

**#2015.06.01**

**Chapter 22**

**WATER AND SEWERS**

**ARTICLE V. SEWERS**

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**Chapter 22, Article V.**  
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**DIVISION 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS**

- 22-76 Purpose and Policy
- 22-77 Definitions and Abbreviations

**DIVISION 2 - GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS**

- 22-81 Prohibited Discharge Standards
- 22-82 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards
- 22-83 Local Limits
- 22-84 State Requirements
- 22-85 Right of Revision
- 22-86 Dilution
- 22-87 Pretreatment of Wastewater
- 22-88 Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans
- 22-89 Hauled Wastewater
- 22-90 Protection from Damages
- 22-91 Use of Public Sewers Required
- 22-92 Connecting Unpolluted Waters
- 22-93 Multiple Connections through One-Building Sewer
- 22-94 Use of Old Building Sewers
- 22-95 Connection of Building Sewer to Public Sewer
- 22-96 Special Interceptors
- 22-97 Outside Connections

**DIVISION 3 - FEES**

- 22-110 Purpose
- 22-111 User Charges
- 22-112 Surcharges
- 22-113 Pretreatment Program Administration Charges

**DIVISION 4 - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE**

- 22-121 Wastewater Dischargers
- 22-122 Wastewater Permits

**DIVISION 5 - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- 22-131 Baseline Monitoring Reports
- 22-132 Compliance Schedule Progress Reports
- 22-133 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline
- 22-134 Periodic Compliance Reports
- 22-135 Reports of Changed Conditions
- 22-136 Reports of Potential Problems
- 22-137 Reports from Unpermitted Users
- 22-138 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting
- 22-139 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste
- 22-140 Analytical Requirements
- 22-141 Grab and Composite Sampling
- 22-142 Timing
- 22-143 Record Keeping
- 22-144 Electronic Reporting

**DIVISION 6 - COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

- 22-151 Monitoring Facilities
- 22-152 Inspection and Sampling
- 22-153 Search Warrants

**DIVISION 7 - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

**DIVISION 8 - ENFORCEMENT**

- 22-161 Administrative Remedies
- 22-162 Civil Penalties
- 22-163 Other Available Remedies
- 22-164 Remedies Nonexclusive

**DIVISION 9 - ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE**

DIVISION 10 - ADJUDICATORY HEARINGS

22-165 Hearings

DIVISION 11 - AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

22-171 Upset

22-172 Prohibited Discharge Standards Defense

22-173 Bypass

DIVISION 12 - SEVERABILITY

DIVISION 13 - CONFLICT

DIVISION 14 - EFFECTIVE DATE

## **DIVISION 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **22-76 Purpose and Policy**

This ordinance sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the wastewater collection and treatment system for the **City of Clinton**, hereafter referred to as the City, and enables the City to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code §1251 *et seq.*) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR, Part 403).

The objectives of this ordinance are:

- (a) To prevent the introduction of pollutants and wastewater discharges into the municipal wastewater system which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;
- (b) To prevent the introduction of pollutants and wastewater discharges into the municipal wastewater system which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into any waters of the State or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
- (c) To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludges from the municipal system;
- (d) To protect both municipal personnel who may be affected by sewage, sludge, and effluent in the course of their employment as well as protecting the general public;
- (e) To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance and improvement of the municipal wastewater system; and
- (f) To ensure that the municipality complies with its NPDES or Non-discharge Permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements and any other Federal or State laws to which the municipal wastewater system is subject.

This ordinance provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the municipal wastewater system, through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users and through enforcement of general requirements for the other users, authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires user reporting and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

This ordinance shall apply to all users of the municipal wastewater system, as authorized by N.C.G.S. 160A-312 and/or 153A-275. The City shall designate an administrator of the Publicly Owned Treatment works or POTW and pretreatment program hereafter referred to as the POTW Director. Except as otherwise provided herein, the POTW Director shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. Any powers granted to or imposed upon the POTW Director may be delegated by the POTW Director to other City personnel.

By discharging wastewater into the City of Clinton municipal wastewater system, industrial users located outside the City limits agree to comply with the terms and conditions established in this Ordinance, as well as any permits, enforcement actions, or orders issued hereunder.

### **22-77 Definitions and Abbreviations**

- (a) Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this ordinance, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:
  - (1) 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.*
  - (2) Approval Authority. The Director of the Division of Water Quality of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources or his designee.
  - (3) Authorized Representative of the Industrial User.
    - (i) If the industrial user is a corporation, authorized representative shall mean:
      - (A) the president, secretary, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or

- (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or 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 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.
  - (ii) If the industrial user is a partnership or sole proprietorship, an authorized representative shall mean a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
  - (iii) If the industrial user is a Federal, State or local government facility, an authorized representative shall mean a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
  - (iv) The individuals described in paragraphs i-iii above may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the City.
  - (v) 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 authorization satisfying the requirements of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.
- (4) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20° centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g. mg/L).
  - (5) Building Sewer. A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to the POTW.
  - (6) Bypass. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.
  - (7) Categorical Standards. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Standard.
  - (8) Control Authority. Refers to the POTW organization if the POTW organization's Pretreatment Program approval has not been withdrawn.
  - (9) Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.
  - (10) Grab Sample. A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.
  - (11) Holding Tank Waste. Any waste from holding tanks, including but not limited to such holding tanks as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.
  - (12) Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The discharge or the introduction from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).
  - (13) Industrial User or User. Any person which is a source of indirect discharge.
  - (14) Interference. The inhibition, or disruption of the POTW collection system, treatment processes, operations, or its sludge process, use, or disposal, which causes or contributes to a violation of any requirement of the Control Authority's (and/or POTW's, if different from the Control Authority) NPDES, collection system, or Non-discharge Permit or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with specified applicable State and Federal statutes, regulations, or permits. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with section 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1345) or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA)(42 U.S.C. §6901, *et seq.*), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuary Act (MPRSA) or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any State sludge management plan prepared

pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.

- (15) 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.
- (16) National 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 applies to a specific category of industrial users, and which appears in 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.
- (17) National Prohibitive Discharge Standard or Prohibitive Discharge Standard. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in **Division 2, Section 22-81** of this ordinance and are developed under the authority of 307(b) of the Act and 40 CFR, section 403.5.
- (18) New Source. As defined in 40 CFR 403.3(m), including any subsequent amendments and additions.
  - (i)
- (19) Non-contact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.
- (20) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES, Permit. A permit issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1342), or pursuant to N.C.G.S. 143-215.1 by the State under delegation from EPA.
- (21) Non-discharge Permit. A disposal system permit issued by the State pursuant to N.C.G.S. 143-215.1(d) for a waste which is not discharged directly to surface waters of the State or for a wastewater treatment works which does not discharge directly to surface waters of the State
- (22) Pass Through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or with discharges from other sources, causes a violation, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation, of the Control Authority's (and/or POTW's, if different from the Control Authority) NPDES, collection system, or Non-discharge Permit, or a downstream water quality standard even if not included in the permit
- (23) Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local government entities.
- (24) pH. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance, expressed as standard units, and calculated as the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.
- (25) Pollutant. Any "waste" as defined in N.C.G.S. 143-213(18) and dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, metals, BOD, COD, toxicity, and odor).
- (26) POTW Director. The chief administrative officer of the Control Authority or his/her delegate.
- (27) POTW Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.
- (28) 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 discharging or otherwise introducing such pollution into a POTW collection system and/or treatment plant. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changes or other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Part 403.6(d).
- (29) Pretreatment Program. The program for the control of pollutants introduced into the POTW from non-domestic sources which was developed by the City in compliance with 40 CFR 403.8 and approved by the approval authority as authorized by N.C.G.S. 143-215.3(a)(14) in accordance with 40 CFR 403.11.

- (30) Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard.
- (31) Pretreatment Standard. Any prohibited discharge standard, categorical standard or local limit which applies to an industrial user.
- (32) Private Pump Station (or Private Lift Station). A simplex (single) pump system for use at residential or small business locations which require wastewater to be lifted up to the collection system in order to reach a height by where the wastewater may then flow by gravity through the rest of the collection system. Private Pump Stations or Private Lift Stations do not include duplex or greater pump stations connected to a common pressure pipe that can operate both independently and simultaneously with other pump stations while maintaining operation of the system within the operating constraints. Private Pump or Lift Stations may include:
- (i) Pressure Sewer System: per 15A NCAC 02T .0302(6); an interdependent system of grinder pump stations, typically for residences, serving individual wastewater connections for single buildings that share a common and typically a small diameter pressure pipe (1.5 inches through 6 inches).
  - (ii) Septic tank/effluent pump (STEP) system: per 15A NCAC 02T .0302(11); the same type of system as a pressure sewer system except that the individual grinder pump is replaced with a septic tank with an effluent pump either in the second chamber of the septic tank or in a separate pump tank that follows the septic tank.
  - (iii) Simplex pump system consisting of a pump tank and non-grinding pump.
- (33) Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or Municipal Wastewater System. A treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. §1292) which is owned in this instance by the City. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant. For the purposes of this ordinance, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the City who are, by contract or agreement with the City, or in any other way, users of the POTW of the City.
- (34) Severe Property Damage. Substantial physical damage to property, damage to the user's treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- (35) Significant Industrial User or SIU. An industrial user that discharges wastewater into a publicly owned treatment works and that:
- (i) discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewaters); or
  - (ii) contributes process wastewater which makes up five percent or more of the NPDES or Non-discharge permitted flow limit or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant. In this context, organic capacity refers to BOD, TSS, and Ammonia; or
  - (iii) is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR Part 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471; or
  - (iv) is designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation, or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirement, or for contributing to violations of the POTW's effluent limitations and conditions in its NPDES or Non-discharge permit, or for contributing to violations of the POTW's receiving stream standard, or for limiting the POTW's sludge disposal options.
  - (v) Subject to Division approval under 15A NCAC 02H .0907(b), the Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in **Subparagraphs (i) and (ii)** above has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement, or for contributing to violations of the POTW's effluent limitations and conditions in its NPDES or non-discharge permit, or for contributing to violations of the POTW's receiving stream standard, or for limiting the POTW's sludge disposal options, and thus is not a Significant Industrial User.

- (vi) Subject to Division approval under 15A NCAC 02H .0907(b), the Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in **Subparagraph (iii)** above meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 403.3(v)(2) and thus is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User.
  - (vii) Subject to Division approval under 15A NCAC 02H .0907(b), the Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in **Subparagraph (iii)** above meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 403.12(e)(3) and thus is a Middle Tier Significant Industrial User. Sampling and inspection requirements may be cut in half as per 40 CFR Parts 403.8 (f)(2)(v)(C).and 403.12 (e)(3).
- (36) Significant Noncompliance or SNC is the status of noncompliance of a Significant Industrial User when one or more of the following criteria are met. Additionally, any Industrial User which meets the criteria in **Paragraph (a)(35), Subparagraphs (iii), (iv), or (viii)** shall also be SNC.
- (i) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six (66) percent or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter (not including flow) during a six month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR Part 403.3(l);
  - (ii) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three (33) percent or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR Part 403.3(l) multiplied by the applicable TRC; (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease, 1.2 for all other pollutants (except flow and pH));
  - (iii) Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by 40 CFR Part 403.3(l) (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the Control Authority and/or POTW determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public);
  - (iv) Any discharge of a pollutant or wastewater that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in either the Control Authority's or the POTW's, if different from the Control Authority, exercise of its emergency authority under 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(1)(vi)(B) and **Division 8, Subection 22-161(e)** of this SUO to halt or prevent such a discharge.
  - (v) Violations of compliance schedule milestones, contained in a pretreatment permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction, and attaining final compliance by ninety (90) days or more after the schedule date.
  - (vi) Failure to provide reports for compliance schedule, self-monitoring data, baseline monitoring reports, ninety (90)-day compliance reports, and periodic compliance reports within thirty (30) days from the due date.
  - (vii) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.
  - (viii) Any other violation or group of violations that the Control Authority and/or POTW determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.
- (37) Slug Load or Discharge. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass-Through, or in any other way violates the POTW's regulations, local limits, or Industrial User Permit conditions. This can include but is not limited to spills and other accidental discharges; discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature; a non-customary batch discharge; or any other discharges that can cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in **Division 2, Section 22-81** of this ordinance.
- (38) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.



- (39) Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting there from.
  - (40) Suspended Solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.
  - (41) Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
  - (42) Wastewater. The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, mobile sources, treatment facilities and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.
  - (43) Wastewater Permit. As set forth in **Division 4, Section 22-122** of this ordinance.
  - (44) Waters of the State. All streams, rivers, brooks, swamps, sounds, tidal estuaries, bays, creeks, lakes, waterways, reservoirs and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof.
- (b) This ordinance is gender neutral and the masculine gender shall include the feminine and vice-versa.
  - (c) Shall is mandatory; may is permissive or discretionary.
  - (d) The use of the singular shall be construed to include the plural and the plural shall include the singular as indicated by the context of its use.
  - (e) The following abbreviations when used in this ordinance shall have the designated meanings:
    - (1) BOD Biochemical Oxygen Demand
    - (2) CFR Code of Federal Regulations
    - (3) COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
    - (4) EPA Environmental Protection Agency
    - (5) gpd Gallons per day
    - (6) L Liter
    - (7) mg Milligrams
    - (8) mg/L Milligrams per liter
    - (9) N.C.G.S. North Carolina General Statutes
    - (10) NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
    - (11) O & M Operation and Maintenance
    - (12) POTW Publicly Owned Treatment Works
    - (13) RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
    - (14) SIC Standard Industrial Classification
    - (15) SWDA Solid Waste Disposal Act
    - (16) TSS Total Suspended Solids
    - (17) TKN Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
    - (18) U.S.C United States Code.

## DIVISION 2 - GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS

### 22-81 Prohibited Discharge Standards

- (a) General Prohibitions. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed into the POTW, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which causes interference or pass through. These general prohibitions apply to all users of a POTW whether or not the user is a significant industrial user or subject to any National, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- (b) Specific Prohibitions. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
  - (1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
  - (2) 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 inch (1/2") in any dimension.
  - (3) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
  - (4) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 10.0, unless by special provision or permit, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage to the POTW or equipment.
  - (5) Any wastewater containing pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants, (BOD, etc) in sufficient quantity, (flow or concentration) either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to cause interference with the POTW.
  - (6) Any wastewater having a temperature greater than 150° F (66° C), or which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in Interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104° F (40° C).
  - (7) Any 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 Director in accordance with **Section 22-89** of this ordinance.
  - (9) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.
  - (10) Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal regulations or permits issued under section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
  - (11) Any wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, including, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts sufficient color to the treatment plant's effluent to render the waters injurious to public health or secondary recreation or to aquatic life and wildlife or to adversely affect the palatability of fish or aesthetic quality or impair the receiving waters for any designated uses.
  - (12) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except as specifically approved by the POTW Director in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
  - (13) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, non-contact cooling water and unpolluted industrial wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the POTW Director.
  - (14) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than one hundred (100) mg/L, provided that up to five hundred (500) mg/L may be discharged by permit authorization.
  - (15) Any sludges, screenings or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes.

- (16) Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the POTW Director in a wastewater discharge permit.
- (17) Any material containing ammonia, ammonia salts, or other chelating agents which will produce metallic complexes that interfere with the municipal wastewater system.
- (18) Any material that would be identified as hazardous waste according to 40 CFR Part 261 if not disposed of in a sewer except as may be specifically authorized by the POTW Director.
- (19) Any wastewater causing the treatment plant effluent to violate State Water Quality Standards for toxic substances as described in 15A NCAC 2B .0200.
- (20) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
- (21) Recognizable portions of the human or animal anatomy.
- (22) Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the municipal wastewater system.
- (23) At no time, shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter.

Pollutants, substances, wastewater, or other wastes prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the municipal wastewater system. All floor drains located in process or materials storage areas must discharge to the industrial user's pretreatment facility before connecting with the system.

When the POTW Director determines that a user(s) is contributing to the POTW, any of the above enumerated substances in such amounts which may cause or contribute to interference of POTW operation or pass through, the POTW Director shall:

- (1) advise the user(s) of the potential impact of the contribution on the POTW in accordance with **Division 8, Section 22-161**; and
- (2) take appropriate actions in accordance with **Division 4** for such user to protect the POTW from interference or pass through.

## **22-82 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards**

Users subject to categorical pretreatment standards are required to comply with applicable standards as set out in 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 and incorporated herein.

- (a) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Director may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(c).
- (b) When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Director shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- (c) A user may obtain a variance from a categorical pretreatment standard if the user can prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 CFR 403.13, that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when developing the categorical pretreatment standard.
- (d) A user may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15.
- (e) A user may request a removal credit adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.7.

**22-83 Local Limits**

An industrial waste survey is required prior to a User discharging wastewater containing in excess of the following average discharge limits.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Concentration Limit, mg/L</b>
BOD	250
TSS	250
NH <sub>3</sub>	25
Aluminum	3
Arsenic	0.003
Cadmium	0.003
Chromium (Total)	0.05
Copper	0.061
Cyanide	0.015
Lead	0.049
Mercury	0.0003
Molybdenum	0.060
Nickel	0.021
Silver	0.005
Zinc	0.175
Chloride	100

Industrial Waste Survey information will be used to develop user-specific local limits when necessary to ensure that the POTW's maximum allowable headworks loading are not exceeded for particular pollutants of concern. User-specific local limits for appropriate pollutants of concern shall be included in wastewater permits.

**22-84 State Requirements**

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations or those in this ordinance.

**22-85 Right of Revision**

The City reserves the right to establish limitations and requirements which are more stringent than those required by either State or Federal regulation if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in **Division 22, Section 22-76** of this ordinance or the general and specific prohibitions in **Section 22-81** of this ordinance, as is allowed by 40 CFR 403.4.

**22-86 Dilution**

No user shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the National categorical pretreatment standards, unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the City or State.

**22-87 Pretreatment of Wastewater**

- (a) Pretreatment Facilities  
Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this ordinance and wastewater permits issued under **Division 4, Section 22-122** of this ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all National categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in **Section 22-81** of this ordinance within the time limitations as specified by EPA, the State, or the POTW Director, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the City for review, and shall be approved by the POTW Director before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the City under the provisions of this ordinance. Any subsequent changes in the

pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be approved by the POTW Director prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

- (b) Additional Pretreatment Measures
  - (1) Whenever deemed necessary, the POTW Director may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.
  - (2) The POTW Director may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
  - (3) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the POTW Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand, except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of type and capacity approved by the POTW Director, as defined in **Section 22-96**, and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired per **Section 22-96** of this ordinance.
  - (4) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

#### **22-88 Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans**

- (a) The POTW Director shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs a plan or other action to control and prevent slug discharges and accidental discharges as defined in **Division 1, Paragraph 22-77(a)(36)**. All SIUs must be evaluated within one (1) year of being designated an SIU. The Director may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the POTW Director may develop such a plan for any user.
- (b) All SIU's are required to notify the POTW immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for spills and other accidental discharge, discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug load. Also see **Division 5, Sections 22-135 and 22-136**.
- (c) An accidental discharge/slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:
  - (1) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
  - (2) Description of stored chemicals;
  - (3) Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW Director of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by **Division 5, Section 22-136** of this ordinance; and
  - (4) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

#### **22-89 Hauled Wastewater**

- (a) Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the POTW Director, and at such times as are established by the POTW Director. Such waste shall not violate **Division 2** of this ordinance or any other requirements established by the City. The POTW Director may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.
- (b) The POTW Director shall require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The POTW Director may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The POTW Director also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this ordinance.
- (c) Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the POTW Director. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the POTW Director. The POTW Director may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The POTW

Director may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.

- (d) Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

#### **22-90 Protection from Damages**

No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any element or appurtenance of the POTW, Collection System, treatment processes, and operations, including equipment belonging to the City used for the purposes of sampling, testing, and/or examining wastewater or potential wastewater and left upon the premises of a person discharging wastes into the sewers.

#### **22-91 Use of Public Sewers Required**

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property in areas under the jurisdiction of the local government any human or animal excrement, garbage or objectionable waste. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet in areas under the jurisdiction of the local government any wastewater except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this article and with regulations of the DEM. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater. The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is a public sanitary sewer, is hereby required at the expense of the owner to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this article, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is one hundred fifty (150) feet of the property line. Under unusual or specific circumstances, the local government may waive this provision.
- (b) An owner who has a private wastewater disposal system that complies with all recommendations of the Sampson County Health Department and the DEM shall have the option of paying the sewer use fee in lieu of connecting to the public sewer. In such case, the owner shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facility in a sanitary manner in accordance with the recommendations of the Sampson County Health Department and the DEM and shall bear the cost of operating and maintaining the private wastewater disposal system at no expense to the local government.
- (c) Where a sanitary sewer is not available within one hundred fifty (150) feet of a property line, the owner shall not be required to pay a sewer use fee. At such time as a public sanitary sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, the owner shall be required to pay the sewer use fee whether or not he elects to connect to the public system.

#### **22-92 Connecting Unpolluted Waters**

No person shall make any connection of roof down spouts, exterior foundation drains, area drains, or other sources of inflow, groundwater, or other unpolluted waters to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected, directly or indirectly, to a public sanitary sewer. Unpolluted waters may be discharged to city storm sewers and drainage ditches subject to approval of the POTW Director and provided that all required federal, state, and local permits required for such a discharge are secured by the person causing the discharge.

#### **22-93 Multiple Connections through One-Building Sewer**

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one (1) building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no sanitary sewer is available nor 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.

#### **22-94 Use of Old Building Sewers**

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, upon examination and testing by the POTW Director, to meet all requirements of the local government and this article.

#### **22-95 Connection of Building Sewer to Public Sewer**

- (a) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining written approval from the POTW Director. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the local government from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer provided, however, that such indemnification shall not extend to loss or damage due solely to willful misconduct or negligence on the part of the local government.
- (b) All new building sewers including any necessary replacement of existing building sewers shall comply with the North Carolina State Building Code, Volume II, Plumbing. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to keep and maintain the building sewer connected to the public sewer in good repair. With the exception of the specific circumstance(s) defined in Section 22-95 (d), the owner shall be responsible for making necessary repairs, at his own expense, to the building sewer when notified in writing by the POTW Director that repairs are necessary. Should the owner fail to repair the building sewer within fifteen (15) days after receiving written notification that such repairs are necessary, the local government may make the necessary repairs and shall assess the owner for the cost of the repairs.
- (c) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, wastewater carried by such building drain shall be lifted by a means approved by the Public Works and Utilities Director and discharged to the building sewer per Section 22-95 (d). The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of applicable building and plumbing codes and other applicable rules and regulations of the local government. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any connection to a public sewer shall be made at an existing manhole or one built for that connection at the expense of the user. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures shall be approved by the Public Works and Utilities Director before installation.
- (d) Private pump and/or lift stations
  - (1) New Sources
    - (i) In the event that pumping / lifting of wastewater is required for commercial or residential / domestic users of the Collection System (per 22-95 (c) above), 2" or smaller force main grinder pump services and/or service line lift stations on the Owner's property, the private pump or private lift station shall be purchased at the Property Owner's expense, and shall adhere to the specifications set by the City of Clinton Public Works and Utilities Director, as listed in the City of Clinton Private Pump/Lift Station Specification and Installation Requirements document. Installation, including all electrical connections to the electrical panel, as well as visual alarms and telemetry, shall be performed by licensed installers, and at the expense of the Property Owner.
    - (ii) Installation location is subject to approval by the City of Clinton Public Works and Utilities Director, and shall adhere to the City's Private Pump \ Lift Station Specification and Installation Requirements and 15A NCAC 02T .0300. The installation in its entirety will be inspected by the City, and approval by the City in writing shall be obtained before the private pump / lift station may be placed into regular service.
    - (iii) In the event that the collection system user is outside of the City limits, all equipment, maintenance and associated costs are the responsibility of the Property Owner.

- (iv) Within the City limits, the portion of service lines prior to the private pump / lift station, on private property shall be maintained by the Property Owner at his/her own expense, as well as electrical connections to the pump / lift station control panel, phone lines for auto-dialers, and generators serving the individual station. Costs for repairs/replacements to the private pump / lift station, the service line after the pump / lift station, associated wiring, as well as visible alarms and telemetry, post installation shall be borne by the City.
- (2) Existing Sources:
  - (i) Existing commercial or residential/domestic private pump / lift stations located within the City limits on private property for the purpose of conveying wastewater to the City Collection System, per Section 22-95 (c), above, shall be maintained by the City. Costs for any required upgrades to the pump station or telemetry will be borne by the City. Upgrades will adhere to 15A NCAC 02T .0300.
- (3) Means and methods of private pump / lift station repair and associated force mains are at the sole discretion of the City.
- (4) The Property Owner shall bear the cost of repairs required and any damage to private property due to negligence or misuse of any private pump / lift station. Negligence or misuse includes violations of the City of Clinton Sewer Use Ordinance, specifically Sections 22-81, 22-83 and 22-84, disposing of sand, rock, gravel, metal, wipes/cloths, paper of a thickness greater than average bathroom tissue, fats, oils, greases, or any other substance that cannot reasonably be expected to be pumped or lifted and conveyed by a private pump / lift station. In addition, a misuse service fee of a minimum of \$250.00 shall apply.
- (5) The Property Owner shall bear the cost of removal of objects, fixtures, decorative materials, landscaping, etc. that interfere with the City's ability to conduct routine inspections, preventative maintenance, or repair of any private pump / lift station and/or the associated line to the collections system. The City shall make every effort to communicate to the Property Owner the necessity of removal of any item which renders the private pump / lift station and associated line to the collection system inaccessible for inspection, maintenance or repair. Recommended Installation Guidelines shall be provided to the Property Owner, and shall detail proximity and clearance guidelines. In the event that the private pump / lift station and/or associated line to the collection system, telemetry, wiring or alarm requires immediate repair, the Property Owner shall not hold liable the City for the removal of these items.
- (6) The City maintains right of entry from the private pump / lift station to the connection to the City's collection system.
- (7) The Property Owner agrees that in the event that the City makes gravity sewer service available that the Property Owner shall disconnect from the sewer force main and connect to the gravity system.

## **22-96 Special Interceptors**

- (a) Sand Interceptors

Sand Interceptors shall be installed when, in the opinion of the POTW Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of sand. All sand interception units shall be of type and capacity approved by the POTW Director and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be installed, inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the user at their expense.
- (b) Fats, Oils and Grease Interceptors

Fats, Oils and Grease interceptors shall be installed when, in the opinion of the POTW Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing fats, oils, and/or grease and/or in cases in which fats oils and grease are in excess of 100 mg/L.



- (1) Definitions. The definitions contained in **Division 1, Section 22-77** and the following terms, when used in this section, shall apply.
  - (i) Fats, Oils and Greases: Organic polar compounds derived from animal and/or plant sources that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical test procedures established in 40 CFR 136. All may be referred to herein as “Grease” or “Greases”, “Oils”, or “FOG”.
  - (ii) Grease Trap or Interceptor: A device for receiving and separating FOG laden wastewater, and retaining FOG complexes prior to the wastewater exiting the trap and entering the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. These devices also serve to collect settleable solids, generated by and from food preparation or other FOG generating activities, prior to the water exiting the trap and entering the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. Grease Traps and Interceptors are sometimes referred to herein as “Grease Interceptors”.
  - (iii) Cooking Establishments: Any commercial or industrial facility that prepares or serves food, including a restaurant, café, cafeteria, snack bar, grill, deli, catering service, bakery, grocery store, butcher shop, or similar establishment.
  - (iv) Non-Cooking Food Establishments: Those establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of precooked foodstuffs that do not include any form of cooking. These include cold dairy and frozen foodstuffs preparation and serving establishments.
  - (v) Minimum Design Capability: The design features of a Grease Interceptor and its ability or volume required to effectively intercept and retain Greases from grease-laden wastewaters discharged to the public sanitary sewer.
  - (vi) User: As defined in Division 1, Section 22-77 for the purpose of this Section.
  - (vii) Service Provider: Any third party not in the employment of the User that performs maintenance, repair, and other services on a User’s grease interceptor at the User’s directive.
  
- (2) User Required Grease Interceptors
  - (i) All Cooking Establishments shall have grease traps or interceptors approved by the POTW Director.
  - (ii) Non-Cooking Food Establishments shall have grease traps or interceptors when the concentration of grease discharged to the sanitary sewer exceeds 100 mg/L.
  - (iii) Other industrial, commercial, non-domestic establishments, or private living quarters or dwelling units shall have grease interceptors when the concentration of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer exceeds 100 mg/L.
  - (iv) All grease interceptors shall be subject to review, evaluation, inspection, and sampling by the City of Clinton POTW Director and his/her representatives.
  - (v) All interceptors shall be designed and installed to allow for complete access for inspection and maintenance of the inner chamber(s) and sampling of effluent wastewater discharged to the sewer.
  - (vi) Establishments whose grease interceptors are not adequately maintained to prevent floatable oils, fats or grease from entering the sewer system shall be notified in writing of any noncompliance and required to take corrective action.
  - (vii) Inspection of grease interceptors by the City will take place, at a minimum of, but not limited to, two (2) times per calendar year. Users found to be non-compliant will be notified within 30 days of determination, and are subject to the enforcement provisions of **Division 8** of this ordinance and the City of Clinton Enforcement Response Plan.
  - (viii) At any time, the POTW Director and/or his/her representatives may conduct FOG sampling of the grease interceptor effluent of any User whose grease interceptor effluent discharge to the collection system is determined by inspection by the POTW Director to cause interference in the conveyance or operation of the collection system. Testing will be conducted by a State certified laboratory utilizing analytical procedures as defined in **Paragraph (1) Subparagraph (i)** and will be performed at the Users expense. Users found

to be in violation of the 100 mg/L discharge limit will be notified within 30 days of receipt of data, and are subject to the enforcement provisions **Division 8** of this ordinance and the City of Clinton Enforcement Response Plan.

- (3) Regularly scheduled maintenance of grease-handling facilities and equipment is required to ensure adequate operation.
- (i) All maintenance and cleaning of interceptors is performed at the expense of the user.
  - (ii) The exclusive use of enzymes, emulsifiers, etc., is not considered an acceptable grease interceptor maintenance practice.
  - (iii) On-site grease interceptor cleaning may only be performed by a User if the User or the User's contract Service Provider is permitted by the NC Division of Waste Management as a septage management firm or service provider.
  - (iv) In the maintaining of these interceptors, the User shall be ultimately responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured materials. Any removal and hauling of collected materials shall be performed according to applicable state, federal and local regulations.
  - (v) All outdoor grease interceptors are required to be completely pumped out and cleaned at a minimum frequency of once per sixty (60) calendar days, except that users may be required to perform maintenance on a more frequent basis should inspection or discharge analysis per **Paragraph (2)** above reveal violations, or in any case in which the 60 day interval is not sufficient to prevent sanitary sewer overflows or blockages due to contribution of FOG into the collection system.
  - (vi) All under the sink grease interceptors are required to be completely cleaned out at a minimum frequency of once per thirty (30) calendar days, except that users may be required to perform maintenance on a more frequent basis should inspection or discharge analysis per **Paragraph (2)** above reveal violations, or in any case in which the 30 day interval is not sufficient to prevent sanitary sewer overflows or blockages due to contribution of FOG into the collection system.
  - (vii) Unless a pretreatment permit is issued specifically for a FOG generating facility under **Division 4, Section 22-122**, records shall be maintained on site where the grease interceptor is located for a period of at least three years. All such records will be available for inspection by the City upon request. These records shall include, at a minimum:
    - (A) User name and physical location
    - (B) Date and time of grease interceptor service
    - (C) Name and signature of grease interceptor service company agent performing said service
    - (D) Number and size of each grease interceptor serviced at physical location
    - (E) Approximated amount, per best professional judgment of contract service provider, of: grease and solids removed from each grease interceptor; total volume of waste removed from each grease interceptor
    - (F) Destination of removed wastes, food solids, and wastewater disposal
    - (G) Signature and date of User confirming service completion
  - (viii) The User shall be responsible for ensuring that no waste or wastewater pumped from the grease interceptor is reintroduced back into the device.
  - (ix) Any User whose operations cause or allow excessive grease to discharge or accumulate in the City of Clinton collection system may be liable to the City of Clinton for costs related to line blockages, line cleanings, line and pump repairs, etc., including all labor, materials and equipment. Users that fail to pay the related charges will be subject to enforcement provisions in the City of Clinton Enforcement Response Plan.
  - (x) Grease interceptors shall be kept free of inorganic solid materials, such as grit, rocks, gravel, sand, eating utensils, cigarettes, shells, towels, rags, etc., which could settle into this solids blanket and thereby reduce the effective volume of the grease interceptor.

(4) Standards for New FOG Generating Facilities

- (i) Unless otherwise approved by the POTW Director, all new FOG generating facilities shall be required to install an adequately sized grease interceptor which will ensure a minimum hydraulic retention time of 24 minutes at actual peak flow between the influent and effluent baffles, with twenty-five percent (25%) of the total volume of the grease interceptor being allowed for any solids to settle or accumulate and floatable grease-derived materials to rise and accumulate.
- (ii) No new FOG generating establishment will be allowed to discharge wastewater to the City's collection system until an adequately sized grease interceptor is installed and approved by the POTW Director.
- (iii) All grease interceptors must have each chamber directly accessible from the surface for servicing and maintaining the interceptor.
- (iv) A basket, screen, trap or other intercepting device shall prevent passage into the drainage system of solids one-half (1/2) inch or larger in size. The basket or device shall be removable for cleaning purposes.
- (v) All fixtures and drains receiving kitchen or food preparation wastewater or other type of FOG generating wastewater shall pass through a grease interceptor and in no case should other wastewater pass through this interceptor, such as bathrooms, etc.

(5) Standards for Existing Facilities

- (i) All existing FOG generating facilities shall have grease interceptors approved by the POTW Director. FOG generating facilities without a grease interceptor will be given a compliance deadline of six (6) months from date of notification to have an appropriate sized and type of grease interceptor installed and approved by the POTW Director. Failure to do so will be considered a violation of the City of Clinton Sewer Use Ordinance and may subject the facility to penalty assessments and/or service termination.
- (ii) In the event an existing FOG generating facility's grease interceptor is either undersized or substandard in accordance with this ordinance, the owner and or lessee will be notified of the deficiencies and required improvements, and given a compliance deadline of six (6) months to conform with the requirements of this ordinance. Failure to do so will be considered a violation of the City of Clinton Sewer Use Ordinance and may subject the facility to penalty assessments and/or service termination.
- (iii) For cases in which outdoor in-ground grease interceptors are infeasible to install, existing FOG generating establishments will be required to install adequate under the sink grease traps approved by the POTW Director for use on individual fixtures including dishwashers, sinks, and other fixtures and drains that potentially contain grease.

**22-97 Outside Connections**

Any person owning or controlling premises located beyond the corporate limits of the city and desiring to install a plumbing system for the purpose of discharging domestic sewage and/or industrial waste into the sanitary sewers of the city may do so by complying with the requirements of this article and paying an additional permit fee and a yearly sewer rental charge to be fixed by the City Council.

**Secs. 22-98—22-110 Reserved.**

**DIVISION 3 - FEES**

**22-111 Purpose**

It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the recovery of costs from users of the wastewater disposal system of the City for the implementation of the program established herein. The applicable charges or fees shall be set forth in a schedule of sewer use charges and fees by the POTW Director and approved by the City Council. A copy of these charges and fees will be made available from the POTW Director.

## 22-112 User Charges

A user charge shall be levied on all users including, but not limited to, persons, firms, corporations or governmental entities that discharge, cause or permit the discharge of sewage into the POTW.

- (a) *Authority.* Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 92-500 Section 240 (b) and subsequent amendments to it, the City, having received EPA financial assistance for the construction of treatment works, shall adopt a system of charges to assure each user pays a share of the cost of debt service, operation and maintenance (including replacement) of the POTW, and annual administration.
- (b) *Intent.* The intent of such user charges is to equitably distribute the cost of administration, operation, and maintenance of the POTW to each user proportional to the amount of wastewater treatment service each user receives; and to promote self-sufficiency of the POTW with respect to administration, operation, and maintenance costs.
- (c) *User Class.* Each user shall be charged a share of the treatment works operation and maintenance cost based on the measured proportional contribution to the treatment works loading. Generally, the user charge will be dependent upon the volume of flow insofar as BOD, COD, TSS and other pollutant contributions discharged by all users are approximately equal. Where such pollutants exceed the range of concentration of these pollutants in normal domestic sewage, a surcharge will be added to the base charge as stipulated in **Section 22-113**. The models used in calculating the user charge are defined in **Subsection 22-113 (d)**.
- (d) *User Charge Criteria.* The user charge system shall be approved by the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and shall be maintained by the City in accordance with the following requirements:
  - (1) The user charge system must result in the distribution of the cost of operation and maintenance of treatment works within the city jurisdiction to each user (or user class) in proportion to such user's contribution to the total wastewater loading of the treatment works. Factors such as strength, volume and delivery flow rate characteristics shall be considered and included as the basis for the user's contribution to ensure a proportional distribution of operation and maintenance costs to each user (or user class).
  - (2) The user charge system must generate sufficient revenue to offset the cost of all treatment works operation and maintenance provided by the City.
- (e) The City Manager shall review annually the sewage contributions of users, the total costs of debt service, operation and maintenance of the POTW and will make recommendations to the City Council for adjustments in the schedule of charges and fees as necessary.
- (f) Charges for flow to the POTW not directly attributable to the users shall be distributed among all users of the POTW based upon the volume of flow of the users.

## 22-113 Surcharges

The amount of the surcharges will be based upon the volume of flow and the character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater:

- (a) The volume of flow used in determining the total discharge of wastewater for payment of user charges and surcharges shall be based on the following:
  - (1) Metered water consumption as shown in the records of meter readings maintained by the City; or
  - (2) If required by the City or at the individual dischargers option, other flow monitoring devices which measure the actual volume of wastewater discharged to the sewer. Such devices shall be accessible and safely located, and the measuring system shall be installed in accordance with plans approved by the City. The metering system shall be installed and maintained at the user's expense according to arrangements that may be made with the City.
  - (3) Where any user procures all or part of his water supply from sources other than the City, the user shall install and maintain, at user expense, a flow measuring device of a type approved by the City.
- (b) The character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater used in determining surcharges shall be determined by samples collected and analyzed by the City or POTW Director approved industrial user utilizing a State certified laboratory. Samples shall be collected in such a manner as to be representative of the actual discharge and shall be analyzed using procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 136.

- (c) The determination of the character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater discharge by the Director or his duly appointed representatives shall be binding as a basis for charges.
- (d) The Model User Charge System adopted by the City shall result in the equitable distribution of annual treatment works administration, operation, and maintenance costs to each user (or user class) in approximate proportion to each user's (or user class') contribution towards the total wastewater loading of the treatment works. The following user charge models shall be used for this purpose. The symbols used in the models are as defined below:

$C_f$	=	Total fixed operation and maintenance (O&M) costs per unit of time.
$C_t$	=	Total variable operation and maintenance (O&M) costs per unit of time.
$C_u$	=	A user's charge for O&M per unit of time.
$C_s$	=	A surcharge for wastewaters of excessive strength.
$V_u$	=	Volume contribution from a user per unit of time.
$V_t$	=	Total volume contribution from all users per unit of time.
$B_c$	=	O&M cost for treatment of a unit of biological oxygen demand (BOD).
$B$	=	Contribution of BOD from a user above a base level.
$S_c$	=	O&M cost for treatment of a unit of suspended solids (SS).
$S$	=	Contribution of SS from a user above a base level.
$N_c$	=	O&M cost for treatment of a unit of ammonia nitrogen ( $NH_3N$ ).
$N$	=	Contribution of $NH_3N$ from a user above a base level.
$P_c$	=	O&M cost for treatment of a unit of any pollutant having identifiable contributions to overall treatment costs.
$P$	=	Concentration of a pollutant from a user above a base level.

- (1) Model No. 1: Whereas the treatment works is primarily flow dependent as the BOD, SS, and other pollutant concentrations discharged by the majority of users are approximately equal; therefore, the user charge will be developed on a volume basis in accordance with the model below:

$$C_u = \frac{C_f}{\text{No. of Users}} + \frac{V_u C_t}{V_t}$$

- (2) Model No. 2: When determined by the City that BOD, COD, TSS,  $NH_3N$  and any other appropriate pollutant concentrations from a user exceeds the range of concentration of these pollutants typically found in normal domestic sewage, a surcharge shall be levied in addition to the base sewer use charge. The surcharge shall be computed by the model below:

$$C_s = [B_c(B) + S_c(S) + N_c(N) + P_c(P)]$$

- (e) Baseline pollutant concentrations shall be BOD – 250 mg/L, TSS – 250 mg/L, and  $NH_3N$  – 25 mg/L or as established by the Director and held as a standard for the City.
- (f) (Model No. 1 shall include all costs for operation and maintenance associated with extraneous flows not attributable to any one user or user class, thereby distributing these costs to all users.
- (g) User charges may be established bases on a percentage of the charge for water usage. However, the unit rate sewer charge for the largest volume users must be as great as or greater than the unit cost of operation and maintenance (excluding debt service). In any event, a surcharge shall still be levied in accordance with the provisions of Model No. 2 above. The system of user charges for the wastewater treatment system shall be based on total annual system costs, including operation and maintenance expenses.
- (h) Each user shall be notified no less often than annually of the rates for user charges. Such notification shall be done in conjunction with a regular bill, and, if the regular bill also includes charges for other services, shall clearly identify the portion of the bill attributable to wastewater user charges.

- (i) The user charge system shall take precedence over any terms or conditions of any contracts or agreements that are inconsistent with Section 204(b)(1)(a) of the Clean Water Act (“the Act” as defined by this article).

#### **22-114 Pretreatment Program Administration Charges**

The POTW Director has reserved the authority to establish a schedule of charges and fees for the reimbursement of costs incurred in operating and administering the required local pretreatment program in conjunction with 40 CFR 403. The schedule of charges and fees adopted by the City may include charges and fees for:

- (a) reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the Pretreatment Program;
- (b) monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures;
- (c) reviewing slug control plans, including accidental and/or slug load discharge procedures and construction plans and specifications;
- (d) permitting;
- (e) labor and material used for enforcement actions;
- (f) other fees as the City may deem necessary to carry out the requirements of the Pretreatment Program.

**Secs. 22-115 – 22-120 Reserved.**

### **DIVISION 4 WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE**

#### **22-121 Wastewater Dischargers**

It shall be unlawful for any person to connect or discharge to the POTW without first obtaining the permission of the City. When requested by the POTW Director, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty (30) days of the request. The Director is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information.

#### **22-122 Wastewater Permits**

All significant industrial users shall obtain a significant industrial user permit prior to the commencement of discharge to the POTW. Existing industrial users who are determined by the POTW Director to be significant industrial users shall obtain a significant industrial user permit within one hundred eighty (180) days of receiving notification of the POTW Director's determination. Industrial users who do not fit the significant industrial user criteria may at the discretion of the POTW Director be required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit for non-significant industrial users.

- (a) Significant Industrial User Determination

All persons proposing to discharge non-domestic wastewater, or proposing to change the volume or characteristics of an existing discharge of non-domestic wastewater shall request from the POTW Director a significant industrial user determination. If the POTW Director determines or suspects that the proposed discharge fits the significant industrial user criteria he will require that a significant industrial user permit application be filed.

- (b) Significant Industrial User Permit Application

Users required to obtain a significant industrial user permit shall complete and file with the City, an application in the form prescribed by the POTW Director, and accompanied by an application fee in the amount prescribed in the schedule of charges and fees. Significant industrial users shall apply for a significant industrial user permit within ninety (90) days after notification of the POTW Director's determination in **Subsection 22-122(a)** above. The application shall include at a minimum the information required by 15A NCAC 02H 0.0916 (c) (1) (A-M). In support of the application, the user shall submit any other information deemed necessary by the POTW Director to evaluate the permit application. This may include reporting requirements under 40 CFR 403.12 (b) and **Division 5, Section 22-131** of this Ordinance.

- (c) Application Signatories and Certification

All wastewater discharge permit applications and user reports must be signed by the current authorized representative of the user on file with the City as defined in Section 22-77 (a)(3) and contain the following certification statement:

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

(d) Application Review and Evaluation

The POTW Director will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information.

- (1) The POTW Director is authorized to accept applications for the City and shall refer all applications to the POTW staff for review and evaluation.
- (2) Within thirty (30) days of receipt the POTW Director shall acknowledge and accept the complete application; or if not complete, shall return the application to the applicant with a statement of what additional information is required.

(e) Tentative Determination and Draft Permit

- (1) The POTW staff shall conduct a review of the application and an on-site inspection of the significant industrial user, including any pretreatment facilities, and shall prepare a written evaluation and tentative determination to issue or deny the significant industrial user permit.
- (2) If the staff's tentative determination in **Paragraph (1)** above is to issue the permit, the following additional determinations shall be made in writing:
  - (i) proposed discharge limitations for those pollutants proposed to be limited;
  - (ii) a proposed schedule of compliance, including interim dates and requirements, for meeting the proposed limitations; and
  - (iii) a brief description of any other proposed special conditions which will have significant impact upon the discharge described in the application.
- (3) The staff shall organize the determinations made pursuant to **Paragraphs (1) and (2)** above and the general permit conditions of the City into a significant industrial user permit.

(f) Permit supporting documentation. The Control Authority staff shall prepare the following documents for all Significant Industrial User permits.

- (1) An allocation table (AT) listing permit information for all Significant Industrial Users, including but not limited to permit limits, permit effective and expiration dates, and a comparison of total permitted flows and loads with Division approved maximum allowable loadings of the POTW, including flow, on forms or in a format approved by the Division. The AT shall be updated as permits are issued or renewed, and as permits are modified where the permitted limits or other AT information is revised.
- (2) The basis, or rationale, for the pretreatment limitations, including the following:
  - (i) documentation of categorical determination, including documentation of any calculations used in applying categorical pretreatment standards; and
  - (ii) documentation of the rationale of any parameters for which monitoring has been waived under 40 CFR Part 403.12(e)(2).

(g) Final Action On Significant Industrial User Permit Applications

- (1) The POTW Director shall take final action on all applications not later than ninety (90) days following receipt of a complete application.
- (2) The POTW Director is authorized to:
  - (i) issue a significant industrial user permit containing such conditions as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of this ordinance and N.C.G.S. 143-215.1;
  - (ii) issue a significant industrial user permit containing time schedules for achieving compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;

- (iii) modify any permit upon not less than sixty (60) days notice and pursuant to **Subsection 22-122(i)** of this ordinance;
  - (iv) revoke any permit pursuant to **Division 8, Section 22-161** of this ordinance;
  - (v) suspend a permit pursuant to **Division 8, Section 22-161** of this Ordinance;
  - (vi) deny a permit application when in the opinion of the POTW Director such discharge may cause or contribute to pass-through or interference of the wastewater treatment plant or where necessary to effectuate the purposes of G.S. 143-215.1.
- (h) Permit Modification
- (1) Modifications of permits shall be subject to the same procedural requirements as the issuance of permits except as listed below. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance
    - (i) changes in the ownership of the discharge when no other change in the permit is indicated,
    - (ii) a single modification of any compliance schedule not in excess of four months,
    - (iii) modification of compliance schedules (construction schedules) in permits for new sources where the new source will not begin to discharge until control facilities are operational.
  - (2) Within nine (9) months of the promulgation of a National categorical pretreatment standard, the wastewater discharge permit of users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the time frame prescribed by such standard. Where a user, subject to a National categorical pretreatment standard, has not previously submitted an application for a wastewater discharge permit as required by **Section 22-122**, the user shall apply for a wastewater discharge permit within one hundred eighty (180) days after the promulgation of the applicable National categorical pretreatment standard.
  - (3) A request for a modification by the permittee shall constitute a waiver of the sixty (60) day notice required by G.S. 143-215.1(b) for modifications.
- (i) Permit Conditions
- (1) The POTW Director shall have the authority to grant a permit with such conditions attached as he believes necessary to achieve the purpose of this ordinance and N.C.G.S. 143-215.1. Wastewater permits shall contain, but are not limited to, the following:
    - (i) a statement of duration ( in no case more than five (5) years);
    - (ii) a statement of non-transferability;
    - (iii) applicable effluent limits based on categorical standards or local limits or both;
    - (iv) applicable monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State and local law;
    - (v) requirements for notifying the POTW in the event of an accidental discharge or slug load as defined in **Division 1, Paragraph 22-77 (a)(36)**; and,
    - (vi) requirements to implement a Plan or other controls for prevention of accidental discharges and/or slug loads as defined in **Division 1, Paragraph 22-77 (a)(36)**, if determined by the POTW Director to be necessary for the User; and,
    - (vii) requirements for immediately notifying the POTW of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for spills and other accidental discharges, or slug load as defined in **Division 1, Paragraph 22-77 (a)(36)**. Also see **Division 5, Sections 22-135 and 22-136**.
    - (viii) a statement of applicable civil and/or criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements and any applicable compliance schedule.
  - (2) In addition, permits may contain, but are not limited to, the following:
    - (i) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
    - (ii) Limits on the instantaneous, daily and/or monthly average and/or maximum concentration, mass, or other measure of identified wastewater pollutants or properties.



- (iii) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology or construction of appropriate containment devices, etc., designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works.
  - (iv) Development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges.
  - (v) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the municipal wastewater system.
  - (vi) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the system.
  - (vii) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment.
  - (viii) Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types, and standards for tests, and reporting schedules.
  - (ix) 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).
  - (x) Compliance schedules for meeting pretreatment standards and requirements.
  - (xi) Requirements for submission of periodic self-monitoring or special notification reports.
  - (xii) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plans and records relating to wastewater discharges as specified in **Division 5, Section 22-143** and affording the POTW Director, or his representatives, access thereto.
  - (xiii) Requirements for prior notification and approval by the POTW Director of any new introduction of wastewater pollutants or of any significant change in the volume or character of the wastewater prior to introduction in the system.
  - (xiv) Requirements for the prior notification and approval by the POTW Director of any change in the manufacturing and/or pretreatment process used by the permittee.
  - (xv) Requirements for immediate notification of excessive, accidental, or slug discharges, or any discharge which could cause any problems to the system.
  - (xvi) A statement that compliance with the 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 terms of the permit.
  - (xvii) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the POTW Director to ensure compliance with this ordinance, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.
- (j) **Permit Duration**  
Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date.
- (k) **Permit Transfer**  
Wastewater permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation.
- (l) **Permit Reissuance**  
A significant industrial user shall apply for permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application in accordance with **Section 22-122** a minimum of one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the expiration of the existing permit.

**Secs. 22-123 – 22-130 Reserved.**

## **DIVISION 5 - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

### **22-131 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 users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the

POTW shall submit to the POTW Director a report which contains the information listed in paragraph (b), below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the POTW Director a report which contains the information listed in paragraph (b), below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

- (b) Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.
- (1) Identifying Information. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
  - (2) Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.
  - (3) Description of Operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such user. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
  - (4) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined waste stream formula set out in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
  - (5) Measurement of Pollutants.
    - (i) The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
    - (ii) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the POTW Director, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process. Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in **Section 22-140** of this ordinance.
    - (iii) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in **Section 22-141** of this ordinance and 40 CFR 403.12(b) and (g), including CFR 403.12(g)(4).
  - (6) Certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's current authorized representative as defined in **Division 1, Paragraph 22-77 (a)(3)** and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.
  - (7) Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M. 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 22-132** of this ordinance.
  - (8) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with **Division 4, Subsection 22-122(c)** of this ordinance.

#### **22-132 Compliance Schedule Progress Reports**

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by **Paragraph 22-131(b)(7)** of this ordinance:

- (a) The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- (b) No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- (c) The user shall submit a progress report to the POTW Director no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether

or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule; and

- (d) In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the POTW Director.

### **22-133 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 POTW Director a report containing the information described in **Paragraphs 22-131(b) 4—6** of this ordinance. For users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long-term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with **Division 4, Subsection 22-122(c)** of this ordinance.

### **22-134 Periodic Compliance Reports**

Municipalities may sample and analyze user discharges in lieu of requiring the users to conduct sampling and analysis.

- (a) All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the POTW Director but in no case less than once every six months, submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the applicable flows measured for the reporting period. Sampling and analysis must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in **Sections 22-140 and 22-141** of this ordinance. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Division 4, **Subsection 22-122(c)** of this ordinance.
- (b) 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.
- (c) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the POTW Director, using the procedures prescribed in **Sections 22-140 and 22-141** of this ordinance, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

### **22-135 Reports of Changed Conditions**

Each user must notify the POTW Director of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least thirty (30) days before the change. . The permittee shall not begin the changes until receiving written approval from the Control Authority and/or Municipality. See **Subsection 22-136 (d)** for other reporting requirements.

- (a) The POTW Director may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under **Division 4, Section 22-122** of this ordinance.
- (b) The POTW Director may issue a wastewater discharge permit under **Division 4, Section 22-122** of this ordinance or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under **Division 4, Section 22-122** of this ordinance in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.
- (c) For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow or pollutant increases or decreases of twenty percent (20%) or greater, and/or the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants; increases or decreases to production; increases in discharge of previously reported pollutants; discharge of pollutants not previously reported to the Control Authority and/or Municipality; new or changed product lines; new or changed manufacturing processes and/or chemicals; or new or changed customers

### **22-136 Reports of Potential Problems**

- (a) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug load as defined in **Division 1, Paragraph 22-77 (a)(36)**, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the POTW Director of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the user.
- (b) Within five (5) days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the POTW Director, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this ordinance.
- (c) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph (a), above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- (d) All SIUs are required to notify the POTW immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for spills and other accidental discharge, discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug load as defined in **Division 1, Paragraph 22-77 (a)(36)**.

**22-137 Reports from Unpermitted Users**

- (a) All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the POTW Director as the POTW Director may require.
- (b) All users classified as Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users under **Division 1, Subparagraph 22-77(a)(34)(vi)** shall provide appropriate reports to the POTW Director as the POTW Director may require. At a minimum, this shall include the Annual Certification of continuing to meet the Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User criteria as required under 40 CFR 403.12(q).

**22-138 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting**

- (a) If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the POTW Director within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the POTW Director within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. If allowed by the POTW Director, the user is not required to resample:
  - (1) if the POTW Director monitors at the user's facility at least once a month; or
  - (2) if the POTW Director samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.
- (b) If the POTW Director has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the industrial user and the POTW sampling of the user indicates a violation, the POTW Director shall repeat the sampling and obtain the results of the repeat analysis within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violations, unless one of the following occurs:
  - (1) the POTW Director monitors at the user's facility at least once a month; or
  - (2) the POTW Director samples the user between their initial sampling and when the POTW receives the results of this initial sampling; or
  - (3) the POTW Director requires the user to perform sampling and submit the results to the POTW Director within the thirty (30) day deadline of the POTW becoming aware of the violation.

**22-139 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste**

The City prohibits the discharge of any hazardous wastes without notification to and approval by the POTW Director.

- (a) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste

under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharge during the calendar month, and an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months. All notifications must take place no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days before the discharge commences. The user shall not begin the discharge until receiving written approval from the City. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharge. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under **Section 22-135** of this ordinance. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under the self-monitoring requirements of **Sections 22-131, 22-132 and 22-134** of this ordinance.

- (b) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of **Subparagraph (a)**, 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 specific in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the user discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
- (c) In the case of any new regulation under section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the user must notify the POTW Director, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.
- (d) In the case of any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.
- (e) This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this ordinance, a permit issued hereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.

#### **22-140 Analytical Requirements**

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, 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 approved by the EPA and the City. Analyses must be performed by a State certified lab for each parameter analyzed, if such certification exists for that parameter.

#### **22-141 Grab and Composite Sample Collection**

- (a) 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 facilities in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
- (b) Grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide, volatile organic compounds, and any other pollutants as required by 40 CFR 136. The POTW shall determine the number of grabs necessary to be representative of the User's discharge. See 40 CFR 403.12(g)(5) for additional grab sample number requirements for BMR and ninety (90) Day Compliance Reports. Additionally, the POTW Director may allow the collection of multiple grabs during a twenty four (24) hour period which are composited prior to analysis as allowed under 40 CFR 136.
- (c) Composite Samples: All wastewater composite samples shall be collected with a minimum of hourly aliquots or grabs for each hour that there is a discharge. All wastewater composite samples shall be collected using flow proportional composite collection techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the POTW Director. When authorizing time-proportional

composites or grabs, the samples must be representative and the decision to allow the alternative sampling must be documented.

**22-142 Timing**

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.

**22-143 Record Keeping**

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

**22-144 Electronic Reporting**

The POTW Director may develop procedures for receipt of electronic reports for any reporting requirements of this Ordinance. Such procedures shall comply with 40 CFR Part 3. These procedures shall be enforceable under **Division 8** of this Ordinance.

**Secs. 22-145 – 22-150 Reserved.**

**DIVISION 6 - COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

**22-151 Monitoring Facilities**

The City requires the user to provide and operate at the user's own expense, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the user's premises, but the City may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

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

Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of the City and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within ninety (90) days following written notification by the City.

**22-152 Inspection and Sampling**

The City will inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this ordinance is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the City, approval authority and EPA or their representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying or in the performance of any of their duties. The City, approval authority, and EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the City, approval authority and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities. Denial of the City's, approval authority's, or EPA's access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this ordinance. Unreasonable delays may constitute denial of access.

### **22-153 Search Warrants**

If the City, approval authority, or EPA 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 City designed to verify compliance with this ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the City, approval authority, or EPA may seek issuance of a search warrant from the court having jurisdiction within the City.

**Secs. 22-154 – 22-160 Reserved.**

### **DIVISION 7 - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

- (a) Information and data provided by an industrial user to the POTW Director pursuant to this ordinance identifying the nature and frequency of a discharge, shall be available to the public without restriction. All other information which may be so submitted by an industrial user to the POTW Director in connection with any required reports shall also be available to the public unless the industrial user or other interested person specifically identifies the information as confidential upon submission and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the POTW Director that the disclosure of such information or a particular part thereof to the general public would divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets.
- (b) Information provided by an industrial user to the POTW Director that is determined to be entitled to confidential treatment shall be made available upon written request to the Division of Water Quality or any state agency for uses related to the Pretreatment Program, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, collection system permit, stormwater permit, and/or Non-discharge permit, and for uses related to judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report.
- (c) Information and data received by the Division or other state agency under paragraph (b) above shall be subject to the processes set forth in G.S. 143-215.3C.

### **DIVISION 8 - ENFORCEMENT**

#### **22-161 Administrative Remedies**

- (a) Notification of Violation

Whenever the POTW Director finds that any industrial user has violated or is violating this Ordinance, wastewater permit, or any prohibition, limitation or requirements contained therein or any other pretreatment requirement the POTW Director may serve upon such a person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, an explanation for the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the City by the user. Submission of this plan does not relieve the discharger of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation.

- (b) Consent Orders

The City Manager is hereby empowered to enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the person responsible for the noncompliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the discharger to correct the noncompliance within a time period also specified by the order. Consent orders shall have the same force and effect as an administrative order issued pursuant to **Subsection 22-161(d)**, below.

- (c) Show Cause Hearing

The City Manager may order any industrial user who causes or is responsible for an unauthorized discharge, has violated this ordinance or is in noncompliance with a wastewater discharge permit to show cause why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken. In the event the City Manager

determines that a show cause order should be issued, a notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the hearing, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why this proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent or officer of a corporation.

The City Manager shall review the evidence presented at the hearing and determine whether the proposed enforcement action is appropriate.

A show cause hearing under this section is not a prerequisite to the assessment of a civil penalty under **Section 22-162** nor is any action or inaction taken by the City Manager under this section subject to an administrative appeal under **Division 10**.

(d) Administrative Orders

When the City Manager finds that an industrial user has violated or continues to violate this ordinance, permits or orders issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment requirement the City Manager may issue an order to cease and desist all such violations and direct those persons in noncompliance to do any of the following:

- (1) Immediately comply with all requirements;
- (2) Comply in accordance with a compliance time schedule set forth in the order;
- (3) Take appropriate remedial or preventive action in the event of a continuing or threatened violation;
- (4) Disconnect unless adequate treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated within a specified time period.

(e) Emergency Suspensions

The City Manager may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or wastewater permit when such suspension is necessary 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 or the environment, interferes with the POTW or causes the POTW to violate any condition of its NPDES or Non-discharge permit.

Any user notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. A hearing will be held within 15 days of the notice of suspension to determine whether the suspension may be lifted or the user's waste discharge permit terminated. In the event of a failure to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the City Manager shall 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 Manager shall reinstate the wastewater permit and the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the noncompliant discharge. The industrial user shall submit a detailed written statement describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence to the City Manager prior to the date of the above-described hearing.

(f) Termination of Permit or Permission to Discharge

The City Manager may revoke a wastewater discharge permit or permission to discharge for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (1) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge;
- (2) Failure to report significant changes in operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
- (3) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring; or,
- (4) Violation of conditions of the permit or permission to discharge, conditions of this Ordinance, or any applicable State and Federal regulations.

Noncompliant industrial users will be notified of the proposed termination of their wastewater permit and will be offered an opportunity to show cause under **Subsection 22-161(c)** of this ordinance why the proposed action should not be taken.



## 22-162 Civil Penalties

- (a) Any user who is found to have failed to comply with any provision of this ordinance, or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, may be assessed a civil penalty of up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day per violation.
  - (1) Penalties between \$10,000 and \$25,000 per day per violation may be assessed against a violator only if:
    - (i) For any class of violation, only if a civil penalty has been imposed against the violator within the five years preceding the violation, or
    - (ii) In the case of failure to file, submit, or make available, as the case may be, any documents, data, or reports required by this ordinance, or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, only if the City Manager determines that the violation was intentional and a civil penalty has been imposed against the violator within the five years preceding the violation.
  - (b) In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the City Manager shall consider the following:
    - (1) The degree and extent of the harm to the natural resources, to the public health, or to public or private property resulting from the violation;
    - (2) The duration and gravity of the violation;
    - (3) The effect on ground or surface water quantity or quality or on air quality;
    - (4) The cost of rectifying the damage;
    - (5) The amount of money saved by noncompliance;
    - (6) Whether the violation was committed willfully or intentionally;
    - (7) The prior record of the violator in complying or failing to comply with the pretreatment program;
    - (8) The costs of enforcement to the City.
  - (c) Appeals of civil penalties assessed in accordance with this section shall be as provided in **Division 10**.

## 22-163 Other Available Remedies

Remedies, in addition to those previously mentioned in this ordinance, are available to the POTW Director who may use any single one or combination against a noncompliant user. Additional available remedies include, but are not limited to:

- (a) **Criminal Violations**

The District Attorney for the applicable Judicial District may, at the request of the City, prosecute noncompliant users who violate the provisions of N.C.G.S. 143-215.6B. [Note: Under North Carolina law, it is a crime to negligently violate any term, condition, or requirement of a pretreatment permit, or negligently fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, issued by local governments (G.S. 143-215.6B(f)), to knowingly and willfully violate any term, condition, or requirement of a pretreatment permit, or knowingly and willfully fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, issued by local governments (G.S. 143-215.6B(g)), to knowingly violate any term, condition, or requirement of a pretreatment permit issued by local governments, or knowingly fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, knowing at the time that a person is placed in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, (G.S. 143-215.6B(h)), and to falsify information required under Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes (G.S. 143-215.6B(i)).]
- (b) **Injunctive Relief**

Whenever a user is in violation of the provisions of this ordinance or an order or permit issued hereunder, the City Manager, through the City Attorney, may petition the Superior Court of Justice for the issuance of a restraining order or a preliminary and permanent injunction which restrains or compels the activities in question.
- (a) **Water Supply Severance**

Whenever an industrial user is in violation of the provisions of this ordinance or an order or permit issued hereunder, water service to the industrial user may be severed and service will only recommence, at the user's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated ability to comply.
- (b) **Public Nuisances**

Any violation of the prohibitions or effluent limitations of this ordinance or of a permit or order issued hereunder, is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the City Manager. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of the appropriate ordinances of the City governing such nuisances, including reimbursing the POTW for any costs incurred in removing, abating or remedying said nuisance.

#### **22-164 Remedies Nonexclusive**

The remedies provided for in this ordinance are not exclusive. The City Manager 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 City of Clinton's enforcement response plan. However, the City Manager may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the City Manager is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant user.

#### **DIVISION 9 - ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE**

At least annually, the POTW Director shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the POTW, a list of those industrial users which were found to be in significant noncompliance, also referred to as reportable noncompliance in 15A NCAC 2H .0903(b)(34), with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, during the previous twelve (12) months.

#### **DIVISION 10 – ADJUDICATORY HEARINGS**

22-165 Hearings: The local government may conduct hearings in accordance with its regular hearing procedure.

- (a) Initial Adjudicatory Hearing. An applicant whose permit is denied, or is granted subject to conditions he deems unacceptable, a permittee/user assessed a civil penalty under **Division 8, Section 22-162**, or one issued an administrative order under **Division 8, Section 22-161** shall have the right to an adjudicatory hearing before a the POTW Director or other hearing officer appointed by the POTW Director upon making written demand, identifying the specific issues to be contested, to the POTW Director within thirty (30) days following receipt of the significant industrial user permit, civil penalty assessment, or administrative order. Unless such written demand is made within the time specified herein, the action shall be final and binding and further appeal is barred. The hearing officer shall make a final decision on the contested permit, penalty, or order within forty five (45) days of the receipt of the written demand for a hearing. The POTW Director shall transmit a copy of the hearing officer's decision by registered or certified mail as described in paragraph (c) below. The terms and conditions of a permit under appeal shall be as follows:
  - (1) New Permits. Upon appeal, including judicial review in the General Courts of Justice, of the terms or conditions of a newly issued permit, the terms and conditions of the entire permit are stayed and the permit is not in effect until either the conclusion of judicial review or until the parties reach a mutual resolution.
  - (2) Renewed Permits. Upon appeal, including judicial review in the General Courts of Justice, of the terms or conditions of a renewed permit, the terms and conditions of the existing permit remain in effect until either the conclusion of judicial review or until the parties reach a mutual resolution.
  - (3) Terminated Permits. Upon appeal, including judicial review in the General Courts of Justice, of a terminated permit, no permit is in effect until either the conclusion of judicial review or until the parties reach a mutual resolution.
- (b) Final Appeal Hearing. Any decision of a hearing officer made as a result of an adjudicatory hearing held under **Subsection (a)** above may be appealed, to the City Council upon filing a written demand within ten (10) days of receipt of notice of the decision. Hearings held under this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the City's hearing procedures. Failure to make written demand within the time specified herein shall bar further appeal. The City Council shall make a final decision on the appeal within ninety (90) days from receipt of the demand filed under **Subsection (a)** and shall transmit a written copy of its decision by registered or certified mail as described in **Subsection (c)** below. The decision is a final decision for the purposes of seeking judicial review.

- (c) Official record. When a final decision is issued under **Subsection (b)** above, the City Council shall prepare an official record of the case that includes:
- (1) All notices, motions, and other like pleadings;
  - (2) A copy of all documentary evidence introduced;
  - (3) A certified transcript of all testimony taken, if testimony is transcribed. If testimony is taken and not transcribed, then a narrative summary of any testimony taken.
  - (4) A copy of the final decision of the City Council.
- (d) Judicial Review. Any person against whom a final order or decision of the City Council is entered, pursuant to the hearing conducted under **Subsection (b)** above, may seek judicial review of the order or decision by filing a written request for review by the Superior Court of Sampson County within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice by registered or certified mail of the order or decision, but not thereafter, along with a copy to the City. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the copy of the written request for review by the Court, the City Council shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the official record.

**Secs. 22-166 – 22-170 Reserved.**

## **DIVISION 11 - AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS**

### **22-171 Upset**

- (a) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of **Subsection (b)**, below, are met.
- (b) A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - (1) An upset occurred and the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - (2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
  - (3) The user has submitted the following information to the POTW Director within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset [if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days]:
    - (i) A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
    - (ii) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
    - (iii) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- (c) In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- (d) Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.
- (e) Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

### **22-172 Prohibited Discharge Standards Defense**

A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in **Division 2, Subsection 22-81(a)** of this ordinance or the specific prohibitions in **Division 2, Paragraphs 22-81(b)(2), (3), (5 - 7) and (9-23)** of this ordinance if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and that either:

- (a) A local limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the user was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the pass through or interference; or
- (b) No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user's prior discharge when the City was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.
- (c) The references in **Section 22-172** refers only to the specific prohibitions actually listed in this ordinance. Pursuant to 40 CFR Section 403.5(a)(2), the affirmative defense outlined in **Section 22-172** cannot apply to the specific prohibitions in **Division 2, Paragraphs 22-81(b)(1) and (4), and (8)**.

### **22-173 Bypass**

- (a) A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of **Subsections (b) and (c)** of this section.
- (b)
  - (1) If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the POTW Director, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
  - (2) A user shall submit oral notice to the POTW Director of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The POTW Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.
- (c)
  - (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the POTW Director may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless
    - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
    - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
    - (iii) The user submitted notices as required under **Subsection (b)** above, of this section.
  - (2) The POTW Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the POTW Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in **Paragraph (c)(1)** of this section.

### **DIVISION 12 - SEVERABILITY**

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

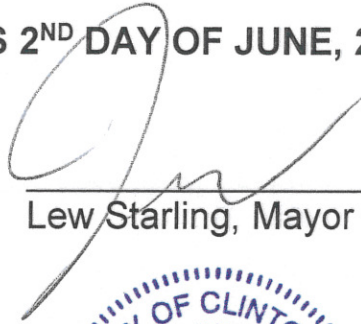
### **DIVISION 13 - CONFLICT**

All other ordinances and parts of other ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

DIVISION 14 – EFFECTIVE DATE

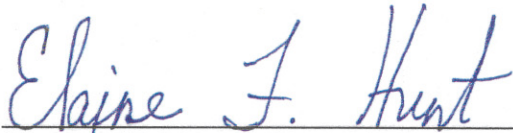
This ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after the 5<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2013.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED THIS 2<sup>ND</sup> DAY OF JUNE, 2015.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Lew Starling, Mayor

ATTEST:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Elaine F. Hunt, City Clerk, MMC, NCCMC

