

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE
AMENDING ARTICLE “II” OF CHAPTER 28 OF THE CODE OF
ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA**

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Fayetteville that:

Section 1. Article II, Chapter 28, of the Code of Ordinances, entitled “Sewer Use Ordinance” is deleted in its entirety and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

SUO
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DIVISION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 28-61. - Purpose and policy

This Article sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the municipal wastewater system for the Public Works Commission of the City of Fayetteville, hereafter referred to as the PWC, and enables the PWC 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 Article are:

- (a) To prevent the introduction of pollutants 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 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 sludge 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 Article 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 Article shall apply to all users of the municipal wastewater system, as authorized by N.C.G.S. 160A-312 and/or 153A-275. The PWC shall designate an administrator of the municipal wastewater system and pretreatment program hereafter referred to as the General Manager. Except as otherwise provided herein, the General Manager shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Article. Any powers granted to or imposed upon the General Manager may be delegated by the General Manager to other PWC personnel. By discharging wastewater into the municipal wastewater system, users located outside the corporate limits of the City of Fayetteville agree to comply with the terms and conditions established in this Article, as well as any permits, enforcement actions, or orders issued hereunder.

Section 28-62. - Definitions and abbreviations

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this Article, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

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.

Approval Authority. The Director of the Division Of Water Quality of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources or his designee.

Authorized Representative of the Industrial User.

- (1) 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.
- (2) If the industrial user is a partnership or sole proprietorship, an authorized representative shall mean a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - (3) 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.
 - (4) The individuals described in paragraphs (1) – (3) 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 PWC.
 - (5) 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 General Manager prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

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).

Building Sewer. A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to the municipal wastewater system.

Bypass. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.

Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20° centigrade, minus the nitrogenous oxygen demand fraction, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g. mg/l).

Categorical Standards. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Standard.

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.

General Manager. The PWC administrator designated with the responsibility for the pretreatment program and enforcement of this Article. The General Manager is also the person designated by the PWC to supervise the operation of the municipal wastewater system and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this Article, or his duly authorized representative.

Control Authority: Refers to the POTW organization if the POTW organization's Pretreatment Program approval has not been withdrawn.

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.

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.

Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The discharge or the introduction from any nondomestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the municipal wastewater system (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

Industrial User or User. Any person that is a source of indirect discharge.

Interference. The inhibition, or disruption of the municipal wastewater system, 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 municipal wastewater system 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.

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.

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.

National Prohibitive Discharge Standard or Prohibitive Discharge Standard. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in section 28-73 of this Article and are developed under the authority of 307(b) of the Act and 40 CFR, section 403.5.

New Source. As defined in 40 CFR 403.3(m), including any subsequent amendments and additions

Non-contact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling that does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

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.

Non-discharge Permit. A 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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

POTW Treatment Plant. That portion of the municipal wastewater system designed to provide treatment to wastewater.

Pretreatment or Treatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollution into a municipal wastewater system. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changes or other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment Coordinator. The person responsible for the daily activities of the pretreatment program to include inspections, sampling, report generation, compliance judgment, permit application review and permit development, issuance of NOVs, or any other duties delegated by the General Manager.

Pretreatment Program. The program for the control of pollutants introduced into the municipal wastewater system from non-domestic sources which was developed by the PWC 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.

Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment Standards. Any prohibited discharge standard, categorical standard, or local limit which applies to an industrial user.

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 of Fayetteville, acting through its PWC. 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 Article, "POTW" or "municipal wastewater system" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the municipal wastewater system from persons outside the corporate limits of the City of Fayetteville who are, by contract or agreement with the PWC, or in any other way, users of the municipal wastewater system of the PWC.

PWC. Means the Public Works Commission of the City of Fayetteville acting through its manager, deputy, agent or representative.

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.

Significant Industrial User or SIU. Any industrial user of the wastewater disposal system who:

- (1) has an average daily process wastewater flow of 25,000 gallons or more, or

- (2) 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 plan. In this context, organic capacity refers to BOD, TSS, and Ammonia; or
- (3) is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR Part 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471; or
- (4) is found by the PWC, the Division Of Water Quality or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to have the potential for impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industrial users, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or compliance with any pretreatment standards or requirements.
- (5) Subject to Division approval under 15A NCAC 02H .0907(b), the Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in paragraphs (1) and (2) above has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement, the POTW's effluent limitations and conditions in its NPDES or non-discharge permit, or to limit the POTW's sludge disposal options, and thus is not a Significant Industrial User
- (6) Subject to Division approval under 15A NCAC 02H .0907(b), the Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in paragraph (3) above meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 403.3(v)(2) and thus is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User.
- (7) Subject to Division approval under 15A NCAC 02H 0907(b), the Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in paragraph (3) 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).

Significant Noncompliance or SNC. 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 (3), (4), or (8) below shall also be in SNC

- (1) Chronic Violations of 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(1);
- (2) 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(1) 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));
- (3) Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by 40 CFR Part 403.3(1) (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);
- (4) 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 and/or POTW's, if different from the Control Authority, exercise of its emergency authority under 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(1)(vi)(B) and Section 28-160(5) of this Article to halt or prevent such a discharge;

- (5) Violations of compliance schedule milestones, contained in a pretreatment permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction, and attaining final compliance by 90 days or more after the schedule date.
- (6) Failure to provide reports for compliance schedule, self-monitoring data, baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, and periodic compliance reports within 45 days from the due date.
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance.
- (8) 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.

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 municipal wastewater system'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 section 28-73 of this Article.

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, latest edition, as amended.

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

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.

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.

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 municipal wastewater system.

Wastewater Permit. As set forth in section 28-113 of this Article.

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.

This Article is gender neutral and the masculine gender shall include the feminine and vice-versa.

Shall is mandatory; may is permissive or discretionary.

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.

The following abbreviations when used in this Article, shall have the designated meanings:

- | | | |
|-----|------|---|
| (1) | BOD | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| (2) | CBOD | Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD) |

(3)	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
(4)	COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
(5)	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
(6)	gpd	Gallons per day
(7)	l	Liter
(8)	mg	Milligrams
(9)	mg/l	Milligrams per liter
(10)	N.C.G.S.	North Carolina General Statutes
(11)	NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
(12)	O & M	Operation and Maintenance
(13)	POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
(14)	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
(15)	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
(16)	SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act
(17)	TSS	Total Suspended Solids
(18)	TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
(19)	U.S.C	United States Code.

Sections 28-63 through 28-72. - Reserved

DIVISION 2. GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS

Section 28-73. - Prohibited Discharge Standards

- (a) *General Prohibitions.* No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed into the municipal wastewater system, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which causes interference or pass through. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the municipal wastewater system 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 municipal wastewater system the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
- (1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the municipal wastewater system, 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 municipal wastewater system 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 12.5 or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage to the municipals wastewater system 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 municipal wastewater system.
 - (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 municipal wastewater system 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 General Manager in accordance with section 28-81 of this Article.
 - (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 municipal wastewater system's effluent or any other product of the municipal wastewater system such as residues, sludge, or scum, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the municipal wastewater system cause the municipal wastewater system 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 General Manager 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 General Manager.
 - (14) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than two hundred fifty (250) mg/l, unless authorized by the General Manager.
 - (15) Any sludges, screenings or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes.
 - (16) Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the General Manager 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 General Manager.
 - (19) Any wastewater causing the municipal wastewater system's 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.
- (c) 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.
 - (d) When the General Manager determines that a user(s) is contributing to the municipal wastewater system, any of the above enumerated substances in such amounts which may cause or contribute to interference of municipal wastewater system operation or pass through, the General Manager shall:
 - (1) Advise the user(s) of the potential impact of the contribution on the municipal wastewater system in accordance with section 28-160; and
 - (2) Take appropriate actions in accordance with Division 4 of this Article for such user to protect the municipal wastewater system from interference or pass through.

Section 28-74. - 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 General Manager 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 General Manager 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.**

Section 28-75. - Local Limits

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

BOD	300	mg/l	
CBOD	300	mg/l	
TSS	300	mg/l	
NH ₃	25	mg/l	
Arsenic	0.003	mg/l	
Cadmium	0.003	mg/l	
Chromium	0.05	mg/l	(total chromium)
Copper	0.061	mg/l	
Cyanide	0.015	mg/l	
Lead	0.049	mg/l	
Mercury	0.0003	mg/l	
Nickel	0.021	mg/l	
Silver	0.005	mg/l	
Zinc	0.175	mg/l	
Oil & Grease	250	mg/l	

Industrial Waste Survey information will be used to develop user-specific local limits when necessary to ensure that the municipal wastewater system'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. The General Manager may impose mass based limits in addition to, or in place of concentration based limits.

Section 28-76. - 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 Article.

Section 28-77. - Right of Revision

The PWC 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 section 28-61 of this Article or the general and specific prohibitions in section 28-73 of this Article, as is allowed by 40 CFR 403.4.

Section 28-78. - 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 PWC or State.

Section 28-79. - Pretreatment of Wastewater

- (a) *Pretreatment Facilities.* Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this Article and wastewater permits issued under Section 28-113 of this Article and shall achieve compliance with all National categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 28-74 of this Article within the time limitations as specified by EPA, the State, or the General Manager, 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 PWC for review, and shall be approved by the General Manager before construction of the facility. Approval will be evidenced by issuance of an written authorization to construct by the PWC. 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 PWC under the provisions of this Article. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be approved by the General Manager prior to the user's initiation of the changes. Any proposed modifications to existing pretreatment facilities shall require issuance of a new written authorization to construct.
- (b) *Additional Pretreatment Measures.*
 - (1) Whenever deemed necessary, the General Manager 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 municipal wastewater system and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this Article.
 - (2) The General Manager may require any person discharging into the municipal wastewater system 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) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

Section 28-80. - Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans

- (a) The General Manager 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 Section 28-62 of this Article. All SIUs must be evaluated within one year of being designated an SIU. The General Manager may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan or other specific action. Alternatively, the General Manager may develop such a plan for any user.
- (b) All SIUs are required to notify PWC 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 Sections 28-128 and 28-129 of this article.
- (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 PWC of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 28-129 of this Article; 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.

Section 28-81. - Hauled Wastewater

- (a) Septic tank waste disposal shall be permitted and regulated through the PWC Septage Disposal Policy. Septage may be introduced into the municipal wastewater system only at locations designated by the General Manager, and at such times as are established by the General Manager. Such waste shall not violate Division 2 of this Article or any other requirements established by the PWC. The General Manager may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.
- (b) The General Manager may require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The General Manager may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The General Manager also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this Article.
- (c) Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the General Manager. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the General Manager. The General Manager may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The General Manager may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.
- (d) Industrial waste haulers may be required to 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.

Section 28-82. - 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 within the city or in any area under the jurisdiction of the city any human or animal excrement, garbage, or objectionable waste.
- (b) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the city or in any area under the jurisdiction of the city any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this Article and in accordance with regulations of the NC Division of Water Quality, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 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 within the city.
- (c) The owners of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the city and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the city, are hereby required at the owners' expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper sewer in accordance with the provisions of this article, within 30 days after the date of official notice to do so, provided that the public sewer is within 300 feet of the property line.

Section 28-83. - Private wastewater disposal.

- (a) Where the residence or building is more than 300 feet from any public sewer line, or connection to the sewer line is impossible, the owner of the premises shall be required to install a sanitary septic sewage disposal system according to the specifications of the Cumberland County Board of Health and construction of the system shall be allowed only upon receipt of a permit from the Cumberland County Health Department.
- (b) The owners shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times and at no expense to the PWC and/or City of Fayetteville.
- (c) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within 60 days. Under unusual and/or special circumstances, the PWC may waive this provision.

Section 28-84. - Building sewers and connections.

- (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 PWC. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owners. The owners 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) Excluding industrial plant sites or other sites that have written approval from the PWC for single discharge points, a separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except, where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, courtyard, or driveway, the front building sewer line may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer. But the local government does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.
- (c) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the PWC, to meet all requirements of this Article. Existing building sewers may be kept in service if, in the opinion of the PWC, they are in acceptable structural condition and operate satisfactorily. All new building sewers including any necessary replacement of existing building sewers must comply with the state building code, volume II, plumbing. The connection of the building sewer into the public sanitary sewer shall be made at the street or easement right-of-way. No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of infiltration/inflow to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to the municipal wastewater system. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard.
- (d) It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to keep and maintain the building sewer connected to the public sewer in good repair. The owner shall be responsible for making necessary repairs, at his own expense, to the building sewer when notified in writing by the local government that repairs are necessary.
- (e) Failure of the owner to repair the building sewer within 60 days after receiving written notification shall be deemed a violation of this article, enforceable pursuant to Chapter 14, article III, of this Code. Except upon specific permission granted by the PWC, no substance, either solid or liquid, shall be discharged into the municipal sanitary sewer system at manholes, or in any way other than through an authorized connection.
- (f) Sand/grit interceptors shall be provided when in the opinion of the PWC and/or local plumbing inspectors they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing sand or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity accessible for cleaning and inspection. Where installed, interceptors shall be maintained by the owner at his expense in continuously efficient operation at all times. In the maintaining of these interceptors, the owner shall be responsible for the removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material in accordance with local regulations.

- (g) Non-PWC owned sewer systems or sewer connections that discharge into the municipal sewer system shall be maintained in a manner that prevents the introduction of excessive inflow and/or infiltration. When PWC finds a private sewer system or sewer connection exhibits excessive inflow and/or infiltration the General Manager may direct the owner of said system or connection, at the owners expense, to provide corrective measures within a time frame acceptable to PWC. If the owner fails to implement corrective measures within the specified time frame PWC may initiate corrective measures and charge the owner for these expenses, install flow monitoring equipment and bill owner for additional flow, or take other enforcement action as outlined in Division 8 of this Article.

Section 28-85. - Grease and oil removal.

- (a) Grease traps shall be provided at the user's expense, when such user operates an establishment preparing, processing or serving food and/or food products; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. At a minimum, all food preparatory sinks, dishwashers, etc., shall be connected to the trap or interceptor. Any sink equipped with a waste grinder or any plumbing fixture not associated with food preparation should not be connected to the trap or interceptor.
- (b) All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity accessible for cleaning and inspection and shall meet the minimum design criterion in the PWC design specification manual. All such traps or interceptors shall be serviced and emptied of the waste content as required in order to maintain their minimum design capability to intercept oils and greases from the wastewater discharged to the public sewer, or to achieve compliance with the oil and grease limit of 250 mg/l as regulated in section 28-75. For grease traps, the service shall be completed and documented at an interval not to exceed 60 days unless approval is obtained in writing from PWC. PWC may require more frequent cleaning as deemed necessary. For under-the-sink interceptors, the service shall be completed and documented daily or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer. If an under-the-sink interceptor is not serviced daily, it shall be the responsibility of the user to demonstrate compliance with the oil and grease limit.
- (c) Users who are required to pass water through a grease trap or similar interceptor will provide for a minimum hydraulic retention time of 24 minutes at actual peak flow between the influent and effluent baffles with 25 percent of the total volume of the grease trap or interceptor being allowed for any food-derived solids to settle or accumulate and floatable grease-derived materials to rise and accumulate..
- (d) Where installed, all traps or interceptors shall be maintained by the user at his expense in continuously efficient operation at all times. Users shall maintain a written record of grease trap or interceptor maintenance for three years. All such records shall be available for inspection by the PWC at all times. These records shall include:
 - (1) Food Service Establishment name and physical location
 - (2) Date and time of grease trap or interceptor maintenance
 - (3) Name of third party service provider
 - (4) Name and signature of third party service provider company agent performing service
 - (5) Number and size of each grease trap or interceptor serviced at site
 - (6) Approximate volume of waste removed from each grease trap or interceptor
 - (7) Destination of removed wastes
 - (8) Such other information as required by the PWC General Manager
- (e) During trap maintenance, all inorganic and organic solids shall be removed from the sludge pocket. In addition, all floating material shall be skimmed from the trap or basin tank to avoid accumulation of scum covering the surface of the liquid. There shall be no reintroduction of the water removed from the trap either to the trap itself or to the municipal wastewater system without prior written approval from the PWC. The user shall be responsible for the removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material in accordance with local regulations.

- (f) The PWC General Manager may, at his discretion, require permitting of third party service providers, i.e., any third party not in the employment of a food service establishment who perform trap maintenance to include removal of grease and/or solids on a grease trap or interceptor connected to the PWC sewer collection system, to obtain a Grease Trap Pumping Permit from the PWC. This permit will include requirements for providing such services to establishments discharging into PWC's sewer collection system. The permit may include but not be limited to submission of a permit application with documentation of a legal disposal option for any waste removed from grease traps and the number and size of any trucks used to remove grease from grease traps on PWC's sewer collection system. The permit may include but not be limited to requirements for submittal of documentation of any traps that are maintained on the PWC sewer collection system as well as the date, time, approximate amount (per best professional judgement of third party service provider) of waste removed , and destination of removed wastes.

Section 28-86. - Technical Advice.

- (a) The PWC may consult with and furnish such technical assistance and advice as may be available to industrial users of the municipal wastewater system in order to assist them in devision procedures and constructing equipment to reduce or eliminate from industrial wastewater objectionable characteristics or properties that may not otherwise be discharged into the wastewater disposal system under this article.
- (b) Any technical assistance rendered by the PWC to industrial users will in no way releive the user from the responsibility of modifying its procedures or equipment as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to PWC under the provisions of this article.

Sections 28-87 through 28-97. - Reserved

DIVISION 3 - FEES

Section 28-98. – Purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the recovery of costs from users of the municipal wastewater system of the PWC 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 General Manager and approved by the PWC Board of Commissioners. A copy of these charges and fees will be made available from the General Manager. Such fees may include, but are not limited to items listed in Section 28-99 of this Article.

Section 28-99. - 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 municipal wastewater system.

- (1) The user charge shall reflect, at least, the cost of debt service, operation and maintenance (including replacement) of the municipal wastewater system.
- (2) Each user shall pay its proportionate cost based on volume of flow.
- (3) The General Manager of the PWC shall review annually the sewage contributions of users, the total costs of debt service, operation and maintenance of the municipal wastewater system and will make recommendations to the PWC Board of Commissioners for adjustments in the schedule of charges and fees as necessary.
- (4) Charges for flow to the municipal wastewater system not directly attributable to the users shall be distributed among all users of the municipal wastewater system based upon the volume of flow of the users.

Section 28-100. - Surcharges

All industrial and commercial users of the municipal wastewater system are subject to high-strength waste surcharges on discharges that exceed pollutant levels as set forth in the PWC water and sanitary sewer rate schedule. The amount of the surcharges will be based upon the volume of flow and the character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater:

- (1) 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:
 - a. Metered water consumption as shown in the records of meter readings maintained by the PWC; or
 - b. If required by the PWC or at the individual dischargers option, other flow monitoring devices that 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 PWC. The metering system shall be installed and maintained at the users expense according to arrangements that may be made with the PWC.
 - c. Where any user procures all or part of his water supply from sources other than the PWC, the user shall install and maintain at his own expense a flow measuring device of a type approved by the PWC.
- (2) The character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater used in determining surcharges shall be determined by samples collected and analyzed by the user and the PWC. 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.

- (3) The determination of the character and concentration of the constituents of the wastewater discharge by the General Manager or his duly appointed representatives shall be binding as a basis for charges.

Section 28-101. - Pretreatment Program Administration Charges

The schedule of charges and fees adopted by the PWC may include charges and fees for:

- (1) Reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the Pretreatment Program;
- (2) Monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures;
- (3) Reviewing slug control plans, including accidental and/or slug load discharge procedures and construction plans and specifications;
- (4) Permitting;
- (5) Recovery of capital related expenditures;
- (6) Other charges, including user charges based on billable flow and excessive pollutant discharges to the municipal wastewater system, necessary to recover the operation and maintenance costs of the municipal wastewater system.
- (7) Other fees as the PWC may deem necessary to carry out the requirements of the Pretreatment Program.

Sections 28-102 through 28-111. - Reserved

DIVISION 4 - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE

Section 28-112. - Wastewater Dischargers

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

Section 28-113. - Wastewater Permits

All significant industrial users shall obtain a significant industrial user permit prior to the commencement of discharge to the municipal wastewater system. Existing industrial users who are determined by the General Manager to be significant industrial users shall obtain a significant industrial user permit within 180 days of receiving notification of the General Manager's determination. Industrial users who do not fit the significant industrial user criteria may at the discretion of the General Manager 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 General Manager a significant industrial user determination. If the General Manager 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 General Manager, an application in the form prescribed by the General Manager, 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 90 days after notification of the General Manager's determination in Section 28-113(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 General Manager to evaluate the permit application. This may include reporting requirements under 40 CFR 403.12(b) and Section 28-124 of this Article.

(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 Control Authority and/or Municipality as defined in Division 1, Section 28-62 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 General Manager will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information.

(1) The General Manager is authorized to accept, review, and evaluate applications for the PWC.

- (2) Within 60 days of receipt the General Manager 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 General Manager 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:
 - a. Proposed discharge limitations for those pollutants proposed to be limited;
 - b. A proposed schedule of compliance, including interim dates and requirements, for meeting the proposed limitations; and
 - c. A brief description of any other proposed special conditions which will have significant impact upon the discharge described in the application.
- (3) The General Manager shall organize the determinations made pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) above and the general permit conditions of the PWC into a significant industrial user permit.

(f) *Permit Supporting Documentation:*

The Control Authority 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:
 - a. Documentation of categorical determination, including documentation of any calculations used in applying categorical pretreatment standards; and
 - b. 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 General Manager shall take final action on all applications not later than 90 days following receipt of a complete application.
- (2) The General Manager is authorized to:
 - a. Issue a significant industrial user permit containing such conditions as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Article and N.C.G.S. 143-215.1;
 - b. Issue a significant industrial user permit containing time schedules for achieving compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;

- c. Modify any permit upon not less than 60 days notice and pursuant to Section 28-113(i) of this Article;
- d. Revoke any permit pursuant to Section 28-160 of this Article;
- e. Suspend a permit pursuant to Section 28-160 of this Article;
- f. Deny a permit application when in the opinion of the General Manager 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
 - a. Changes in the ownership of the discharge when no other change in the permit is indicated,
 - b. A single modification of any compliance schedule not in excess of four months,
 - c. 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 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 28-113(b), the user shall apply for a wastewater discharge permit within 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 60-day notice required by G.S. 143-215.1(b) for modifications.

(i) *Permit Conditions:*

- (1) The General Manager shall have the authority to grant a permit with such conditions attached as he believes necessary to achieve the purpose of this Article and N.C.G.S. 143-215.1. Wastewater permits shall contain, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. A statement of duration (in no case more than five years);
 - b. A statement of non-transferability;
 - c. Applicable effluent limits based on categorical standards or local limits or both;
 - d. 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;
 - e. Requirements for notifying the PWC in the event of an accidental discharge or slug load as defined in Section 28-62;

- f. Requirements to implement a plan or other controls for prevention of accidental discharges and/or slug loads as defined in Section 28-62, if determined by the General Manager to be necessary for the User and,
- g. Requirements for immediately notifying the PWC of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for spills and other accidental discharges, or slug load as defined in Section 28-62. Also see Sections 28-128 and 28-129;
- h. 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:

- a. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
- b. Limits on the instantaneous, daily and/or monthly average and/or maximum concentration, mass, or other measure of identified wastewater pollutants or properties.
- c. 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.
- d. Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the municipal wastewater system.
- e. The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the system.
- f. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment.
- g. Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types, and standards for tests, and reporting schedules.
- h. Requirements for immediate reporting of any instance of noncompliance and for automatic re-sampling and reporting within thirty (30) days where self-monitoring indicates a violation(s).
- i. Compliance schedules for meeting pretreatment standards and requirements.
- j. Requirements for submission of periodic self-monitoring or special notification reports.
- k. Requirements for maintaining and retaining plans and records relating to wastewater discharges as specified in Section 28-136 and affording the General Manager, or his representatives, access thereto.
- l. Requirements for prior notification and approval by the General Manager 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.
- m. Requirements for the prior notification and approval by the General Manager of any change in the manufacturing and/or pretreatment process used by the permittee.

- n. 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.
- o. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the General Manager to ensure compliance with this Article, 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 Re-issuance:*

A significant industrial user shall apply for permit re-issuance by submitting a complete permit application in accordance with Section 28-113 a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit.

Sections 28-114 through 28-123 – Reserved

DIVISION 5 - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 28-124. - 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 municipal wastewater system shall submit to the General Manager 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 General Manager 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 municipal wastewater system from the regulated processes.
 - (4) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the municipal wastewater system 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.
 1. The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
 2. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the General Manager 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 28-124 of this Article.
 3. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 28-134 of this Article and 40 CFR 403.12(b) and (g), including 40 CFR 403.12(g)(4).
 - (6) Certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's current authorized representative as defined in Section 28-62 of this article 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 28-125 of this Article.

- (8) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 28-113(c) of this Article.

Section 28-125. - Compliance Schedule Progress Reports

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 28-124(b)(7) of this Article:

- (1) 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);
- (2) No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- (3) The user shall submit a progress report to the General Manager 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
- (4) In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the General Manager.

Section 28-126. - 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 municipal wastewater system, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the General Manager a report containing the information described in Section 28-124(b)(4-6) of this Article. For users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long-term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 28-113(c) of this Article.

Section 28-127. - Periodic Compliance Reports

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

- (1) All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the General Manager 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 for the reporting period. Sampling and analysis must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 28-133 and 28-134 of this Article. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 28-113(c) of this Article.
- (2) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the General Manager, using the procedures prescribed in Sections 28-133 and 28-134 of this Article, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

Section 28-128. - Reports of Changed Conditions

Each user must notify the General Manager 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 30 days before the change. The permittee shall not begin the changes until receiving written approval from the Control Authority and/or Municipality. See Section 28-129 for other reporting requirements.

- (1) The General Manager may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under Section 28-113 of this Article.
- (2) The General Manager may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 28-113 of this Article or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 28-113 of this Article in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.
- (3) For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow or pollutant increases of 20 percent or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.

Section 28-129. - 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 Section 28-62 of this Article, that may cause potential problems for the municipal wastewater system, the user shall immediately telephone and notify PWC 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 General Manager, 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 municipal wastewater system, 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 Article.
- (c) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph (a), above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- (d) All SIUs are required to notify the General Manager 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 Section 28-62.

Section 28-130. - Reports from Unpermitted Users

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the General Manager as the PWC General Manager may require. All users classified as Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users under Section 28-62 shall provide appropriate reports to the General Manager as the General Manager may require. At a minimum, this shall include the Annual Certification of continuing to meet the Non-Significant Categorical User criteria as required under 40 CFR 403.12(q)

Section 28-131. - Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting

- (a) If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the General Manager 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 General Manager within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. If allowed by the General Manager, the user is not required to resample:
 - (1) If the General Manager monitors at the user's facility at least once a month; or

- (2) If the General Manager samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.
- (b) If the General Manager has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the industrial user and the PWC sampling of the user indicates a violation, the General Manager 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 General Manager monitors at the user's facility at least once a month; or
 - (2) The General Manager samples the user between their initial sampling and when the PWC receives the results of this initial sampling; or
 - (3) The General Manager requires the user to perform sampling and submit the results to the General Manager within the 30 day deadline of the PWC becoming aware of the violation.

Section 28-132. - Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste

The PWC prohibits the discharge of any hazardous wastes without notification and approval of the General Manager.

- (1) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the PWC, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the municipal wastewater system 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 municipal wastewater system, 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 of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months. All notifications must take place no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the discharge commences. 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 28-128 of this Article. 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 28-124, 28-126, 28-127 of this Article.
- (2) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (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 nonacute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the user discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
- (3) 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 General Manager, 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.

- (4) 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.
- (5) This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this Article, a permit issued there under, or any applicable Federal or State law.

Section 28-133. - Analytical Requirements

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed by a laboratory certified by the state to perform the wastewater analysis in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard or unless otherwise performed in accordance with procedures approved by EPA or PWC. 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 EPA

Section 28-134. - 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 facility 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 General Manager 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 90 Day Compliance Reports. Additionally, the General Manager may allow collection of multiple grabs during a 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 General Manager. When authorizing time-proportional composites or grabs, the samples must be representative and the decision to allow the alternative sampling must be documented.

Section 28-135. - 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.

Section 28-136. - Record Keeping

Users subject to the reporting requirements of this Article shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this Article 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 PWC, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the General Manager.

Section 28-137. - Electronic Reporting

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

Sections 28-138 through 28-146 - Reserved

DIVISION 6 - COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Section 28-147. - Monitoring Facilities

The PWC 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 PWC 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 PWC and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within 90 days following written notification by the PWC.

Section 28-148. - Inspection and Sampling

The PWC will inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this Article is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the PWC, 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 PWC, 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 PWC, approval authority and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities. Denial of the PWC's, the approval authority's, or EPA's access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this Article. Unreasonable delays may constitute denial of access.

Section 28-149. - Search Warrants

If the PWC, 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 Article, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the PWC designed to verify compliance with this Article or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the PWC, approval authority, or EPA may seek issuance of a search warrant from the court having jurisdiction within the PWC service area.

Sections 28-150 through 28-158 - Reserved

DIVISION 7 - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Section 28-159. – User Information Obtained From Reports, etc.

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the General Manager that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data.

When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report that might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this Article, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, Non-discharge permit and/or the pretreatment programs; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the State or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

All records relating to compliance with Pretreatment Standards shall be made available to officials of the approval authority and EPA upon request.

DIVISION 8 - ENFORCEMENT

Section 28-160. - Administrative Remedies

The PWC may utilize all of the enforcement tools available through the PWC Enforcement Response Plan to address escalating enforcement actions dependent on the nature of the violation and to cooperativeness, or recalcitrance, of the violator. Enforcement actions may include, but are not limited to the following:

(1) *Notification Of Violation:*

Whenever the General Manager finds that any industrial user has violated or is violating this Article, wastewater permit, or any prohibition, limitation or requirements contained therein or any other pretreatment requirement the General Manager may serve upon such a person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within the time frame stated in the notice, an explanation for the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the PWC 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.

(2) *Consent Orders:*

The General 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 Section 28-160(4), below.

(3) *Show Cause Hearing:*

The General Manager may order any industrial user who causes or is responsible for an unauthorized discharge, has violated this Article 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 General Manger 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 General 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 28-161 of this Article nor is any action or inaction taken by the General Manager under this section subject to an administrative appeal under Section 28-174.

(4) *Administrative Orders:*

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

- a. Immediately comply with all requirements;
- b. Comply in accordance with a compliance time schedule set forth in the order;

- c. Take appropriate remedial or preventive action in the event of a continuing or threatened violation;
- d. Disconnect unless adequate treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated within a specified time period.

(5) *Emergency Suspensions:*

The General Manager may immediately 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 municipal wastewater system or causes the PWC 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 General Manager shall take such steps as deemed necessary including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the municipal wastewater system or endangerment to any individuals. The General 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 General Manager prior to the date of the above-described hearing.

(6) *Termination of Permit or Permission to Discharge:*

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

- a. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge;
- b. Failure to report significant changes in operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
- c. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring; or,
- d. Violation of conditions of the permit or permission to discharge, conditions of this Article, 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 Section 28-160 of this Article as to why the proposed action should not be taken.

Section 28-161. - Civil Penalties

- (a) Any user who is found to have failed to comply with any provision of this Article, 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.
- (b) Penalties between \$10,000 and \$25,000 per day per violation may be assessed against a violator only if:
 - (1) For any class of violation, only if a civil penalty has been imposed against the violator within the five years preceding the violation, or

- (2) In the case of failure to file, submit, or make available, as the case may be, any documents, data, or reports required by this Article, or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, only if the General Manager determines that the violation was intentional and a civil penalty has been imposed against the violator within the five years preceding the violation.
- (c) In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the General 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 PWC.
- (d) Appeals of civil penalties assessed in accordance with this section shall be as provided in Section 28-174.

Section 28-162. - Other Available Remedies

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

(1) *Criminal Violations:*

Prosecution of 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)).]

(2) *Injunctive Relief:*

Whenever a user is in violation of the provisions of this Article or an order or permit issued hereunder, the General 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.

(3) *Water Supply Severance:*

Whenever an Industrial User is in violation of the provisions of this Article 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.

(4) *Public Nuisances:*

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

Section 28-163. - Remedies Nonexclusive

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

Sections 28-163 through 28-172. – Reserved

DIVISION 9 - ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

Section 28-173. – Publication Of Noncompliance

At least annually, the General Manager shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the municipal wastewater system, 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)(10), with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, during the previous 12 months.

Division 10 – Adjudicatory Hearings

Section 28-174. - Hearings

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

- (1) *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 Section 28-161, or one issued an administrative order under Section 28-160(4) shall have the right to an adjudicatory hearing before the General Manager or other hearing officer appointed by the General Manager upon making written demand, identifying the specific issues to be contested, to the General Manager within 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. For modified permits, only those parts of the permit being modified may be adjudicated. The hearing officer shall make a final decision on the contested permit, penalty, or order within ninety (90) days of the receipt of the written demand for a hearing. The General Manager shall transmit a copy of the hearing officer's decision by registered or certified mail as described in paragraph (3) below. The terms and conditions of a permit under appeal shall be as follows:
 - a. *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.
 - b. *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.
 - c. *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.
- (2) *Final Appeal Hearing.* Any decision of a hearing officer made as a result of an adjudicatory hearing held under paragraph (1) above may be appealed, to the PWC Board of Commissioners upon filing a written demand within ten (10) days of receipt of notice of the decision. . Failure to make written demand within the time specified herein shall bar further appeal. The PWC Board of Commissioners shall make a final decision on the appeal within ninety (90) days from receipt of the demand filed under paragraph (1) above and shall transmit a written copy of its decision by registered or certified mail as described in paragraph (3) below.
- (3) *Official record.* When a final decision is issued under paragraph (2) above, the PWC Board of Commissioners shall prepare an official record of the case that includes:
 - a. All notices, motions, and other like pleadings;
 - b. A copy of all documentary evidence introduced;
 - c. 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.
 - d. A copy of the final decision of the PWC Board of Commissioners.
- (4) *Judicial Review.* Any person against whom a final order or decision of the PWC Board of Commissioners is entered, pursuant to the hearing conducted under paragraph (2) above, may seek judicial review of the order or decision by filing a written request for review by the Superior Court

of Cumberland County within 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 PWC. Within 30 days after receipt of the copy of the written request for review by the Court, the PWC Board of Commissioners shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the official record.

DIVISION 11 - AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

Section 28-175. - Upset

- (a) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of paragraph (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 General Manager 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:
 - a. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - c. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- (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.

Section 28-176. - 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 Section 28-73(a) of this Article or the specific prohibitions in Sections 28-73(b)(2), (3), and (5-7) of this Article 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:

- (1) 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
- (2) No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user's prior discharge when PWC was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

Section 28-177. - 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 paragraphs (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 General Manager, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
- (2) A user shall submit oral notice to the General Manager 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 this 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 General Manager 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 General Manager may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - c. The user submitted notices as required under paragraph (b) of this section.
- (2) The General Manager may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the General Manager determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

Sections 28-178 through 28-210 - Reserved

DIVISION 12 - SEVERABILITY

If any provision, paragraph, word, section or article of this Article 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 Articles and parts of other Articles inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this Article are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

DIVISION 14 - EFFECTIVE DATE

This Article shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication, as provided by law.