

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WHEELING AMENDING AND REENACTING ARTICLE 927 OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, ENTLITLED "SEWER USE"

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WHEELING:

Section 1. The Council of the City of Wheeling, as required by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP), does hereby amend and readopt Article 927 of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Wheeling, as amended, entitled "Sewer Use", sections amended are underlined to read as attached:

Section 2. A clean copy of Article 927 entitled; Sewer Use is on file in the office of the City Clerk.

ARTICLE927 Sewer Use

927.01	General provisions.	927.09	Publication of users in significant noncompliance.
927.02	General sewer use requirements.	927.10	Administrative enforcement remedies.
927.03	Pretreatment of wastewater.	927.11	Judicial enforcement remedies.
927.04	Wastewater discharge permit application.	927.12	Supplemental enforcement action.
927.05	Wastewater discharge permit issuance process.	927.13	Affirmative defenses to discharge violations.
927.06	Reporting requirements.	927.14	Wastewater treatment rates for high strength wastes.
927.07	Compliance monitoring.	927.15	Miscellaneous provisions.
927.08	Confidential information.		

CROSS REFERENCES

- Power to regulate - see W. Va. Code 8-12-5(32)
- Sewer improvements - see W. Va. Code 8-17-1 et seq.
- Sewer connections - see W. Va. Code 8-18-22
- Sewer service charges - see S.U.&P.S. Art. 923

927.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) Purpose and Policy. This article sets forth the City's uniform requirements for users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works for the City of Wheeling and enables the City to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code subsection 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 403). The objectives of this article are:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) that will interfere with its operation;
- (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will pass through the POTW, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or

- otherwise be incompatible with the POTW;
- (3) To protect both POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
 - (4) To ensure the quality of the wastewater treatment plant sludge is maintained at a level which allows its use and disposal in compliance with applicable statutes and regulations;
 - (5) To enable the City to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the POTW is subject.

This article shall apply to all users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works. This article authorizes the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires user reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the programs established herein.

(b) Administration. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Superintendent shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this article. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Superintendent may be delegated by the Superintendent to other City personnel.

(c) Abbreviations. The following abbreviations, when used in this article, shall have the designated meanings:

* BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
* BMP	Best Management Practice
* BMR	Baseline Monitoring Report
* CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
* CIU	Categorical Industrial User
* COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
* CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
* CSS	Combined Sewer System
* EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
* FOG	Fats, Oils, & Grease
* FSE	Food Service Establishment
* GCE	Grease Control Equipment
* GGI	Gravity Grease Interceptor
* Gpd	Gallons per day
* GRD	Grease Removal Device
* HGI	Hydro-mechanical Grease Interceptor
* IPC	International Plumbing Code
* mg/l	milligrams per liter
* NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
* POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
* RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
* SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
* SIU	Significant Industrial User
* SNC	Significant Noncompliance
* TSS	Total Suspended Solids
* U.S.C.	United States Code

- (d) **Definitions.** Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this article, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.
- (1) **Act or "the Act."** The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. subsection 1251 et. seq.
 - (2) **Additives.** Enzymes, bacteria, chemicals, and/or other products designed to emulsify FOG and/or biologically treat FOG for grease remediation.
 - (3) **Appurtenance.** A manufactured device, or a prefabricated assembly, or an on-the-job assembly of component parts, and which is an adjunct to the basic piping system and plumbing fixtures.
 - (4) **Approval authority.** The State of West Virginia through the Department of Environmental Protection.
 - (5) **Authorized representative of the user.**
 - A. If the user is a corporation:
 1. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - B. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities employing more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five (25) million dollars (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
 - C. If the user is a Federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
 - D. The individuals described in paragraphs A. through C. above, may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the City.
 - (6) **Biochemical Oxygen Demand or 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)
 - (7) **Best Management Practices or BMPs.** Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 927.02(a)(2)A.B. [40 CFR 403.S(a)(1) and (b)]. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, FOG, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from materials storage.
 - (8) **Brown Grease.** Spent fats, oils, and greases generated by an FSE GCE from the cleaning of equipment and utensils used in the preparation and serving of food. This material is considered not fit for recycling.
 - (9) **Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard.** Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (e) of the Act (33 U.S.C. subsection 1317) which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I,

- Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.
- (10) City. The City of Wheeling, West Virginia.
 - (11) Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.
 - (12) Existing source. Any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication by EPA of proposed categorical pretreatment standards, which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with Section 307 of the Act.
 - (13) Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG): Any fats, oils, and grease generated from the food preparation process as identified by the most current EPA method listed in 40 CFR 136.6. Organic compounds derived from animal, vegetable, and/or plant sources.
 - (14) Flow Control Device: An integral part of a hydro-mechanical grease interceptor (HGI) installed on the inlet side that controls the wastewater flow through the HGI.
 - (15) Food Service Establishment (FSE). Defined in WV Legislative Rule 64 CSR 17. Any establishment, business, or facility engaged in preparing, serving, or making food available for consumption. Also, any other facility that, in the Superintendent's opinion, would require Grease Control Equipment (GCE).
 - (16) Grab sample. A sample which is taken from a waste stream without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.
 - (17) Grease Control Equipment (GCE). In general, any grease interceptor, grease trap or other mechanism, device, or process which attaches to, or is applied to, wastewater plumbing fixtures and lines, the purpose of which is to trap, collect, or treat FOG prior to it being discharged into the sewer system. In this article GCE shall be synonymous with GGI, HGI, Grease Interceptor, Grease Trap, or any other device used for controlling grease; and may be used interchangeably throughout.
 - (18) Indirect discharge or discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.
 - (19) Instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limit. The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
 - (20) Interference. A discharge, which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of the City's NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent State or local regulations: Section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.
 - (21) International Plumbing Code (IPC). Devised as an international guide to allow consistency and is recognized and adopted by code officials internationally. The 2021 IPC (or most recent version adopted by the City.)
 - (22) 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.

(23) New source.

A. Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

1. The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
2. The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
3. The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.

B. Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of paragraph (15)A.2. or 3. above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

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

1. Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program;
 - a. Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - b. Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
2. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

(24) Noncontact cooling water. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

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

- (26) 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 governmental entities.
- (27) pH. The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.
- (28) Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, FOG, toxicity, or odor).
- (29) Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.
- (30) Pretreatment requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.
- (31) Pretreatment standards or standards. Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.
- (32) Prohibited discharge standards or prohibited discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 927.02(a).
- (33) Publicly owned treatment works or POTW. A "treatment works," as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. subsection 1292) which is owned by the City. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.
- (34) Septic tank waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.
- (35) Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dish washing operations, etc.).
- (36) Significant industrial user.
- A. A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or
 - B. A user that:
 1. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater).
 2. Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 3. Designated as such by the City on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
 - C. Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in subsection

- (28)B. has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the City may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(±)(6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.
- (37) Slug load or slug. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 927.02 of this article.
- (38) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code. A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.
- (39) Storm water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
- (40) Superintendent. The person designated by the City to supervise the operation of the POTW, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this article, or a duly authorized representative.
- (41) Suspended solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.
- (42) User or Industrial User. A source of indirect discharge.
- (43) Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.
- (44) Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.
- (45) Yellow Grease / Cooking Oil. The inedible and unadulterated spent fats, oils, and greases resulting from the preparation of food typically generated from bulk deep-fryer operations and water/oil separator units. This material is typically recycled for reuse in some form.
- (Ord. . Passed .)

927.02 GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS.

- (a) Prohibited Discharge Standards.
- (1) General prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other National, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- (2) Specific prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
- A. Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21; .
 - B. Wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 10.5, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;
 - C. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference but in no case solids greater than one-quarter inch^{1/4"} in any dimension;
 - D. Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.),

- released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW;
- E. Wastewater which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C).
 - F. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 - G. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
 - H. Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Superintendent in accordance with Section 927.03(d);
 - I. Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
 - J. Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye waste and paint manufacturing waste, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the City's NPDES permit;
 - K. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations;
 - L. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
 - M. Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;
 - N. Wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than five percent (5%) or any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter.
 - O. Medical Wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Superintendent in an individual wastewater discharge permit or a general permit.
 - P. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which might cause excessive foaming in the POTW.
 - Q. Fats, oils or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 100 mg/l.
 - R. Any hazardous wastes as defined in rules published by the State of West Virginia or in 40 CFR Part 261.
 - S. Pollutants associated with production, field exploration, drilling, well completion, or well treatment for unconventional oil and gas extraction (including, but not limited to, drilling muds, drill cuttings, produced sand, produced water), as prescribed in 40 CFR 435.33.

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

(b) National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. The categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 are hereby incorporated.
2012 Replacement

- (1) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Superintendent may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(c).
- (2) When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Superintendent shall impose an alternate limit using the combined waste stream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- (3) 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.
- (4) A user may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15.

(c) State Pretreatment Standards. (Reserved) (Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

(d) Local Limits. The following pollutant limits are established to protect against pass through interference. No person shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of the following daily maximum allowable discharge limits and average monthly concentration limits:

PARAMETER	AVERAGE-MONTHLY-CONCENTRATION-LIMITS (mg/l)	EPA TEST-METHOD-NUMBER	MDL ug/l
Arsenic T.	0.647	200.8	1.4
Cadmium T.-Recoverable	0.078	200.8	0.5
Chloride	1100	325.3	NIA
Chromium T.	6.7	200.8	0.9
Copper T.-Recoverable	1.5	200.8	0.5
Cyanide Free	0.21	Weak acid-dissociable	Standard Methods
Lead T.-Recoverable	0.5	200.8	0.6
Mercury T.	0.0003	1631	0.0002
Nickel T.-Recoverable	1.88	200.8	0.5
Selenium T.-Recoverable	0.45	200.9	0.6
Silver T.-Recoverable	0.18	200.8	0.1
Zinc T.-Recoverable	2.5	200.8	1.8
Total Toxic Organic	2.13*		
* (The Sum of EPA-Standard Methods-624, 625, 608)			
BOD	Surcharge	Standard Methods	0.001
TSS	Surcharge	160.2	0.001
Ammonia	Surcharge	Standard Methods	0.1
PH (max)	10.5	Standard Methods	Electrometric 0.1 SU
PH (min)	5.0	Standard Methods	Electrometric 0.1 SU

PARAMETER	AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATION LIMITS (mg/l)	EPA TEST METHOD NUMBER	MDL ug/l
Chromium (+6) Hexavalent	0.2	218.6	0.0006
Temperature	150 degrees F.	Electrometric 0.1 SU	
Flow (GPD)	Spec. to S.I.U.		

PARAMETER	AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATION LIMITS (mg/l)	DAILY MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION LIMITS (mg/l)	EPA TEST METHOD NUMBER	MDL ug/l
Arsenic T.	0.647	0.9705	200.8	1.4
Chloride	1100	1650	325.3	N/A
Chromium T.	6.7	10.05	200.8	0.9
Copper T. Recoverable	1.3	1.95	200.8	0.5
Cyanide Free	0.12	0.18	Weak acid dissociable	Standard Methods
Lead T. Recoverable	0.5	0.75	200.8	0.6
Mercury T.	0.0003	0.00045	1631	0.0002
Nickel T. Recoverable	1.88	2.82	200.8	0.5
Silver T. Recoverable	0.18	0.27	200.8	0.1
Zinc T. Recoverable	1.5	2.25	200.8	1.8
Total Toxic Organic	2.13*			
	* (The Sum of EPA Standard 624.1, 625.1, 608.3)			
BOD	Surcharge		Standard Methods	0.001
TSS	Surcharge		Standard Methods	0.001
Ammonia	Surcharge		Standard Methods	0.1
PH (max)	10.5		Standard Methods	Electrometric 0.1 SU
PH (min)	5.0		Standard Methods	Electrometric 0.1 SU
Temperature	150 degrees F.		Electrometric 0.1	
Flow (GPD)	Spec. to I.U.			

(Ord. . Passed .)

The above limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to POTW. All concentrations for metallic substances are for "total" metal unless indicated otherwise. The Superintendent may impose mass limitations in addition to, or in place of, the concentration based limitations above.

(b) Additional Pretreatment Measures.

- (1) Whenever deemed necessary, the Superintendent 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 waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this article.
- (2) The Superintendent may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expenses, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
- (3) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be installed at the owners expense when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of type and capacity approved by the Superintendent and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the user at their expense. Failure to clean grease, oil, or sand interceptor is a violation of this article subject to penalties.
- (4) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

(c) Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans. At least once every two (2) years, the Superintendent shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan. The Superintendent may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the Superintendent may develop such a plan for any user. An accidental discharge/slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges;
- (2) Description of stored chemicals;
- (3) Procedures for immediately notifying the Superintendent of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 927.06(f); 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.

(d) Hauled Wastewater.

- (1) Septic tank wastewaters are not accepted at the POTW plant.
- (2) The POTW will not accept hauled industrial waste and industrial waste haulers are prohibited from discharging any hauled industrial waste into the POTW and any unauthorized location on the collector system.
(Ord. . Passed .)

927.04 WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION.

(a) Wastewater Analysis. When requested by the Superintendent, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within sixty (60) days of the request. The Superintendent is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information.

(b) Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirement.

- (1) No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the Superintendent, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to subsection (c) hereof may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
- (2) The Superintendent may require other users to obtain wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purpose of this article.
- (3) Any violation of the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this article and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Sections 927.10 to 927.12. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State pretreatment standards or requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

(c) Wastewater Discharge Permitting: Existing Connections. Any user required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit who was discharging wastewater into the POTW prior to the effective date of this article and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within sixty (60) days after said date, apply to the Superintendent for a wastewater discharge permit in accordance with subsection (e) hereof, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after one hundred eighty (180) days of the effective date of this article except in accordance with a wastewater discharge permit issued by the Superintendent.

(d) Wastewater Discharge Permitting: New Connections. Any user required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the POTW must obtain such permit prior to the beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this wastewater discharge permit, in accordance with subsection (e) hereof, must be filed at least sixty (60) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

(e) Wastewater Discharge Permit: Extra Jurisdictional Users. Any existing industrial user who is located beyond city limits and who is required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall submit a wastewater discharge permit application. Any new source or new user who is located beyond city limits and who is required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall submit a wastewater discharge permit application.

(f) Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Contents. All users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. The Superintendent may require all users to submit as part of an application the following information:

- (1) All information required by Section 927.06(a)(2);
- (2) Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;
- (3) Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
- (4) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate

- (5) of production;
Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);

- (6) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge;
- (7) Time and duration of discharges;
- (8) Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent to evaluate the wastewater discharge permit application. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision.

(g) Application Signatories and Certification. All wastewater discharge permit applications and user reports must be signed by an authorized representative of the user and contain the following certification statement:

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

(h) Wastewater Discharge Permit Decisions. The Superintendent will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. Within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, the Superintendent will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The Superintendent may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit.
(Ord. . Passed .)

927.05 WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS.

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

(b) Wastewater Discharge Permit Contents. A wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the Superintendent to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plants effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.

- (1) Wastewater discharge permits must contain:
 - A. A statement that indicates wastewater discharge permit duration, which in no event shall exceed five (5) years;
 - B. A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the City in accordance with subsection (e) hereof, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
 - C. Effluent limits based on applicable pretreatment standards;

- D. Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State, and local law; and
 - E. A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable Federal, State, or local law.
 - F. Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or nonroutine discharges;
- (2) Wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
- A. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;
 - B. Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works;
 - C. Development and implementation of waste minimization or waste plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;
 - D. The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the POTW.
 - E. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment;
 - F. Development and implementation of a customized manifest specific to the quality of wastewater discharged by the permittee.
 - G. A statement that compliance with the wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable Federal and State pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the term of the wastewater discharge permit; and
 - H. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Superintendent to ensure compliance with this article, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

(c) Wastewater Discharge Permit Appeals. The Superintendent shall provide public notice of the issuance of a wastewater discharge permit. Any person, including the user, may petition the Superintendent to reconsider the terms of a wastewater discharge permit with thirty (30) days of notice of its issuance.

- (1) Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
- (2) In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the wastewater discharge permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the wastewater discharge permit.

- (3) The effectiveness of the wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
- (4) If the Superintendent fails to act within thirty (30) days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider a wastewater discharge permit, not to issue a wastewater discharge permit, or not to modify a wastewater discharge permit shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.
- (5) Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative discharge permit decision must do so by filing a complaint with the Circuit Court of Ohio County within twenty days of said decision.

(d) Wastewater Discharge Permit Modification. The Superintendent may modify a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (1) To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- (2) To address significant alternations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;
- (3) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- (4) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the City's POTW, City personnel, or the receiving waters;
- (5) Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
- (6) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
- (7) Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
- (8) To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit; or
- (9) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator.

(e) Wastewater Discharge Permit Transfer. Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least sixty (60) days advance notice to the Superintendent and the Superintendent approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the Superintendent must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

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

Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the wastewater discharge permit void as of the date of facility transfer.

(f) Wastewater Discharge Permit Revocation. The Superintendent may revoke a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (1) Failure to notify the Superintendent of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;

- (2) Failure to provide prior notification to the Superintendent of changed conditions pursuant to Section 927.06(e);
- (3) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;
- (4) Falsifying self-monitoring reports;
- (5) Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- (6) Refusing to allow the Superintendent timely access to the facility premises and records;
- (7) Failure to meet effluent limitations;
- (8) Failure to pay fines;
- (9) Failure to pay sewer charges;
- (10) Failure to meet compliance schedules;
- (11) Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
- (12) Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or
- (13) Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this article.

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

(g) Wastewater Discharge Permit Reissuance. A user with an expiring wastewater discharge permit shall apply for wastewater discharge permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with Section 927.04(e), a minimum of one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing wastewater discharge permit. (Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.06 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Baseline Monitoring Reports.

- (1) Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403 .6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing categorical users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the Superintendent a report which contains the information listed in paragraph (a)(2), 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 Superintendent a report which contains the information listed in paragraph (a)(2), 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.
- (2) Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.
 - A. Identifying information. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
 - B. Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

- C. Description of Operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such user. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
- D. Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined waste stream formula set out in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- E. Measurement of Pollutant.
1. The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
 2. The result of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the Superintendent, 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 subsection G).
 3. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in subsection (k) hereof.
- F. Certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's authorized representative 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.
- G. 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 subsection (b) hereof.
- H. Signature and certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 927.04(f).
- (b) Compliance Schedule Progress Reports. The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by subsection (a)(2)G. hereof:
- (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 Superintendent no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether it has 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 Superintendent.

(c) Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline.

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the Superintendent a report containing the information described in subsection (a)(2)D. to F. hereof. 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 927.04(f).

(d) Periodic Compliance Reports.

- (1) All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the Superintendent but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 927.04(t).
- (2) 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.
- (3) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Superintendent, using the procedures prescribed in subsection (k) hereof, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

(e) Reports of Changed Conditions. Each user must notify the Superintendent 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 ninety (90) days before the change.

- (1) The Superintendent 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 927.04(e).

- (2) The Superintendent may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 927.04(g) or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 927.05(d) in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.
 - (3) For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of twenty percent (20%) or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.
- (t) Reports of Potential Problems.
- (1) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the Superintendent 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.
 - (2) Within five (5) days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the Superintendent, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this article.
 - (3) 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 (f)(1), above. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- (g) Reports from Unpermitted Users. All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Superintendent as the Superintendent may require.
- (h) Notice of Violation/Report Sampling and Reporting. If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the Superintendent 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 Superintendent within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. The user is not required to resample if the Superintendent monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the Superintendent samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.
- (i) Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste.
- (1) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the

EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste stream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the waste stream 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 discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under subsection (e) hereof. 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 subsections (a), (c) and (d) hereof.

- (2) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (i)(l), above, during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). 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.(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 regulations under Section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the user must notify the Superintendent, 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 thereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.

(j) Analytical Requirements. All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved or validated by West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection (DEP), or by U.S. EPA.

(k) Sample Collection.

- (1) Except as indicated in subsection (k)(2), below, the user must collect wastewater samples using flow proportional composite collection techniques. In the event flow proportional sampling is infeasible, the Superintendent may authorize the use of time proportional sampling or a minimum of four (4) grab samples where the user demonstrates that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous discharge limits.
- (2) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.
- (3) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in Section 927.06(a) and (c) [40 CFR 403.12(b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, [the Superintendent] may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by subsection (d) hereof (40 CFR 403.12(e)a and 403.12(h)), the Industrial User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under Section 927.01 (d)(5). Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the date analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the City or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Superintendent.

(Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.07 COMPLIANCE MONITORING.

(a) Right of Entry; Inspection and Sampling. The Superintendent shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this article and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the Superintendent ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

- (1) Where a user has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the Superintendent will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- (2) The Superintendent shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's operations.
- (3) The Superintendent may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the user at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated periodically to ensure their accuracy.
- (4) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the Superintendent and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.
- (5) Unreasonable delays in allowing the Superintendent access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this article.

(b) Search Warrants. If the Superintendent 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 City 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 Superintendent may seek issuance of a search warrant from the Wheeling Municipal Court or the Circuit Court of Ohio County or Marshall County.

(Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.08 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, surveys, wastewater discharge permit applications, wastewater discharge permits, and monitoring programs, and from the Superintendent's inspection and sampling activities, shall be available to the public without restriction, unless the user specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable State law. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data. When requested and demonstrated by the user furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other "effluent data" as defined by 40 CFR 2.302 will not be recognized as confidential information and will be available to the public without restriction.

(Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.09 PUBLICATION OF USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE.

The Superintendent shall publish annually in the largest daily newspaper published in the City a list of the users which, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The term significant noncompliance shall mean:

- (a) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by and magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, including Instantaneous Limits as defined in Section 927.02;
 - (b) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant Parameter during a six (6) month period equals or exceeds the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including Instantaneous limits as defined by Section 927.02 multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
 - (c) Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by Section 927.02 (Daily Maximum, long-term average, Instantaneous Limit, or narrative standard) that [the Superintendent] determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, Interference of Pass Through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;
 - (d) Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or the environment, or has resulted in the Superintendent's exercise of his emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
 - (e) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
 - (f) Failure to provide within thirty (30) days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
 - (g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
 - (h) Any other violation(s) which the Superintendent determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.
- (Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.10 ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES.

(a) Notification of Violation. When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Superintendent may serve upon that user a written Notice of Violation. Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the user to the Superintendent. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the Notice of Violation. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Superintendent to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a Notice of Violation.

(b) Consent Orders. The Superintendent may enter into Consent Orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any user responsible for noncompliance. Such documents will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as the administrative orders issued pursuant to subsection (d) and (e) hereof and shall be judicially enforceable.

(c) Show Cause Hearing. The Superintendent may order a user which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to appear before the Superintendent and show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and request that the user show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least twenty (20) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any authorized representative of the user. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

(d) Compliance Orders. When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Superintendent may issue an order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that the user come into compliance within a specified time. If the user does not come into compliance within the time provided, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders also may contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a pretreatment standard or requirement, nor does a compliance order relieve the user of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

(e) Cease and Desist Orders. When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the user's past violations are likely to recur, the Superintendent may issue an order to the user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the user to:

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

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

- (t) Administrative Fines.
- (1) When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement the Superintendent may fine such user in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars per day. Such fines shall be assessed on a per violation, per day basis. In the case of monthly or other long term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.
 - (2) Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall, after five (5) calendar days, be assessed an additional penalty of ten percent (10%) of the unpaid balance, and interest shall accrue thereafter at a rate of allowable asset by the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia and in no case less than 10 percent (10%) per month. A lien against the User's property shall be sought for unpaid charges, fines and penalties.
 - (3) A lien against the user's property will be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.
 - (4) Users desiring to dispute such fines must file a written request for the Superintendent to reconsider the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within ten days of being notified of the fine. Where a request has merit, the Superintendent may convene a hearing on the matter. In the event the user's appeal is successful, the payment, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the user. The Superintendent may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions, such as notices and orders, to the fine.
 - (5) Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

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

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

- (h) **Termination of Discharge.** In addition to the provisions in Section 927.05(f), any user who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:
- (1) Violation of wastewater discharge permit conditions;
 - (2) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
 - (3) Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
 - (4) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling;
 - (5) Violation of the pretreatment standards in Section 927.02;

Such user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under subsection (c) hereof why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the Superintendent shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user. (Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.11 JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES.

(a) **Injunctive Relief.** When the Superintendent finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Superintendent may petition the Circuit Court of Ohio County or Marshall County through the City's Attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this article on activities of the user. The Superintendent may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

(b) **Civil Penalties.**

- (1) A user who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the City for a maximum civil penalty of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.
- (2) The Superintendent may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the City.
- (3) In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the user's violation, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- (4) Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

- (c) **Criminal Prosecution.**
- (1) A user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.
 - (2) A user who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and be subject to imprisonment for not more than thirty days. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under State law.
 - (3) A user who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this article, wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this article shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

(d) **Remedies Nonexclusive.** The remedies provided for in this article are not exclusive. The Superintendent may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant user. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the City's enforcement response plan. However, the Superintendent may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the Superintendent is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant user.

(Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.12 SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION.

(a) **Performance Bonds.** The Superintendent may decline to issue or reissue a wastewater discharge permit to any user who has failed to comply with any provision of this article, a previous wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless such user first files a satisfactory bond, payable to the City, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Superintendent to be necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

(b) **Liability Insurance.** The Superintendent may decline to issue or reissue a wastewater discharge permit to any user who has failed to comply with any provision of this article, a previous wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless the user first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurances sufficient to restore or repair damage to the POTW caused by its discharge.

(c) **Water Supply Severance.** Whenever a user has violated or continues to violate any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, water service to the user may be severed. Service will only recommence, at the user's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

(d) **Public Nuisances.** A violation of any provision of this article, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the Superintendent. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of the City Code governing such nuisances, including reimbursing the City for any costs incurred in removing, abating, or remedying said nuisance.
(Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.13 AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS.

(a) **Upset.**

- (1) For the purposes of this section, "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- (2) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of paragraph (a)(3), below, are met.
- (3) A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - A. An upset occurred and the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - B. 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
 - C. The user has submitted the following information to the Superintendent 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.
 1. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 3. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- (4) In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of any upset shall have the burden of proof.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.

(b) Prohibited Discharge Standards. A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 927.02(a)(1) or the specific prohibitions in Sections 927.02(a)(2)C. to N. 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 the City was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

(c) Bypass.

- (1) For the purposes of this section,
 - A. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.
 - B. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- (2) A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs (c)(3) and (4) hereof.
- (3)
 - A. If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Superintendent, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
 - B. A user shall submit oral notice to the Superintendent of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Superintendent may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.
- (4)
 - A. Bypass is prohibited, and the Superintendent may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless
 1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

2. 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
 3. The user submitted notices as required under Paragraph (c)(3) hereof.
- B. The Superintendent may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Superintendent determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (c)(4)(1) hereof. (Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)

927.14 WASTEWATER TREATMENT RATES FOR HIGH STRENGTH WASTES.

(a) All users discharging waste which contains a 5 day BOD concentration in excess of 300 mg/1 shall be surcharged for all BOD exceeding 300 mg/1. The surcharge shall be in addition to the sewage service charge levied for treating and transporting wastes of normal BOD strength.

The schedule of surcharge for wastes containing BOD with a concentration in excess of 300 mg/1 shall be as follows:

For all BOD concentration from 301 mg/1- \$0.2755/lb.
(Ord. . Passed .)

(b) All users discharging waste with TSS concentration in excess of 350 mg/1 shall be surcharged for all TSS in excess of 350 mg/1. The surcharge shall be in addition to the sewage service charge levied for treating and transporting waste of normal TSS strength.

The schedule of surcharge for wastes containing TSS with a concentration in excess of 350 mg/1 shall be as follows:

For all TSS concentration from 351 mg/1 - \$.3045/lb.
(Ord. . Passed .)

(c) All users discharging waste with Ammonia concentration in excess of 45 mg/I shall be surcharged for all Ammonia in excess of 45 mg/I. The surcharge shall be in addition to the sewage service charge levied for treating and transporting waste of normal Ammonia strength.

The schedule of surcharge for wastes containing Ammonia with a concentration in excess of 45 mg/I shall be as follows:

For all Ammonia concentration from 46 mg/I - \$0.3625/lb.
(Ord. . Passed .)

(d) The concentration of a waste for BOD or TSS shall be determined by taking the arithmetic mean of the concentrations of the BOD or TSS in the samples during the period under consideration. In the event that no samples have been taken during the period under consideration, the waste shall be deemed to have the same concentration of BOD or TSS as it did during the prior period of considerations immediately preceding the current period of consideration. All samples for determining the concentration of BOD or TSS shall be flow composite samples, or time composite samples where flow measurement facilities are not available, taken over a period of time commensurate with the discharge to the POTW of the waste which is at times a high strength waste.

(Ord. . Passed .)

(e) The weight of BOD or TSS discharged to the POTW shall be calculated by multiplying the entire flow of waste discharged to the POTW during the period under consideration in gallons divided by 1,000,000 and multiplied by 8.34, which will produce the weight in pounds of one mg/l, hereinafter called W, during the period under consideration. The resulting number (W) shall be multiplied in the following increments:

(1) For BOD:

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>
000 - 300 mg/l = Free	W x > 300 mg/l x \$0.2755/lb. = Surcharge Fee
>300 mg/l = Surcharge Fee	

(2) For TSS:

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>
000 - 350/mg/l = Free	W x >350 mg/l x \$0.3045/lb. = Surcharge Fee
>350 mg/l = Surcharge Fee	

(3) For Ammonia:

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>
000 - 45mg/l = Free	W x > 45 mg/l x \$0.3625/lb. = Surcharge Fee
> 45 mg/l = Surcharge Fee	

(t) In the case where the City of Wheeling has permitted the discharge of non-contact cooling water in the POTW, the strength of the waste shall be back calculated using the combined waste stream formula as set forth in 40 CPR 403.6(e) to determine the amount of surcharge applicable to the waste without the diluting effect of the cooling water. In all cases the user shall be required to measure the amount of cooling water discharged to the POTW. (Ord. . Passed .)

927.15 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) Pretreatment Charges and Fees. The City may adopt reasonable fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the City's Pretreatment Program which may include:

- (1) Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications including the cost of processing such applications;
- (2) Fees for monitoring, inspections, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing a user's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports submitted by users;
- (3) Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction;
- (4) Fees for filing appeals; and
- (5) Other fees as the City may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this article and are separate from all other fees, fines, and penalties chargeable by the City.

(b) Severability. If any provision of this article is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect

(c) Effective Date. This article shall be in full force and effect immediately following its passage, approval, and publications, as provided by law.
(Ord. 14173. Passed 7-5-11.)