the delay.

SECTION 3. PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

3.1 Applications. Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 2 of this Ordinance, the building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this Ordinance. Such private systems may only be developed or maintained when it is determined by the City Council that

unusual circumstances exist and that no feasible cost-benefit means exist for the building sewer to be connected to the public sanitary sewer.

3.2 Permit Required. Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit from the DEQ or other agency having jurisdiction.

3.3 Connection Required. At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system as provided in Section 2, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer as required by this ordinance, and any cesspools, leach fields and similar private sewage disposal facility shall be abandoned in accordance with State Laws at no expense to the City. At a minimum, abandonment consists of pumping all the tank contents, crushing in the top and filling the tank with sand, gravel or reject rock. Non-DEQ approved septic tanks will be replaced with the approved type at no expense to the City except during the initial City wide construction project.

3.4 Requirements.

A. Maintenance. The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times at no expense to the City in regard to repair, replacement, pumping of septage, and cleaning or other necessary items.

B. Temporary Use of Privies. Temporary use of portable privies may be authorized by the Superintendent where found necessary to serve workers on a construction project or to otherwise serve a short-term or emergency need. Portable facilities shall be provided and maintained by a licensed disposal firm.

C. Additional Requirements. No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by DEQ, EPA or the City.

SECTION 4. HAULED WASTE. Hauled waste sector consists of all haulers of septic tank waste (septage). Septage will only be accepted into the municipal wastewater system at a designated receiving structure specified by the Control Authority. Waste will be accepted at such times as are established by the Control Authority, provided such wastes do not contain hazardous wastes or otherwise violate any provision of Section 6.1 of this ordinance. RV dump stations on private property are subject to periodic monitoring and permitting to ensure compliance with applicable standards of this ordinance. Additionally, any person proposing to be a mobile waste hauler or any person the Control Authority has determined is likely to be a mobile waste hauler must obtain a Septage Waste Hauler Discharge Permit from the Control Authority prior to discharging into the POTW. Permits for hauled waste vehicles to use such facilities shall be issued by the Control Authority. Any discharge into the Control Authority's POTW, or any contributing jurisdiction, by a mobile waste hauler without a permit is a violation of this ordinance.

4.1 All waste haulers, regardless of the origin of the hauled wastes, shall be considered "Industrial Users" for the purposes of this ordinance.

4.2 Septage waste shall be discharged at one designated location at the POTW.

4.3 Septage waste shall not violate Section 6.1 of this ordinance.

4.4 The discharge of hauled industrial wastes requires prior approval and a wastewater permit from the Control Authority issued to the source of industrial wastewater. The Control Authority shall have authority to prohibit the disposal of such wastes.

4.5 Fees for the discharge of septage will be established as part of the User fee system as authorized in Section 17.6 of this ordinance.

4.6 The Control Authority may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The Control Authority may also require the mobile waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge. The discharge of a hauled waste that is identified as hazardous waste is prohibited. If a load is refused as hazardous waste the waste hauler must file a manifest stating when, where, and how the load was discharged. This manifest must be filed with the pretreatment office/wastewater treatment plant before any further hauled wastes are accepted from that contractor.

4.7 Application for permit. Any new mobile waste hauler shall apply for a Septage Waste Hauler Permit at least thirty (30) days prior to its initial discharge. Applications shall be made to the Control Authority in writing on forms provided by the Control Authority and shall include the following information:

- A. Name, address, telephone number and authorized representative of the applicant;
- B. Proof of state or federal license numbers;
- C. A description of the vehicle(s) that will store or discharge septage;
- D. Signatory and certification required by Section 7.7 of this ordinance.

4.8 The Control Authority shall evaluate the data furnished by the applicant and may determine that additional information or sampling of wastewater characteristics is necessary. If such a determination is made, the applicant, unless the time period is extended, will be given thirty (30) days to provide the required information or sampling. If it is not provided within the designated time period, the application shall be denied. After determining that the submitted application contains all the information required by this subsection, the Control Authority shall consider the submission, any additional evidence that may have been requested, and any other available information relevant to the application. If the Control Authority determines that the proposed discharge meets the requirements of this ordinance and the additional septage does not otherwise overload or cause damage to any portion of the POTW; or will not create an imminent or potential hazard to personnel, the Control Authority shall, within thirty (30) days after determining that the application is complete, issue a Septage Waste Hauler Discharge Permit subject to appropriate conditions.

4.9 Modification of Permit. Conditions included in a Septage Waste Hauler Discharge Permit shall remain in effect for that permit until it expires, except that they may be revised by the Control Authority whenever the Control Authority deems a revision is necessary in order to effectively implement the Pretreatment Program, to reflect changes in State or Federal regulations, or to meet any emergency. The permit holder shall be informed of any proposed

change in its permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the change except in the event of an emergency.

4.10 Duration. Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. The permit holder shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of its existing permit if it desires to continue to discharge. An expired permit will continue to be in effect until the Control Authority takes final action on the renewal application to issue or deny the permit if:

- A. The permit holder has submitted a complete permit application at least ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of its permit; and
- B. The failure to take final action is not due to any act or failure to act on the part of the permit holder.

4.11 Transfer. A mobile Septage Waste Hauler Discharge Permit shall be issued to a specific mobile waste hauler for a specific operation. A Septage Waste Hauler Discharge Permit shall not be assigned, transferred or sold without the approval of the Control Authority. Any successor mobile waste hauler shall agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit as a condition precedent to the approval by the Control Authority of a transfer, sale or assignment of the permit.

SECTION 5. BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS.

5.1 Connection Permit Required. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance without first obtaining a sewer service connection permit. The cost of such permit may include a system development charge as well as connection costs by the City. Such costs will be set by resolution.

5.2 Connection Permits. There shall be two classes of building sewer connection permits:

- A. Residential and small commercial services.
- B. Service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

In either case, the owner or the owner's agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Superintendent. Industrial users shall project the estimated flow volumes, number of workers served, type of process water and strengths involved. Water reuse is recommended if possible and pre-treatment of wastewater may be required to reduce strength concentrations to not more than twice the typical residential waste loading level. A permit and inspection fee (which will be set by resolution) shall be paid to the City at the time the application is filed together with the required System Development Connection Charge.

5.3 Responsibility of Costs. All costs and expenses incident to the installation of the building sewer and the tank from the sewer main to the building drain shall be borne by the

property owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation.

5.4 Separate Connections Required. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building receiving residential or commercial service. However, where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer if located on the same parcel. This prohibition does not apply to industrial service.

5.5 Use of Existing Building Sewers. Old building sewers should normally be replaced at the time of connection to public sewers. Alternatively, a cleanout should be installed within five feet of the building foundation and the old building sewer if reused, must be tested by low pressure air or hydrostatic pressure to demonstrate the watertightness of this pipeline. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and testing witnessed by the Superintendent, to meet all of the requirements of this Ordinance for watertightness. The fee for a permit shall be in addition to the plumbing inspection fee mandated by the UBC

5.6 Construction Standards. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench shall all conform to all the requirements of both the UBC and Oregon Plumbing Code and other applicable rules and regulations of the City. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and/or the WPCF, Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.

5.7 Elevation of Building Sewer. The building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor whenever possible. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer. Cost incurred in pumping to the Public Sewer System after the initial City wide sewer system construction project, will be borne by the property owner.

5.8 Illegal Sewer Connections. No person shall make or permit the connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, area-way drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which, in turn, is connected directly or indirectly to a public sewer.

5.9 Public Sewer Connections. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the UBC and Oregon Plumbing Code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and the WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight, and shall be pressure-leak tested as required by the City in the presence of the Superintendent. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials shall be approved in writing by the Superintendent before installation can begin.

5.10 Inspection. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Superintendent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the direct supervision of the Superintendent or of an authorized representative. The tank shall be tested for watertightness before acceptance.

5.11 Barricades. All excavations for building sewer installations shall be either adequately backfilled each night or covered and guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, bike paths, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the City.

5.12 Service Laterals. Service laterals from a structure to the main or from a structure to the tank shall be maintained by the owner of said structure in such a manner as to prevent infiltration of ground water into the collection system.

SECTION 6. USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS.

6.1 Prohibited Discharge Standards.

A. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

B. No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a public sanitary sewer.

C. No person shall make connection of any cesspool, septic tank, seepage pit, or drain field to the public sewer or to a building sewer leading to such public sewer.

D. 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 City. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the City and appropriate state and federal agencies, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural outlet.

E. Discharge of Industrial Wastes into the POTW is prohibited unless in compliance with this ordinance. No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater that causes Pass Through or Interference. These general prohibitions apply to all Users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, state, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.

F. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any pollutant to any public sewers in a quantity which may interfere with the operation or performance of the City sewerage system, including but not limited to any of the following substances:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celsius) using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

(2) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 9.0, or which may otherwise cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW;

(3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference but in no case solids greater than one-half (½) inch in any dimension;

(4) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, COD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause Interference with the POTW;

(5) Any wastewater having a temperature greater than 131 degrees Fahrenheit (55 degrees Celsius), or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in Interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius);

(6) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;

(7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

(8) Any trucked or hauled pollutants; except at discharge points designated by the Control Authority in accordance with Section 4 of this ordinance;

(9) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;

(10) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except as specifically approved by the City Administrator in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;

(11) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the City Administrator;

(12) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes or industrial processes;

(13) Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the City Administrator.

(14) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;

(15) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;

(16) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations capable of bulking together and causing collection blockage;

(17) Any discharge that, in the opinion of the City Administrator, could cause the Control Authority to violate the terms of its NPDES permit or could constitute a violation of State or Federal laws;

(18) Discharges of AOX (absorbable organic halogens) and TCDD (2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin) shall comply with the Control Authority's NPDES permit.

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

6.2 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards

A. Users must comply with the categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405 – 471, and amendments thereto, which are adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

B. When wastewater subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same Standard, the Control Authority shall impose an alternative limit in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).

C. A CIU may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with the following paragraphs of this section.

(1) Categorical Pretreatment Standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in the Industrial User's intake water in accordance with this section. Any Industrial User wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the Control Authority. Upon request of the Industrial User, the applicable Standard will be calculated on a "net" basis (i.e., adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of paragraph (2) of this section are met.

(2) Criteria:

(a) Either:

(i) The applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards contained in 40 CFR subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or

(ii) The Industrial User demonstrates that the control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the Standards in absence of pollutants in the intake waters.

(b) Credit for generic pollutants such as BOD, TSS, and oil and grease should not be granted unless the Industrial User demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the User's effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.

(c) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with Standard(s) adjusted under this section.

(d) Credit shall be granted only if the User demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water as that into which the POTW discharges. The Control Authority may waive the requirement if it finds that no environmental degradation will result.

6.3 State Requirements. All users are required to comply with applicable State of Oregon pretreatment standards and requirements set out in OAR Chapter 340. These standards and requirements are incorporated by reference into this Ordinance.

6.4 Local Limits.

A. Authority to Establish Local Limits. The Control Authority is authorized to establish and revise Local Limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c)

B. Local Limits are established to protect against Pass Through and Interference. No nonresidential User shall discharge to the POTW wastewater containing pollutants in excess of limitations specified in an issued Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, any categorical Pretreatment Standards, or other pollutant limits established by the Control Authority.

C. Unless the Control Authority determines that public health or safety require an earlier implementation, any modification the Control Authority establishes to the Local Limits in Table 6.4-1 shall not go into effect until thirty (30) days after reasonable notice of the changes is provided to the public and to affected dischargers who may discharge wastewater containing analytes or pollutants subject to such Local Limits.

D. Where an industrial User is subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard and a Local Limit for a given pollutant, the more stringent limit or applicable Pretreatment Standard shall apply.

E. The Local Limits in Table 6.4-1 apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged into the POTW. All concentrations for metallic substances are for total metal unless indicated otherwise. The Control Authority may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration-based limitations.

Table 6.4-1

| Analyte/Pollutant | Daily Maximum Concentration Limit | |
|--------------------------|--|------|
| Arsenic | 0.13 | mg/L |
| Cadmium | 0.05 | mg/L |
| Chromium | 1.3 | mg/L |
| Copper | 0.54 | mg/L |
| Cyanide | 0.13 | mg/L |
| Lead | 1.3 | mg/L |
| Mercury | 0.013 | mg/L |
| Nickel | 1.3 | mg/L |
| Oil and Grease, Total | 300 | mg/L |
| pH, Minimum | 5.0 | S.U. |
| pH, Maximum | 9.0 | S.U. |
| Selenium | 0.17 | mg/L |
| Silver | 0.03 | mg/L |
| Zinc | 0.25 | mg/L |

F. The Control Authority may develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) by ordinance or in Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits to implement Local Limits and the requirements of Section 6.1 of this ordinance.

6.5 Pretreatment Facilities.

A. Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all categorical Pretreatment Standards, Local Limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 6.1 of this ordinance within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the Control Authority, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Control Authority for review and shall be acceptable to the Control Authority before such facilities are constructed. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the Control Authority under the provisions of this chapter.

B. Appeals.

(1) Users shall have 14 days to appeal the requirement to provide wastewater pretreatment.

(2) Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.

(3) In its petition, the User must indicate which wastewater Pretreatment Standards are objected to and the reasons for this objection.

(4) If the Control Authority fails to act within 15 days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider a pretreatment requirement shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.

(5) Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative pretreatment requirement decision must do so by filing a complaint with the Columbia County Circuit Court within 30 days. Failure to file the complaint within 30 days will bar any alternative or subsequent appeals.

6.6 Additional Pretreatment Measures.

A. Whenever deemed necessary, the Control Authority may require Users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the User's compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

B. The Control Authority may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. An Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

C. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided where it is determined by the Control Authority, that they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential Users. All interception units shall be installed in conformance with the most recent revision of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code, the rules adopted thereunder, and any statute or rule of general applicability administered by the State of Oregon Building Codes Division and located so as to be easily accessible for cleaning, maintenance, and inspection. Such interceptor units shall be

inspected, cleaned, repaired, and maintained in continuously efficient operating condition at all times by the User at their expense. Each User will need to determine the adequate maintenance schedule for their interceptor(s). The User is required to provide information if requested by the Control Authority of the determined maintenance schedule, and keep records verifying the maintenance provided. Acceptable maintenance means pumping out the entire interceptor. If at any time, the Control Authority finds that a User's maintenance schedule is inadequate to provide for efficient operation, the Control Authority shall require a more frequent maintenance schedule.

D. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

E. Users may be required to install a control manhole, or other sampling device approved by the Control Authority, when deemed necessary by the Control Authority, to facilitate observation, sampling and flow measurement of the User's discharge. Such manholes, or other sampling devices approved by the Control Authority, shall be accessible and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Control Authority. The manhole, or other sampling device approved by the Control Authority, shall be installed and maintained by the User at their expense.

F. In the event the City, during maintenance of public sewer lines, records situations of grease accumulation in lines sufficient to restrict the normal flow of waste, upstream Users shall be inspected. If the Control Authority determines that an upstream User is responsible for the grease or oil discharge, the User will be required to cease discharge of the prohibited waste. Additionally, the User may be required to install an interceptor, maintain the interceptor, and may be charged for the cost of cleaning the line. When an obstruction of the public line occurs, a violation of 40 CFR 403.5(b)(3) or (6) and Section 6.1 Specific Prohibitions has occurred.

6.7 Sector Control Programs.

A. The Control Authority may establish specific Sector Control Programs for non-residential sewer Users to control specific pollutants as necessary to meet the objectives of this Ordinance. Pollutants subject to these Sector Control Programs shall generally be controlled using Best Management Practices (BMPs).

B. The Control Authority has identified commercial and industrial Users (Users) for inclusion into applicable Sector Control Programs. Once identified and included into one (1) or more sector control programs, such Users shall be required to comply with the applicable Sector Control Program requirements.

C. FOG and SAND/OIL Sector consists of any facility that has the potential to discharge fats, oil, and grease (FOG) or sand/oil, including but not limited to non-residential Users where preparation, manufacturing, processing of food or washing/sanitizing of dishes or equipment occurs and includes, but are not limited to, restaurants, cafes, fast food outlets, quick-service restaurants, pizza outlets, delicatessens, sandwich shops, coffee shops, Mobile Food Establishments, schools, nursing homes and other facilities that prepare, service, or otherwise make foodstuff available for consumption, collectively described as Food Service Establishments (FSEs). Since these pollutants can contribute to sewer blockages, causing sanitary sewer overflows and backups into homes and businesses, all facilities in this Sector

must comply with the requirements which include both the requirement for installation and proper operation and maintenance of an interceptor or separator and other reporting requirements. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided in accordance with Section 6.6 of this ordinance.

(1) Definitions.

(a) Best Management Practices (BMPs). Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the general and specific prohibitions listed in Section 6.1 of this ordinance. BMPs are Pretreatment Standards and may include, but are not limited to, treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

(b) Fats, oil and grease (FOG). Non-petroleum organic polar compounds derived from animal or plant sources such as fats, non-hydrocarbons, fatty acids, soaps, waxes, and oils that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical procedures established in the 40 CFR Part 136.

(c) Gravity Grease Interceptor (GGI). A plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept FOG (fats, oil and grease) from a wastewater discharge and are designed for gravity separation. Such interceptors are usually an in-ground interceptor that is located outside the facility.

(d) Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor (HGI). A plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept FOG (fats, oil and grease) from a wastewater discharge and is identified by flow rate, separation and retention efficiency. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling, and / or barriers in combination or separately. These devices are commonly described as “grease traps” and usually inside the facility.

(2) General control requirements.

(a) A grease interceptor shall be required for all FSEs for the proper handling of liquid wastes which may be harmful to, or cause obstruction in the wastewater collection system or cause or contribute to Interference or Pass Through. Mobile Food Establishments (Food Carts) may be exempt from the requirement to install and maintain a grease interceptor, provided the following conditions are met for each Food Cart operated:

(i) The Food Cart(s) is not discharging directly into the City's POTW;

(ii) The owner/operator of such Food Cart(s) shall submit a Mobile Vendor Wastewater Management Plan with the Control Authority for review and shall not commence sale or preparation of food in the Food Cart(s) until such plan is approved;

(iii) Wastewater and other liquid wastes shall be removed from the Food Cart by a Hauled Waste (Septage) transport vehicle

permitted in accordance with Section 4 of this ordinance in such a way that a public health hazard or nuisance is not created;

(iv) The wastewater collection device(s) for the Food Cart shall be designed and intended to hold and transport such wastewater without leaks or spills and have sufficient capacity to hold no less than 20 gallons;

(v) The owner/operator of such Food Cart(s) shall remove wastewater and other liquid wastes at a frequency sufficient to prevent exceeding capacity of the wastewater collection device(s).

(b) It shall be the responsibility of the User and owner of the property, business or industry or an authorized representative of the industrial User to contact the City for the purpose of obtaining a plan review. The plan review shall determine the need, size, location, and other requirements of the interceptor required to control discharges into the POTW. Written approval from the City must be obtained prior to installation of the interceptor. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the City under the provisions of this chapter.

(c) The design and sizing of interceptors shall be in accordance with requirements established by the most recent State of Oregon Specialty Plumbing Code. The interceptor shall be designed, sized, installed, maintained and operated so as to accomplish their intended purpose of intercepting pollutants from the industrial User's wastewater and minimizing the discharge of such pollutants to the City's wastewater collection system.

(d) Upon change of ownership of any existing facility which would be required to have an interceptor under this section, the applicant for sanitary sewer service shall have the burden to demonstrate that a properly sized and functioning grease interceptor is installed.

(e) Toilets, urinals and similar fixtures shall not waste through an interceptor. Such fixtures shall be plumbed directly into the building sewer and waste system, not through an interceptor.

(f) All fixtures connected to an interceptor which are not equipped with a garbage disposal (garbage grinder) shall be equipped with a fixed or removable mesh or screen which shall catch garbage and food debris and prevent it from entering the interceptor, and such screen shall be in service when the fixture is in use.

(g) The User shall implement procedures that minimize the discharge of food solids to the POTW or a grease interceptor. In no case shall food waste be discharged that exceeds one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in any dimension. It is prohibited to use garbage grinders for disposal of any non-food waste.

(h) The User must ensure interceptors are easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and removal of FOG.

(i) The User must maintain interceptors at their expense and keep in efficient operating condition at all times by the regular removal of accumulated FOG.

(5) Required maintenance.

(a) Interceptors shall be maintained by regularly scheduled cleaning so that they will properly operate as intended to efficiently intercept the fats, oil and grease from the facility's wastewater and prevent the discharge of said materials into the City's wastewater collection system. Interceptors must be cleaned whenever the combined thickness of the floating greases and settled solids is greater than twenty-five percent (25%) of the design hydraulic depth of the interceptor.

(b) The Control Authority may require more frequent cleaning than that prescribed in paragraph (a) above. A variance from the requirement for more frequent cleaning may be obtained if the User can demonstrate less frequent cleaning is sufficient.

(c) In the event an interceptor is not properly maintained by the User, owner, lessee, or other authorized representative of the facility, the City may authorize such maintenance work be performed on behalf of the User. The costs of such maintenance shall be billed directly to the tenant/owner and shall become part of the charges due and owed to the City.

(d) Biological treatment or enzyme treatment shall not be a substitute for the servicing of gravity interceptors or grease traps at the frequency required by the City. Use of enzymes or any other chemical or biological treatment or product that emulsifies or acts to emulsify FOG is strictly prohibited.

(e) The User must document all maintenance activities using a Control Authority-approved log sheet or a waste manifest ticket which must be provided to the Control Authority upon request and kept by the User on site for at least three (3) years.

(f) The User must take reasonable steps to assure that all waste generated at the facility is properly disposed of at a facility in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations (i.e. through a certification by the hauler included on the waste manifest or trip ticket for each load).

D. Mercury Sector. Mercury sector consists of all facilities that have the potential to discharge mercury and/or amalgam. Mercury Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall apply to any facility that has the potential to discharge mercury and/or amalgam. All facilities subject to these BMPs must comply with the requirements which include both the requirement for installation and proper operation and maintenance of an amalgam separator and other reporting requirements.

(1) Definitions.

(a) Amalgam or dental amalgam means any mixture or blending of mercury with another metal or with an alloy used in dental applications.

(b) Amalgam separator means a type of wastewater treatment equipment that is designed to remove solids, including amalgam associated solids, from the wastewater discharged by a dental facility.

(c) Amalgam waste means any waste containing mercury or residues from the preparation, use or removal of amalgam. This includes, but is not limited to, any mercury waste generated or collected by chair-side traps, screens, filters, vacuum systems filters, amalgam separators, elemental mercury, amalgam capsules and autoclaves or other equipment that come in contact with dental amalgam.

(d) Dental facility means any facility used for the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene that discharges wastewater to the POTW containing amalgam. This includes facilities that place or remove amalgam.

(e) Exempt dental practice means any dental facility in which no amalgam is placed or removed nor is amalgam used at any time in the dental practice.

(2) Regulation and discharge to the City.

(a) The Control Authority may control through permit, authorization to discharge, letter or other means, discharges to the POTW by a dental facility.

(b) New dental facilities: BMPs shall be implemented by the dental facility upon discharge to the POTW. Within thirty (30) days after discharge, the dental facility shall report to the Control Authority that an appropriate amalgam separator has/has not been installed and required BMPs implemented. Change of ownership shall be considered a New dental facility.

(c) Existing dental facilities: Dental facilities that are already operating and discharging upon the effective date of this article shall install an appropriate amalgam separator and implement required BMPs within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this article.

(d) Exempt dental facility. These BMPs are not required for dental facilities meeting the definition of an exempt dental facility.

(3) Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the acceptance of dental amalgam. All dental facilities that discharge wastewater generated from the placement or removal of amalgam to the POTW are required to comply with the most recent version of the Oregon Dental Association Best Management Practices of Dental Wastes.

(4) Recordkeeping. All records shall be kept on site for a minimum of three (3) years and shall be made available to the Control Authority upon request as required by Section 9.13 of this ordinance. Each dental facility shall maintain records of:

(a) Name of manufacturer, model and date of installation for each amalgam separator;

(b) Amalgam disposal. Records shall include the date, name and address of the facility to which any waste amalgam is shipped and the amount shipped;

(c) Records (logs) shall include at a minimum, the date and time of the visual inspection, initials of person conducting the inspection and whether or not the level of solids is such that the unit needs to have maintenance or other problems are identified (e.g. leaks);

(d) Amalgam waste. Records of all maintenance and service completed on the amalgam separator;

(e) Best Management Practices. Records shall include any and all Best Management Practices activities performed to comply with Local, State, or Federal regulations.

(5) The dental facility shall inform the Control Authority prior to:

(a) Sale or transfer of ownership of the business;

(b) Change in the trade name under which the business is operated;

(c) Change in the nature of the services provided that affect the potential to discharge amalgam; or

(d) Remodeling of the facility that may result in an increase in flow or pollutant loading or that otherwise requires the facility to submit plans or specifications for approval through a building or zoning department or any other formal approval process by the jurisdiction in which the dental facility is located.

(6) Inspections and data collection.

(a) The Control Authority may conduct inspections or require written waste surveys for any dental facility. Inspection may be conducted with or without notice for the purpose of determining applicability and/or compliance with these this ordinance.

(b) If any inspection reveals non-compliance with any provision of this dental facility BMPs, corrective action shall be required.

(7) Closure. The Control Authority may require the dental facility and/or facility owner to take specific action in the case of closure of the dental facility. This may include special handling of potentially contaminated plumbing, treatment devices or storage components.

E. New Construction or Remodeling. The Control Authority shall review new construction and existing facilities undergoing any physical change, change in ownership, change in operations, or other change that could alter the nature, properties, or volume of wastewater discharge, to ensure that appropriate sector control program requirements are implemented and maintained. The User shall inform the Control Authority prior to:

(1) Sale or transfer of ownership of the business; or

(2) Change in the trade name under which the business is operated; or

(3) Change in the nature of the services provided that affect the potential to discharge sector control program pollutants; or

(4) Remodeling of the facility that may result in an increase in flow or pollutant loading or that otherwise requires the facility to submit plans or specifications for approval through a building or zoning department, or any other formal approval process of a City, county, or other jurisdiction.

F. Inspections.

(1) The Control Authority may conduct inspections of any facility with or without notice for the purpose of determining applicability and/or compliance with Sector Control Program requirements.

(2) If any inspection reveals non-compliance with any provision of a Sector Control Program requirement, corrective action shall be required pursuant to the applicable Sector Control Program.

(3) Inspection results will be provided in writing to the inspected facility.

G. The Control Authority may require closure of plumbing, treatment devices, storage components, containments, or other such physical structures that are no longer required for their intended purpose. Closure may include the removal of equipment, the filling in and/or cementing, capping, plugging, etc.

H. Restitution. Any extraordinary costs incurred by the Control Authority due to Interference, damage, Pass Through, or maintenance necessary in the treatment and/or collection system shall be paid by the User to the Control Authority. The direct costs of all labor, equipment and materials incurred in rectifying the Interference or damage, including reasonable Attorney's fees, shall be billed directly to the property owner or the User by the Control Authority, and such costs shall become part of the total charges due and owing to the Control Authority and shall constitute a lien on the property owner and/or User's property until paid in full.

SECTION 7. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS.

7.1 Wastewater Permit Eligibility. Issuance of an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall be determined by submission and review of an Environmental Survey Form. When requested by the Control Authority, non-domestic Users must submit information on the nature and characteristics of their wastewater by completing an Environmental Survey Form and, if required, an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application prior to commencing their discharge. The Control Authority is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require industrial Users to update a previously submitted survey. Failure to complete this survey shall be reasonable grounds for terminating service to the User and shall be considered a violation of this ordinance.

7.2 Wastewater Analysis. When requested by the Control Authority, a User shall submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty (30) days of the request. The User shall sample and analyze in accordance with Sections 9.10 and 9.11 of this ordinance. The Control Authority is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require Users to update this information. Failure to submit this information shall be reasonable grounds for terminating service to the User and shall be considered a violation of this ordinance. All wastewater analyses must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9.14 A of this ordinance.

7.3 Individual Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirement.

A. No Significant Industrial User shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit from the Control Authority, except that a Significant Industrial User that has filed a timely application

pursuant to Section 7.4 of this ordinance may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.

B. The Control Authority may require other Users to obtain Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this ordinance.

C. Any violation of the terms and conditions of an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and subjects the Permittee to the Enforcement actions identified in Sections 14, 15, and 16 of this ordinance. Obtaining an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State Pretreatment Standards or Requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

7.4 Wastewater Discharge Permitting – Existing Connections. Any User required to obtain an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit who was discharging wastewater into the POTW without a permit prior to the effective date of this ordinance and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future shall, within ninety (90) days after said date, apply to the Control Authority for an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit in accordance with Section 7.6 of this ordinance, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after ninety (90) days of the effective date of this ordinance except in accordance with an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit issued by the Control Authority.

7.5 Wastewater Discharge Permitting – New Connections. Any User required to obtain an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the POTW must obtain such permit prior to the beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit that complies with Section 7.6 of this ordinance must be filed at least ninety (90) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

7.6 Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Contents.

A. All Users required to obtain an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit must submit a permit application. The Control Authority may require all Users to submit as part of an application the following information:

(1) Identifying Information.

(a) The name address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner;

(b) Contact information, description of activities, facilities, and plant production processes on the premises;

(2) A list of any Environmental Control permits held by or for the

facility, including but not limited to Air Quality or Storm Water discharge permits;

(3) Signatory and certification required by Section 7.7 of this ordinance;

B. Description of Operations.

(1) A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such User. This description should include a schematic process diagram, which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes;

- (2) Types of wastes generated, and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;
- (3) Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
- (4) Type and amount of all raw materials processes (average and maximum per day);
- (5) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location and elevation, and all points of discharge;
- (6) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
- C. Time and duration of discharges;
- D. The location for monitoring process wastewaters, not to be located prior to the end of process or after the introduction of sanitary wastewaters;
- E. Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow the use of the combined waste stream formula set out in Section 6.2 C of this ordinance.
- F. Measurement of Pollutants.
 - (1) The categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for Existing Sources.
 - (2) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the Standard or by the Control Authority, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.
 - (3) Instantaneous, Daily Maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.
 - (4) The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in Sections 9.10 and 9.11 of this ordinance. Where the Standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation as required by the Control Authority or the applicable Standards to determine compliance with the BMP or pollution prevention alternative Standard.
 - (5) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 9.11 of this ordinance
- G. Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Control Authority to evaluate the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application.
- H. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the User for revision.

7.7 Application signatories and certification.

- A. All Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit applications, User reports and certification statements must be signed by an Authorized Representative, as defined in Section 1.5, of the User and contain the certification statement in Section 9.14 A of this ordinance.

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

C. A facility determined to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User by the Control Authority pursuant to 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2) must annually submit the signed certification statement in Section 9.14 B. Such certification statement must accompany any alternative or periodic report required by the Control Authority.

SECTION 8. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS.

8.1 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit decisions. The Control Authority will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of a complete Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application, the Control Authority will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The Control Authority may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit. Appeals of the Control Authority's decision are subject to the provisions of Section 8.4 of this ordinance.

8.2 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Duration. An Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years from the effective date of the permit. An Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit may be issued for a period less than five (5) years at the discretion of the Control Authority.

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

A. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits must contain:

(1) A statement that indicates the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit issuance date, expiration date, and effective date;

(2) A statement that indicates Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit duration, which in no event shall exceed five (5) years;

(3) A statement that the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit is nontransferable without prior notification and approval from the Control Authority in accordance with Section 8.6 of this ordinance, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit;

(4) Effluent discharge limitations, including Best Management Practices (BMPs,) based on applicable federal Pretreatment Standards or Local Limits, whichever is most restrictive;

(5) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and recordkeeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or

BMP) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law; and

(6) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable Federal, State, or local law.

(7) Requirement to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the Control Authority to be necessary.

B. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:

(1) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;

(2) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works;

(3) Requirement to develop and implement an Accidental Spill Plan/Slug Control Plan (ASP/SCP) or other special condition, including BMPs, necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or nonroutine discharges;

(4) Development and implementation of waste minimization or pollution prevention plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;

(5) The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the POTW;

(6) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment;

(7) Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types, and standards for tests, and reporting schedules;

(8) Requirements for immediate reporting of any instance of noncompliance and for automatic resampling and reporting within thirty (30) days where self-monitoring indicates a violation(s);

(9) Compliance schedules for meeting Pretreatment Standards and requirements;

(10) Requirements for maintaining and retaining facility records relating to wastewater discharge and affording the Control Authority, or his representatives, access thereto;

(11) Requirements for prior notification and approval by the Control Authority of any new introduction of wastewater pollutants or of any change in the volume or character of the wastewater prior to introduction in the system;

(12) Requirements for the prior notification and approval by the Control Authority of any change in the manufacturing and/or pretreatment process used by the permittee;

(13) Requirements for immediate notification of excessive, accidental or slug discharges, or any discharge which could cause any problems to the POTW;

- (14) A statement that compliance with the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal and state Pretreatment Standards, including those which become effective during the term of the wastewater discharge permit;
- (15) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Control Authority to ensure compliance with this chapter, and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

8.4 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Appeals. Any person, including the Permittee, may petition to the Control Authority to reconsider the terms of the permit within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the final permit.

- A. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
- B. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative conditions, if any, it seeks to place in the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.
- C. The effectiveness of the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
- D. If the Control Authority fails to act within thirty (30) days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, not to issue an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or not to modify an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, shall be considered final administrative action for purposes of judicial review.
- E. Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit decision must do so by filing a written complaint with the City of St. Helens.

8.5 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Modifications.

- A. The Control Authority may modify an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:
 - (1) To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements;
 - (2) To address significant alterations or additions to the User's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit issuance;
 - (3) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - (4) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the City's POTW, City personnel, or the receiving waters;
 - (5) Violation of any terms or conditions of the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit;
 - (6) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application or in any required reporting;
 - (7) Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical Pretreatment Standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;

(8) To correct typographical or other errors in the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit; or

(9) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator in accordance with Section 8.6 of this ordinance.

B. The filing of a request by the Permittee for an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit modification does not stay any Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit condition.

8.6 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Transfer.

A. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least thirty (30) days advance notice to the Control Authority and the Control Authority approves the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit transfer. The notice to the Control Authority must include a provision for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing permit and a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

- (1) States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
- (2) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
- (3) Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing wastewater discharge permit.

B. Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit void as of the date of facility transfer.

C. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be voidable upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership. All Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits issued to an Industrial User are void upon the issuance of a new Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits to that Industrial User.

8.7 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Revocation. The Control Authority may revoke an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

A. Failure to notify the Control Authority of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;

B. Failure to provide prior notification to the Control Authority of changed conditions pursuant to Section 9.5 of this ordinance;

C. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application;

D. Falsifying self-monitoring reports and certification statements;

E. Tampering with monitoring equipment;

F. Refusing to allow the Control Authority timely access to the facility premises and records;

G. Failure to meet effluent limitations;

H. Failure to pay fines;

I. Failure to pay sewer charges or permit fees;

J. Failure to meet compliance schedules;

K. Failure to complete an Environmental Survey or Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application;

- L. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or
- M. Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or any terms of the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit or this ordinance.

8.8 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Reissuance. A User with an expiring Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall apply for Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit reissuance by submitting a complete Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application, in accordance with Section 7.6 of this ordinance, a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the User's existing Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. A User whose existing Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit has expired, and who has submitted an application in the time period specified in this section, shall be deemed to have an effective Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit until the Control Authority reissues or denies a new Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. A User whose existing Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit has expired and who failed to submit its reapplication in the time period specified herein will be deemed to be discharging without an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit and shall be in violation of this ordinance.

8.9 Regulation of Waste Received from Other Jurisdictions.

A. If another unit of government, or User located within another unit of government, contributes wastewater to the POTW, the City shall enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the contributing unit of government to ensure that the Industrial Pretreatment regulations of the Control Authority can be legally enforced.

B. Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph A of this section, the City shall request and submit to the Control Authority the following information from the contributing municipality:

- (1) A description of the quality and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing municipality;
- (2) An inventory of all Users located within the contributing municipality that are discharging to the POTW; and
- (3) Such other information as the Control Authority may deem necessary.

C. An intergovernmental agreement, as required by paragraph A of this section, shall contain the following conditions:

- (1) A requirement for the contributing unit of government to adopt a sewer use ordinance, or other governing document, with minimum standards which are at least as stringent as this ordinance and Local Limits which are at least as stringent as those set out in Section 6.4 of this ordinance. The requirement shall specify that such ordinance and limits must be revised as necessary to automatically adopt additional regulations or other changes made to the Control Authority's ordinance or Local Limits;
- (2) A requirement for the contributing unit of government to submit a revised User inventory on at least an annual basis;
- (3) A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing unit of

government; which of these activities will be conducted by the Control Authority; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing unit of government and the Control Authority;

(4) A requirement for the contributing unit of government to provide the Control Authority with access to all information that the contributing unit of government obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;

(5) Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing unit of government's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;

(6) Requirements for monitoring the contributing unit of government's discharge;

(7) A provision ensuring the Control Authority access to the facilities of Users located within the contributing unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the Control Authority to enforce this ordinance; and

(8) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the intergovernmental agreement.

SECTION 9. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

9.1 Baseline Monitoring Reports.

A. Within either one-hundred-eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical Pretreatment Standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing Categorical Industrial Users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, New Sources and sources that become Categorical Industrial Users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical Standard shall submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. A New Source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical Standards. A New Source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

B. Users described above shall submit the information set forth below:

(1) All information required in:

- (a) Section 7.6 A (1) (a),
- (b) Section 7.6 A (2),
- (c) Section 7.6 B (1), and
- (d) Section 7.6 E of this ordinance.

(2) Measurement of Pollutants.

(a) The User shall provide the information required in Section 7.6 F (1) through (5) of this ordinance.

(b) The User shall take a minimum of one (1) representative sample to compile the data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

(c) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the

regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment, the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e) to evaluate compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e), this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Control Authority;

(d) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with Section 9.10 of this ordinance;

(e) The Control Authority may allow the submission of a Baseline Monitoring Report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures.

(f) The Baseline Monitoring Report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant Discharges to the POTW.

(3) Compliance Certification. A statement, reviewed by the User's Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.5 and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional O&M and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

(4) Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M must be provided. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in Section 9.2 of this ordinance.

(5) Signature and Report Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 7.7 of this ordinance and signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.5 of this ordinance.

9.2 Compliance Schedule Progress Reports. The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedules required by Section 9.1 B (4) of this ordinance:

A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);

B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;

C. The User shall submit a progress report to the Control Authority no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule;

D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Control Authority; and

E. If compliance dates are not met, or reports not submitted when due, the Control Authority may take appropriate enforcement action for lack of satisfactory progress toward compliance.

9.3 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline.

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to such Pretreatment Standards and requirements shall submit to the Control Authority a report containing the information described in Sections 7.6 E, 7.6 F, and 9.1 B (2) of this ordinance. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in Section 6.2 of this ordinance, this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For all other Users subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the User's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9.14 of this ordinance. All sampling will be done in conformance with Section 9.11 of this ordinance.

9.4 Periodic Compliance Reports.

A. All Industrial Users shall, at a frequency determined by the Control Authority but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the Significant Industrial User must submit documentation required by the Control Authority or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the Industrial User.

B. The Control Authority may reduce the requirement in Subsection A of this section to a requirement to report no less frequently than once a year, unless required more frequently by an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard or by the Approval Authority, where the User meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The User's total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed any of the following:

(a) One one-hundredth percent of the design dry weather hydraulic capacity of the POTW, or 5,000 gpd, whichever is smaller, as

measured by a continuous effluent flow monitoring device unless the User discharges in batches;

(b) One one-hundredth percent of the design dry weather organic treatment capacity of the POTW; and

(c) One one-hundredth percent of the maximum allowable headworks loading for any pollutant regulated by the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard for which approved Local Limits were developed by a POTW in accordance with Section 6.4 of this ordinance.

(2) The User has not been in Significant Noncompliance for any time in the past two years;

(3) The User does not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that decreasing the reporting requirement for this User would result in data that are not representative of conditions during the reporting period;

(4) The User must notify the Control Authority immediately of any changes at its facility causing it to no longer meet conditions of subsections B (1) (a) or (b) of this section. Upon notification, the User must immediately begin complying with the minimum reporting in subsection (A) of this section; and

(5) The Control Authority must retain documentation to support the Control Authority's determination that a specific User qualifies for reduced reporting requirements under subsection (B) (1) of this section for a period of three (3) years after the expiration of the term of the control mechanism.

C. All periodic compliance reports submitted must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 7.7 of this ordinance and signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.5 of this ordinance.

D. All wastewater samples must be representative of the User's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a User to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the User to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.

E. If a User subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any regulated pollutant at a required monitoring location more frequently than required by the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, using the procedures prescribed in Section 9.11 of this ordinance, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the report.

9.5 Reports of Changed Conditions.

A. Industrial Users must inform the POTW of any change in spill/slug potential. Each User must notify the Control Authority of any planned significant changes to the User's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater, including facility closure at least ten (10) days before the change.

B. The Control Authority may require the User to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application under Section 7.6 of this ordinance.

C. The Control Authority may issue an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit under Section 8.1 of this ordinance or modify an existing Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit under Section 8.5 of this ordinance in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

D. For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of twenty percent (20%) or greater and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.

9.6 Reports of Potential Problems.

A. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, or a Slug Discharge or Slug Load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the User shall immediately telephone and notify the Control Authority of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, date and time thereof, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User.

B. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the Control Authority, submit to the Control Authority a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter or other applicable law.

C. A notice shall be permanently posted in conspicuous places advising the User's employees whom to call in the event of a discharge described in Subsection (A) of this section. Employers shall ensure that all affected employees who may cause such a discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure and that such advisory is adequately documented.

D. Users must notify the Control Authority immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a Slug Discharge.

9.7 Reports from Unpermitted Users. All Users not required to obtain an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Control Authority as the Control Authority may require.

9.8 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting.

A. If sampling performed by a User indicates a violation of this ordinance, the User must notify the Control Authority within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation.

B. The User shall repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Control Authority within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation.

C. The User shall be deemed to be out of compliance with this ordinance until repeat analysis confirms that compliance has been achieved.

D. The Control Authority may confirm compliance or sample to determine results. If the Control Authority results demonstrate compliance the Control Authority shall allow the User to use the results for compliance.

9.9 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste.

A. All Users shall immediately notify the Control Authority, DEQ, and EPA in writing of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the User discharges more than one-hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the User:

- (1) An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes,
- (2) An estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and
- (3) An estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months.

B. All notifications must take place no later than one-hundred-eighty (180) days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this section need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under Section 9.5 of this ordinance. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under the self-monitoring requirements of Sections 9.1, 9.3 and 9.4 of this ordinance.

C. Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of Paragraphs A and B above, 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), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the Industrial User discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

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

E. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this ordinance, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable federal or state law.

9.10 Analytical requirements. All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures suggested by the Control Authority or other parties approved by EPA.

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

A. Except as indicated in Subsections B and C of this section, the User must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless the Control Authority authorizes time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab-sampling is authorized by the Control Authority, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate sample preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous limits.

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

C. For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and ninety- (90-) day compliance reports required in Section 9.1 and 9.3 of this ordinance, a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the Control Authority may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs Section 9.4 of this ordinance, the User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

D. All sample results shall indicate the time, date and location of sampling; methods of analysis, date of and person performing analysis; and a certification that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges from the User. If a User sampled and analyzed, using methodologies in 40 CFR Part 136, more frequently than what was required in its wastewater discharge permit, User shall submit all results of sampling and analysis of the discharge as part of User's self-monitoring report.

E. The possession and handling of all samples destined for transport and analysis at offsite laboratories shall be documented from the time of collection through the time of disposal on a chain of custody (COC) form. Samples collected for analysis at the User's in-house laboratory do not require a COC, provided the information required in Section 9.13 of this ordinance is documented. The chain of custody record shall be retained by the User and shall become part of the analysis documentation. If the User fails to retain proper and complete chain of custody documentation, analysis for the sample in question will be invalidated and the User shall sample again.

9.12 Date of Receipt of Reports. Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a

mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of receipt of the report shall govern.

9.13 Recordkeeping. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this chapter shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this ordinance, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the User independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with the Best Management Practices established under Section 6.2 or 6.4 of this ordinance. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the User or the Control Authority, or where the Control Authority has specifically notified the User of a longer retention period.

9.14 Certification Statements

A. Certification of Permit Applications, User Reports and Initial Monitoring Waiver certification statement is required to be signed and submitted by:

- (1) Users submitting permit applications in accordance with Section 7.6 of this ordinance;
- (2) Users submitting baseline monitoring reports under Section 9.1 of this ordinance;
- (3) Users submitting reports on compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines under Section 9.3 of this ordinance;
- (4) Users submitting periodic compliance reports required by Section 9.4 of this ordinance.

The following certification statement must be signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.5:

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

B. Annual Certification for Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users. A facility determined to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User by the Control Authority pursuant to Sections 1.94 and 7.7 C of this ordinance must annually submit the following certification statement signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Section 1.5 of this ordinance. This certification must accompany an alternative report required by the Control Authority:

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR _____, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____, _____ to _____, _____ [months, days, year]:

(a) The facility described as _____ [facility name] met the definition of a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User as described in Section 1.94 of this ordinance;

(b) The facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and (c) the facility never discharged more than one-hundred (100) gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period.

This compliance certification is based on the following information.

SECTION 10. _____ INFILTRATION AND INFLOW (I/I).

10.1 Identification of I/I. All property owners identified by the Superintendent as contributors to excessive or improper infiltration or inflow into the treatment works shall be advised of their infiltration and inflow problems in writing.

10.2 I/I Correction Period. All such situation properties shall be provided a 60-day grace period in which to correct the infiltration and inflow problems as identified by the Superintendent, said grace period to extend from the date of the mailing of the written notification of an I/I problem.

10.3 Corrective Actions. By the end of the 60-day grace period, each property owner shall notify the City that corrective actions have been taken or are in progress, which actions shall be specified in the written notification to the City.

10.4 Failure to Make Corrections. A property owner failing to notify the City of corrective actions prior to the end of the 60-day grace period, shall be subject to termination of service, without further notice, and water service, if provided by the City, shall be immediately discontinued and shut off until the violation shall have been corrected in accordance with all Federal, State and City regulations.

10.5 City Correct I/I Problems. In the event any instance of excessive or improper infiltration or inflow into the treatment works of the City shall continue beyond the 60-day grace period, it is hereby declared that such continuing infiltration or inflow is a public nuisance, that the City shall have the right to enter the property on the easement and abate such public

nuisance, and to enter upon any private property within the City for such purpose. The City shall assess the cost of such abatement as a lien against the property upon or from which infiltration and inflow occurs. Such assessment shall be levied by the filing of a statement of such costs together with the description of the property or properties to be assessed, together
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with the names of the owner(s) of the property thereof with the City Recorder, whereupon the City Recorder shall forthwith enter such assessment as a lien against such property in the City Lien Docket of the City of Columbia City.

SECTION 11. SEWER SYSTEM PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE. No unauthorized person shall maliciously or willfully break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works or system.

SECTION 12. COMPLIANCE MONITORING.

12.1 Right of Entry – Inspection and Sampling. The Control Authority and other duly authorized employees shall have the right to enter the premises of any User to determine whether the User is complying with all requirements of this chapter and any Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the Control Authority ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

A. Where a User has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the Control Authority, State, or U.S. EPA will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.

B. The Control Authority, State, or U.S. EPA shall have the right to inspect and/or install sampling equipment on the User's property or require installation of such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the User's operations.

C. The Control Authority may require the User to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the User at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated no less frequently than twice per year to ensure their accuracy.

D. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the User at the written or verbal request of the Control Authority and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the User.

E. Unreasonable delays in allowing Control Authority personnel access to the User's premises shall be a violation of this ordinance.

12.2 Search Warrants. If the Control Authority has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this ordinance, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the Control Authority designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the

overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the Control Authority may seek issuance of a search warrant from the applicable presiding jurisdiction.

SECTION 13. ENFORCEMENT BY CITY.

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13.1 Notice of Violation. Any person found to be in violation of this ordinance, or any permit or condition issued pursuant to this ordinance, may be served by the City with written notice stating the nature of the violation. This notification may contain additional requirements or conditions, including schedules of compliance, determined to be necessary by the City or Superintendent to correct the violation(s). This notice shall be in addition to, and in no way limit, any additional enforcement actions which the City deems necessary.

13.2 Suspension of Service. The City may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or a wastewater permit when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the Superintendent, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents, or may present, an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, to the environment, causes interference to the POTW or causes the City to violate any condition of the St. Helens NPDES permit. Any person notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the Wastewater Permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. In the event of a failure of the person to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the City may take such steps as deemed necessary including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment to any individuals. The City shall reinstate the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the non-complying discharge to the collection system.

13.3 Liability and Legal Action. A person violating a provision of this ordinance shall become liable to the City for any expense, loss or damage occasioned the City by reason of such act. If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes into the City's wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, Federal or State Pretreatment Requirements, or any order of the City, the City of Columbia City may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

13.4 Civil Penalties. Any person who is found to have violated any provision of this ordinance, its wastewater discharge permit, or an order of the City shall be liable to the City for a civil penalty for each day of each violation. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the City may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, court reporter's fees, and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person or industry found to have violated this ordinance or the orders, rules, regulation and permits issued hereunder.

SECTION 14. CONTROL AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES. Whenever the Control Authority finds that a User has violated any of the provisions in this ordinance, an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the User shall be subject to an enforcement action using any of the remedies and sanctions that are authorized in this ordinance and state law.

14.1 Notification of Violation. If the industrial User is out of compliance the Control Authority may take the first level of enforcement action, which is typically a phone call to the User. This telephone call allows the staff to inform the IU that they are in violation and that they need to take immediate steps to stop the noncompliance event. If the Control Authority finds that a User continues to violate any provisions of this ordinance or an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, the Control Authority may serve upon that User a written Notice of Violation (NOV). This NOV shall include an explanation of the violation and the requirement that the User submit a report to the Control Authority within ten (10) days of receiving the NOV stating the reason for the violation and the specific steps that will be taken to ensure the satisfactory correction and prevention of future violations. Submission of this report in no way relieves the User of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Control Authority to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a Notice of Violation.

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14.2 Consent Orders. The Control Authority may enter into Consent Orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any User responsible for noncompliance. Such documents will include specific action to be taken by the User to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as the administrative orders issued pursuant to Sections 14.4 and 14.5 of this ordinance and shall be judicially enforceable.

14.3 Show Cause Hearing. The Control Authority may order a User which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, to appear before the Control Authority and show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the User specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the User show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any Authorized Representative of the User as defined in Section 1.5 and required by Section 7.7 A of this ordinance. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

14.4 Compliance Orders. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may issue an order to the User responsible for the discharge directing that the User come into compliance within a specified time. If the User does not come into compliance within the time provided, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders also may contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement,

nor does a compliance order relieve the User of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

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14.5 Cease and Desist Orders. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, a Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or that the User's past violations are likely to recur, the Control Authority may issue an order to the User directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the User to:

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

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

14.6 Administrative Fines.

A. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may fine such User in an amount no less than \$1,000 but not to exceed \$25,000. Such fines shall be assessed on a per violation, per day basis. In the case of monthly or other long-term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.

B. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall, after thirty (30) calendar days, be assessed an additional penalty of twelve percent (12%) of the unpaid balance, and interest shall accrue thereafter at a rate of one percent (1%) per month. A lien against the User's property will be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.

C. Users desiring to dispute such fines must file a written request for the Control Authority to reconsider the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within ten (10) days of being notified of the fine. Where a request has merit, the Control Authority may convene a hearing on the matter. In the event the User's appeal is successful, the payment, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the User. The Control Authority may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions, such as notices and orders, to the fine.

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

14.7 Emergency Suspensions. The Control Authority may immediately suspend a User's discharge, after informal notice to the User, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge, which reasonably appears to present, or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The Control Authority may also immediately suspend a User's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.

A. Any User notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a User's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the Control Authority may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any

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individuals. The Control Authority may allow the User to recommence its discharge when the User has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Control Authority that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 14.8 of this ordinance are initiated against the User.

B. A User that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the Control Authority prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 14.3 or 14.8 of this ordinance.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any Emergency Suspension under this section.

14.8 Termination of Discharge. In addition to the other provisions in Section 8.7 of this ordinance, any User who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

A. Violation of Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit conditions;

B. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;

C. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;

D. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or

E. Violation of the Pretreatment Standards in Section 6 of this ordinance.

Such User will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 14.3 of this ordinance why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the Control Authority shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

SECTION 15. CONTROL AUTHORITY JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES.

15.1 Injunctive Relief. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may petition the City of St. Helens municipal court, or other court of competent jurisdiction, for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this ordinance on activities of the User. The Control Authority may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the User to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

15.2 Civil Penalties.

A. A User who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement shall be liable to the Control Authority for a maximum civil penalty of no less than \$1,000 but not to exceed \$25,000 per violation,

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per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

B. The Control Authority may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages or fines incurred by the Control Authority.

C. In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other factor the court deems relevant, after due consideration.

D. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

15.3 Criminal Prosecution.

A. A User who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$25,000 per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

B. A User who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$25,000 or be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.

C. A User who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this chapter, wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$25,000 per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

D. In the event of a second conviction, a User shall be punished by a fine of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$25,000 per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.

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

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

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15.5 Protection from Damages. No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is part of the publicly operated treatment works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct or other applicable charges.

SECTION 16. CONTROL AUTHORITY SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.

16.1 Performance Bonds. The Control Authority may decline to issue or reissue an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit to any User who has failed to comply with any provision of this ordinance, a previous Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, unless such User first files a satisfactory bond, payable to the Control Authority, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Control Authority to be necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

16.2 Liability Insurance. The Control Authority may decline to issue or reissue an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit to any User who has failed to comply with any provision of this ordinance, a previous Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, unless the User first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurances sufficient to restore or repair damage to the POTW caused by its discharge.

16.3 Payment of Outstanding Fees and Penalties. The Control Authority may decline to issue or reissue an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit to any User who has failed to pay any outstanding fees, fines or penalties incurred as a result of any provision contained in this ordinance, a previous individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder.

16.4 Water Supply Severance. Whenever a User has violated or continues to violate any provision of this ordinance, an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, water service to the User may be severed. Service will only recommence, at the User's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

16.6 Contractor Listing. Users which have not achieved compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements are not eligible to receive a contractual award for the sale of goods or services to the Control Authority. Existing contracts for the sale of goods or services to the Control Authority held by a User found to be in Significant Noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements may be terminated at the discretion of the Control Authority.

SECTION 17. CHARGES AND RATES.

17.1 System Development Charge. A Sanitary Sewer System Development Charge will be assessed for each connection to the wastewater collection and treatment system. The

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City Council shall establish Sanitary Sewer System Development Charges through the adoption of a separate resolution or ordinance.

17.2 Sewer Connection Fees. A Sewer Connect Fee shall be charged for each connection to the wastewater collection and treatment system. The City Council shall establish Sewer Connection Fees through the adoption of a separate resolution or ordinance.

17.3 Monthly Service Charge. Monthly sewer service charges shall apply to each connection to the wastewater collection and treatment system. Monthly sewer service charges shall be established by separate resolution of the City Council.

17.4 Billings and Payments. Monthly sewer service charges shall be billed with the water billings, and payment shall be made as provided by City Ordinance.

17.5 Sewer Service Deposits. At the time application for service is made, the applicant shall establish credit with the utility department. The credit of an applicant shall be established once the applicant makes a cash deposit equal to a minimum sewer bill for a two-month period with the utility department to secure payment of bills for service. The deposit will be applied to their account after one year of continuous service provided the customer has maintained good credit with the utility department or applied to the final bill if the customer vacates the property prior to one year. If the customer's account becomes delinquent prior to one year, the one year begins from the delinquency date. If the customer's account becomes delinquent after the deposit has been applied, the utility department may demand a new deposit to re-establish credit. The City shall not pay interest on any cash deposits as such interest is used to offset department operating expenses. When an applicant has prior sewer service history with the City, the City Administrator may waive the deposit requirement if the applicant's most recent service history shows good credit was maintained in excess of one year.

17.6 Wastewater Discharge and Pretreatment Program Charges and Fees.

A. The Control Authority may charge fees to Industrial Users based on the costs the Control Authority incurs to implement and maintain the Control Authority's Industrial Pretreatment Program, including monitoring inspections, performing surveillance, sampling and analyzing a User's discharge, reviewing reports from industrial Users, investigating complaints, reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction, enforcing compliance with the provisions in this ordinance, and for any other costs the Control Authority may incur for activities associated with provisions in this ordinance. Such fees shall be set by resolution and may, from time to time, change the fee amount. Such fees shall include but not be limited to:

- (1) Industrial Pretreatment Program Administration fee;

- (2) Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit issuance and/or renewal fee;
- (3) Demand Inspection Fees for facility inspections performed by the Control Authority resulting from violations of this ordinance;

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(4) Demand Sampling and Monitoring Fees for sampling, monitoring, and surveillance performed by the Control Authority resulting from violations of this ordinance;

(5) Any fees assessed to the Control Authority by the Approval Authority for specific industrial operations by any User;

(6) Enforcement Activities, such as incurred legal costs;

(7) Fees for filing appeals; and

(8) Other fees as the Control Authority may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein.

B. The Wastewater Discharge and Pretreatment Program Charges and Fees imposed in this section are separate from all other fees, fines and penalties that are chargeable by the Control Authority.

SECTION 18. VALIDITY.

18.1 Conflicting Ordinance. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

[18.2 Severability.]

SECTION 19. ORDINANCE IN FORCE. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recording, and publication as provided by law.

[SECTION 20. REPEAL.] Ordinance No. 470, adopted by the Council on April 2, 1992, Ordinance No. 02-577-O, adopted by the Council on April 5, 2002, Ordinance No. 02-579-O-A, adopted by the Council on April 15, 2002, Ordinance No. 02-580-O, adopted by the Council on August 15, 2002, and Ordinance No. 04-594-O, adopted by the Council on May 6, 2004, are hereby repealed.

Passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor December 31, 2018