CSD ORDINANCE NO. 87

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT AMENDING THE INDUSTRIAL WASTE SUPPLEMENT TO THE CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT OPERATIONS CODE

The Board of Directors of the Camarillo Sanitary District ordains as follows:

SECTION 1: The Board of Directors of the Camarillo Sanitary District finds as follows:

A. The Board has adopted an Industrial Waste Supplement to the Camarillo Sanitary District's Operations Code.

B. The Board desires to amend the Industrial Waste Supplement in order to maintain compliance with current federal and state regulations.

SECTION 2. Adoption of Amendments. The Board hereby adopts the amended and restated Industrial Waste Supplement to the Camarillo Sanitary District's Operations Code as set forth in the attached as Exhibit A.

SECTION 3: The Assistant Secretary is directed to certify and publish this Ordinance in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 4: This Ordinance will become effective October 28, 2015.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED October 14, 2015.

Kevin Kildee
Chairman

Attested to on 10-14-2015.

jamadland
Assistant Secretary

I, Jeffrie Madland, Assistant Secretary of the Camarillo Sanitary District, certify CSD Ordinance No. 87 was introduced by the Board at a meeting held September 23, 2015, and subsequently adopted by the Board at a regular meeting held October 14, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: Directors: Craven, Little, McDonald, Morgan, Chairman Kildee
NOES: Directors: None
ABSENT: Directors: None

jamadland
Assistant Secretary

Attachment: Exhibit A
c: Public Works Department (2)

CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT
APRIL 19, 1955
CALIFORNIA

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SUPPLEMENT

TO THE OPERATIONS CODE

REGULATING AND CONTROLLING

SEWAGE LIQUID WASTE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES

CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT

APPROVED:	Ordinance No. 9, April 5, 1973
AMENDED:	Ordinance No. 16, March 12, 1980
AMENDED:	Ordinance No. 19, October 27, 1982
AMENDED:	Ordinance No. 20, January 12, 1983
AMENDED:	Ordinance No. 24, August 22, 1984
AMENDED:	Ordinance No. 47, January 12, 1994
AMENDED:	Ordinance No. 62, November 17, 1999
AMENDED:	Ordinance No. 76, February 14, 2007
AMENDED:	Ordinance No. 85, February 12, 2014

CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT
INDUSTRIAL WASTE SUPPLEMENT
TO THE OPERATIONS CODE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER XI: ADMINISTRATION ..... 11001 - 11004

CHAPTER XII: DEFINITIONS 12001

CHAPTER XIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS ..... 13001 - 13033

CHAPTER XIV: QUALITY REQUIREMENTS ..... 14001 - 14006

CHAPTER XV: DETERMINATIONS AND CHARGES ..... 15001 - 15007

CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT
INDUSTRIAL WASTE SUPPLEMENT
TO THE OPERATIONS CODE

CHAPTER XI
ADMINISTRATION

11001 PURPOSE

The purpose of this supplement to the Operations Code ("Supplement") is to control and regulate sewage, liquid waste and industrial waste discharges directly or indirectly into the sewerage system and disposal works of the Camarillo Sanitary District, hereinafter referred to as "District".

11002 SCOPE

This Supplement shall encompass the establishment of rules, Regulations and Standards governing the quality and quantity of discharged wastes; the degree of waste pretreatment required; the issuance of industrial wastewater discharge permits and establishment of fees and charges; and the establishment of fees, charges and penalties for violation of this Supplement.

The provisions of this Supplement shall apply to the discharge of all wastes, directly or indirectly, to a public sewer of the Camarillo Sanitary District. These provisions also apply to wastewaters contributed by the Camrosa Water District and the Ventura Regional Sanitation District. All extra jurisdictional dischargers are subject to the industrial waste ordinance and must be permitted by the District.

11003 POLICY

The District protects the health, welfare and safety of the local residents by constructing, operating and maintaining a system of local sewers and laterals, trunk sewers and interceptors, and liquid waste treatment and disposal facilities to service the homes, industries and commercial establishments throughout the district and surrounding environs by state and federal law. The following basic policies apply to sewage, liquid waste and industrial waste discharged directly or indirectly into the sewerage system and disposal works of the District.

Sewage liquid waste and industrial waste will be accepted into the sewerage system provided such wastes will not:

1. menace public health;
2. detrimentally affect the local environments;
3. create nuisances such as odors, insects, etc.;
4. damage structures;
5. impose excessive collection, treatment or disposal costs on the District;
6. significantly interfere with wastewater treatment processes;

7. interfere with wastewater reclamation processes; or

8. exceed quality limits and quantity requirements hereinafter established.

The highest and best use of the sewerage system is the collection, treatment and reclamation or disposal of domestic sewage.

Industry is urged to seek recovery and reuse procedures to meet the limitations set on industrial waste discharges rather than those procedures designed solely to meet discharge limitations.

The District is committed to a policy of wastewater renovation and reuse in order to provide an alternate source of water supply and to reduce overall costs of wastewater treatment and disposal. The renovation of wastewater through wastewater treatment processes may necessitate more stringent quality requirements on industrial waste discharges as the demand for reclaimed water increases.

Optimum use of District facilities may require the discharge of wastewaters during periods of low flow in the sewerage system as established by the Manager.

Provisions are made in this Supplement to regulate industrial waste discharges, to comply with the state and federal government requirements and policies, and to meet increasingly higher standards of treatment plant effluent quality and environmental considerations. This Supplement establishes quantity and quality limitations on sewage, liquid waste and industrial waste discharges where such discharges may adversely affect the sewerage system or the effluent quality. Methods of cost recovery are also established where the industrial waste discharge would impose unreasonable collection, monitoring, treatment or disposal costs on the District.

11004 INSPECTORS

Adequate identification shall be provided by the Manager for all inspectors or other authorized personnel and these personnel shall identify themselves when entering any property for inspection purposes or when inspecting the work of any contractor.

Inspection of every facility that is involved with the discharge of waste to the sewage collection and treatment facilities may be made by District personnel. Inspections may be made to determine that such facilities are maintained and operated properly and are adequate to meet the provisions of this Supplement.

Access to all facilities connected to the sewerage system shall be given to authorized personnel at all reasonable times or at other times when occasioned by emergency conditions.

No person shall interfere with, delay, resist or refuse entrance to an authorized inspector attempting to inspect any waste generation, conveyance or treatment facility connected to the sewerage system.

The District shall enforce, through remedies set forth in Section 11003, requirements which include the duty to allow or carry out inspection, entry or monitoring activities.

CHAPTER XII
DEFINITIONS

12001 DEFINITIONS

Whenever in this Supplement the following terms are used, they shall have the meaning respectively ascribed to them in this chapter unless another meaning for the word is apparent from the context.

THE ACT

The term Act means Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act.

AD VALOREM TAX

The District tax levied and collected on the assessed value of property within the District for the purpose of wastewater treatment and disposal.

APPROPRIATE PROCEDURE(S)

The procedure(s) defined in 40 CFR Part 136 for the particular parameter of interest.

APPROVAL AUTHORITY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

ASSESSED VALUE

That portion of the total assessed valuation of the property upon which District taxes are levied.

AUTHORIZED OR DULY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE USER

(1) If the User is a corporation:

(a) 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 operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are

established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

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

(3) 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.

(4) The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, may designate a Duly 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 Manager.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The term Best Management Practices or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in §403.5. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

B.O.D. OR BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

The quantity of oxygen expressed milligrams per liter, utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter as determined by the appropriate procedure.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

See Operations Code, Section 2003.

40 CFR

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations as published by the executive department and agencies of the federal government.

C.O.D. OR CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

The measurement of sewage strength in terms of the total quantity of oxygen required for oxidation of organic matter as determined by the appropriate procedure.

CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories will be established as separate

regulations under the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N. These standards, unless specifically noted otherwise, shall be in addition to all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements set forth in this part.

CESSPOOL

An excavation in the ground made for receiving sewage and so constructed that the solid matter is retained and the liquid portion is permitted to seep away.

CHLORINE DEMAND

The difference between the amount of chlorine added to a sewage sample and the amount remaining at the end of a 30-minute period as determined by the appropriate procedure.

COLLECTOR SEWER

A public sewer, usually 8 inches or larger in diameter, used to collect sewage from house connection and industrial connection sewers and transport it to trunk sewers.

COMMERCIAL DISCHARGER

Any user whose activity is to distribute or provide a service that discharges directly or indirectly wastewater into the Districts' sewerage system.

CONTAMINATED WATER

Any water impaired in quality by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through spread of disease. "Contamination" shall include any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of industrial waste.

COUNTY

See Operations Code, Section 2010.

DISCHARGE

The introduction of pollutants to a treatment plant from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307 (b), (c) and (d) of the Act.

DISCHARGER (USER)

Any person discharging sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste to a sewerage facility of the District.

DISSOLVED SOLIDS

"Dissolved Solids" or "Dissolved Matter" or "Total Dissolved Solids" shall mean the solid matter in solution in the sewage and shall be determined by evaporation of a

sewage sample from which all suspended matter has been removed by filtration as determined by the appropriate procedures.

DISTRICT

See Operations Code, Section 2011.

DOMESTIC SEWAGE

The liquid and water born waste derived from the ordinary living processes, free from industrial waste and of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal without special treatment into the public sewer or by means of a private sewage disposal system.

EPA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

EFFLUENT

The liquid outflow from any treatment plant or facility designated to treat, convey or store sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste.

FEE

Any charge made to the discharger for the use, or continued use, of any public sewer or sanitary sewer system and shall include, but not be limited to, connection or tap fees for new customers, monthly sewer service charges, industrial or liquid waste permit fees, use charges, excess capacity connection charges, industrial or liquid waste treatment surcharges, industrial or liquid waste treatment capacity charges, treatability charges, unusual industrial waste charges, testing laboratory charges and oversized sewer charges.

FLOATABLE OIL AND GREASE

The oil and grease floating on the surface of a sample of water as determined by the appropriate procedures.

GARBAGE

The putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation and consumption of food.

GRAB SAMPLE

A liquid sample taken as a representative flow at an instant of time.

GRAVITY SEPARATION DEVICE

A device for retaining sand, silt, grit, mineral material, petroleum solvent, grease or oil by gravity-differential separation from wastewater and of a design and capacity as determined by the current edition of District Standard Specifications.

GREASE

"Grease" is defined in 40 CFR Part 136 and includes, but is not limited to, waxes, fats, oils and other non-volatile materials tested as determined by appropriate procedures.

GREASE TRAP

A device designed in compliance with the current UPC Code.

GROUND GARBAGE

The residue from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers with no particle greater than one-half (l/2) inch in any dimension.

INDUSTRIAL CONNECTION SEWER

The sewer connecting the building sewer or building waste drainage system to the public sewer for the purpose of conveying industrial wastes.

INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGER

Any user whose activity produces a product that discharges directly or indirectly into the District's sewerage system.

INDUSTRIAL USER

A source of indirect discharge which introduces into the treatment plant pollutants from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307 (b), (c) and (d) of the Act.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE(S)

Any solid, liquid, radioactive or gaseous waste substance discharged, flowing or permitted to escape from any producing, manufacturing, processing, institutional, commercial, agricultural or other operation or from the development, recovery or processing of any material resource, and which will enter into the public sewers.

INSPECTOR

See Operations Code, Section 2019.

INTERCEPTOR SEWER

A closed conduit whose primary purpose is to transport rather than collect waste and shall perform one or more of the following functions as its primary purpose:

1. It intercepts wastes from a final point in a collection system and conveys such wastes directly to a treatment plant.

2. It serves in place of a potential treatment plant and transports the collected wastes to an adjoining collection system or interceptor and thence to treatment.

3. It transports the wastes from one or more municipal collection systems to another municipality or to a regional plant for treatment.

4. It intercepts an existing major discharge of raw or inadequately treated wastewater for transport directly to another interceptor or to a treatment plant.

INTERFERENCE

A discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources both:

1. inhibits or disrupts the treatment plant, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

2. therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the treatment plant's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder: Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

LIQUID WASTE(S)

The same as industrial waste(s).

MANAGER

See Operations Code, Section 2013.

NATIONAL PRETREATMENT STANDARD

The term National Pretreatment Standard, Pretreatment Standard, or Standard means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 307 (b) and (c) of the Act, which applies to Industrial Users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to §403.5.

NEW SOURCE

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 paragraphs (m)(1)(ii) or (m)(1)(iii) of this section, but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

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

(i) Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program:

(A) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or

(B) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

(ii) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

NONSIGNIFICANT CATEGORICAL INDUSTRIAL USER (NSCIU)

The Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards under §403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a Significant Industrial User on a finding that the Industrial User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:

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

(ii) The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in §403.12(q) together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

(iii) The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

Annual certification by Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users. A facility determined to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User pursuant to

§403.3(v)(2) must annually submit the following certification statement, signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in paragraph (I) of this section. This certification must accompany any alternative report required by the Control Authority:

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

(a) The facility described as _____ [facility name] met the definition of a non-significant categorical Industrial User as described in §403.3(v)(2); (b) the facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and (c) the facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period. This compliance certification is based upon the following information:

Where the POTW has determined that an Industrial User meets the criteria for classification as a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User, the POTW must evaluate, at least once per year, whether an Industrial User continues to meet the criteria in §403.3.

In the case of Industrial Users subject to reduced reporting requirements under §403.12, the POTW must randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users and conduct inspections at least once every two years. If the Industrial User no longer meets the conditions for reduced reporting in §403.12, the POTW must immediately begin sampling and inspecting the Industrial User at least once a year.

NUISANCE

Anything which is injurious to health or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property.

ORDINANCE

Unless otherwise stated, this Supplement and the Ordinance adopting this Supplement regulating and controlling sewage, liquid waste and industrial waste.

PASS THROUGH

A discharge which exits the treatment plant into the 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 violation of any requirement of the District's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

PEAK FLOW RATE

The periodically determined highest flow rate of sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste discharged to a public sewer over a period of at least fifteen (15) minutes at any time during the preceding accrual period. In the absence of actual peak flow rate

data, peak flow rate may be computed in the manner set forth in the District Standard Specifications. The permittee must certify to the issuing local sewerage agency that the water use metered to determine peak flow rate was for normal operations and not the result of extraordinary conditions.

PERSON

See Operations Code, Section 2026.

pH

The negative logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration expressed in moles per liter as determined by the appropriate procedures.

POLLUTED WATER

Any water altered in quality by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects: (1) such water for beneficial uses, or (2) the facilities which serve such beneficial uses. "Pollution" may include "contamination".

PRE-TREATMENT FACILITY

Any works or device for the treatment or flow limitation of sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste prior to discharge into a public sewer.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENT

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

PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

A septic tank and appurtenant piping, cesspool, seepage pit, leach fields or other such facilities.

PRIVATE SEWER

See Operations Code, Section 2029.

PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW)

The term Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

PUBLIC SEWER

See Operations Code, Section 2030. **RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

Material containing chemical elements that spontaneously change their atomic structure by emitting any particles, rays or energy forms in excess of normal background radiation.

RECLAIMED WATER

Water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use which would not otherwise occur.

SANITARY SEWER

See Operations Code, Section 2032.

SECTION

A section of this Supplement.

SEEPAGE PIT

A lined excavation in the ground which receives the discharge of a septic tank so designed as to permit the effluent from the septic tank to seep through its bottom and sides.

SEPTIC TANK

A watertight receptacle which receives the discharge of a building sanitary drainage system, or part thereof, and is designed and constructed so as to separate solids from the liquid, digest organic matter through a period of detention and allow the liquid to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through a system of open joint or perforated piping or a seepage pit.

SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

Solids that will settle out of a liquid in a specified interval of time as determined by appropriate procedures.

SEWAGE

See Operations Code, Section 2014 and Section 2018.

SEWAGE SYSTEM

See Operations Code, Section 2035.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

See Operations Code, Section 2044.

SEWER

See Operations Code, Section 2034.

SEWERAGE

See Operations Code, Section 2035.

SHALL AND MAY

"Shall" is mandatory and "may" is permissive.

Significant Industrial User (SIU)

All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N. Any other industrial user that:

1. discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process waster to the POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow down wastewater);

2. contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or

3. as designated as such by the District on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

An Industrial User is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

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 any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement;

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 multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for 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 (Daily Maximum, long-term average, Instantaneous Limit, or narrative standard) that the Manager determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, Interference or Pass Through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;

D. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the Manager's exercise of its 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 an individual wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

F. Failure to provide within forty-five (45) 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 may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the Manager determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

SLUG LOADING

Slug loading is defined as any pollutant (including Biochemical Oxygen Demand [BOD]) released in discharge at a flow rate or concentration which will cause interference with operation of the treatment plant.

STANDARD METHODS

The current edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, as published by the American Public Health Association.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

The current edition of standards and requirements relating to size, quality, quantity and performance, including standard drawings, as detailed and made available by the District.

STORM DRAIN

A conveyance structure which carries storm and surface waters and drainage water, but excludes sewage, liquid wastes and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water or irrigation water.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS

The solid matter suspended in sewage as determined by appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods."

TRUNK SEWER

The sewers constructed, maintained and operated by the District that conveys sewage to District treatment facilities and into which collecting sewers discharge.

UNCONTAMINATED WATER

Any wastewater not contaminated or polluted with sewage and which is suitable for discharge to the storm water drainage system, excluding unlined natural water course.

UPSET

An upset is an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial User as defined in 40 CFR 403.16 (a).

WASTEWATER

Influent: Wastewater (raw or partially treated) which flows **INTO** a reservoir, basin, treatment process or treatment plant.

Effluent: Wastewater (raw, partially or completely treated) flowing **FROM** a reservoir, basin, treatment process or treatment plant.

WATER RECLAMATION SYSTEM

The various facilities used for the purpose of processing wastewater which, as a result of treatment, is made suitable for a direct beneficial reuse or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur. Treatment facilities shall include land and those buildings or portions of buildings necessary to house personnel and equipment involved and used in the direct operation and maintenance of the treatment facilities, the necessary pumping, power, laboratory and other equipment and their appurtenances.

CHAPTER XIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS

13001 ENFORCEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE SUPPLEMENT

The Manager of the District shall administer, implement and enforce all of the provisions of this Supplement.

Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Manager may be delegated by him to persons acting in the beneficial interest of or in the employ of the District.

The District shall enforce, through remedies set forth in Section 13003, any rules, regulations or orders issued by the District.

13002 REGULATORY ACTIONS

If wastewaters containing any substance described in Chapter XIV of this Supplement are discharged or proposed to be discharged into the sewer system of the District, or to any sewer system tributary thereto, the Manager may take any action necessary to:

1. Immediately and effectively halt the discharge of such wastewater.

2. Require an industrial user to demonstrate that in-plant modifications will reduce or eliminate the discharge of such substances in conformity with this Supplement.

3. Require pretreatment, including storage facilities, or flow equalization necessary to reduce or eliminate the objectionable characteristics or substances so that the discharge will not violate these rules and regulations.

4. Require the person making, causing or allowing the discharge to pay any additional cost or expense incurred by the District for handling and treating excess loads imposed on the treatment system.

5. Take such other remedial action as may be deemed to be desirable or necessary to achieve the purpose of this Supplement.

6. In order to implement effective enforcement actions against noncomplying industrial dischargers, the District has developed an Enforcement Response Plan. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the said Plan; However, Manager may take other action against any User when the circumstances warrant. Further, the Manager is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant User.

13003 PENALTY

The District may seek or assess civil or criminal penalties in at least the amount of $1000.00 a day for any violation by industrial users of pretreatment standards and requirements, provisions of this Supplement, or any condition or limitation of a permit issued pursuant thereto.

Each day during which any violation continues shall constitute a separate offense punishable as provided above.

The District may, upon authorization of its Board of Directors, sue to recover any amounts due to the District under the provisions of this Supplement.

In the event of such violation, District shall, upon authorization of its Board of Directors, petition the Superior Court to impose, assess and recover such sums.

The Approval Authority shall have authority to seek judicial relief for noncompliance by industrial users when it finds that the penalty sought by the District is insufficient. The District shall have authority to seek injunctive relief for noncompliance as per 40 CFR 403.8.

13004 NOTICE

Unless otherwise provided herein, any notice required to be given by the District under this Supplement shall be in writing and served in person or by registered or certified mail. If served by mail, the notice shall be sent to the last address known to the District.

Notice shall be deemed to have been given at the time of deposit, postage prepaid, in a facility regularly serviced by the United States Postal Service.

13005 TIME LIMITS

Any time limit provided in any written notice or in any provision of this Supplement shall be extended only by written direction of the Manager.

13006 AMENDMENT OF SUPPLEMENT

At least thirty (30) days before any formal consideration of an amendment to this Supplement by the Board of Directors, the Manager shall notify, in writing, any person who has filed with the District a request for notification. The notice shall contain a brief description of the nature of the amendment to be considered and the time and place where formal action will be taken.

Amendments to this Supplement to comply with evolving federal law shall be noticed and adopted according to the applicable statutory requirements.

13007 ESTABLISHMENT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Manager is hereby authorized and empowered to enforce the rules, regulations and standards contained in the District's Operations Code. This is necessary to protect the District sewerage system and to control and regulate the proper use thereof; provided, however, that the terms and provisions of such rules and

regulations shall be enforced in a manner best directed to result in the uniform control of the sewerage system within the entire District. The Manager shall from time to time prepare, for presentation to and approval of the Board of Directors, additional rules and regulations as are required and appropriate to control and regulate the proper use of the system.

An industrial user shall have the right to appeal any rule, regulation or standard on the grounds of extreme hardship before the Board of Directors.

13008 RECONSIDERATION AND APPEAL PROCEDURES

Any industrial wastewater discharger adversely affected by any decision, action or determination made by or on behalf of the District in interpreting or implementing the provisions of this Supplement may file with the Manager a written request for reconsideration. Such request shall be acted upon by the Manager within forty-five (45) days from the date of filing.

If the ruling made by the Manager is unsatisfactory to the person requesting reconsideration, the person may make a written appeal to the Board of Directors within forty-five (45) days after notice of the action taken by the Manager.

The written appeal shall state all the pertinent aspects of the matter and shall be accompanied by a fee of two hundred dollars ($200) which shall be refunded if the appeal is sustained; provided, however, that a public agency shall not be required to pay such appeal fee. Within forty-five (45) days after the written appeal is received, the Board of Directors shall hold a hearing on the matter. At this hearing the person may appear personally or through counsel, cross-examine witnesses, and present evidence on his behalf. Notice of the hearing shall be given at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date of hearing. Within forty-five (45) days after the hearing is closed, said Board of Directors shall make a final ruling on the appeal.

13009 PAYMENT OF CHARGES AND DELINQUENCIES

All fees and charges made pursuant to the provisions of this Supplement and the approved Schedule of Fees are due and payable upon receipt of notice thereof. All such charges shall become delinquent forty-five (45) days after mailing or delivering notice thereof to the mailing address of the person subject to charges.

All delinquent charges shall be deemed a violation of this Supplement and each day any such charge remains delinquent shall be deemed a separate violation.

13010 RECORDING OF FEES AND CHARGES

The District shall keep a permanent and accurate account of all fees and charges received under this Supplement, giving the names and addresses of the persons on whose accounts the fees and charges were paid, the date and amount thereof, and the purpose for which charges were paid.

13011 ESTIMATED QUANTITIES AND VALUES

Unless otherwise provided herein, whenever the fees and charges required by this Supplement are based on estimated values or estimated quantities, the Manager shall make such determination in accordance with established estimating practices.

13012 DELINQUENCY CHARGES

Any charge that becomes delinquent shall have added to it a basic penalty charge equal to ten (10) percent of the charge that became delinquent and thereafter an additional penalty shall accrue on the total charge due, including the ten (10) percent basic penalty, at the rate of one-half of one percent per month until paid in full.

13013 COLLECTION

Upon direction of the Board of Directors, any delinquent charge and all penalties, including court costs and legal fees thereon, shall be collected by lawsuit in the name of the District. Any such action for collection may include an application for an injunction to prevent repeated and recurring violations of this Supplement.

13014 EDUCATIONAL WORK

The Manager may perform work of an educational nature and may, for this purpose, cooperate with civic organizations, industries, water companies, sewerage agencies and other corporations.

13015 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO SEWERAGE FACILITIES

Any unauthorized entering, breaking, damaging, destroying, uncovering, defacing or tampering with any structure, equipment or appurtenance which is a part of the District sewerage system shall be a violation of this Supplement and subject to prosecution under applicable laws.

13016 TRADE SECRETS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

The public interest served by not making trade secret records public clearly outweighs the public interest served by the disclosure of said records. Accordingly, any trade secrets acquired by the District in the course of implementation or enforcement of this Supplement shall not be made public except to that extent necessary to enforce this Supplement.

Any information submitted to the District, state or EPA pursuant to this Supplement may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, the District, state or EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice.

Information and data provided to the District, state or EPA pursuant to this part which is effluent data shall be available to the public without restriction. All other information

which is submitted to the state or District shall be available to the public at least to the extent provided by 40 CFR, Section 2.302.

13017 SEPTIC TANK, SEEPAGE PIT AND CHEMICAL TOILET WASTES

The discharge of septic tank, seepage pit, interceptor or cesspool contents, or industrial or liquid wastes into the sewerage system of the District shall not be permitted.

Discharge of chemical toilet wastes may be approved, providing a District permit is obtained and the dumping takes place at a District-approved discharge facility. The District may require payment for any excessive treatment and disposal costs or may refuse permission to discharge certain prohibited wastes.

Nothing in this Section shall be so construed as to conflict with the requirements or enforcement rights set forth in Section 25000-25010 of the Health and Safety Code or other existing laws, rules and regulations adopted by the state of California.

13018 PERMIT FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any industrial wastewater directly or indirectly into sewerage facilities owned by the District without first obtaining a District Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge, including extra jurisdictional industrial users discharging into the District. The Manager may determine that certain industries, due to the use an/or storage of materials which could cause pass through or interfere with treatment plant operations, including the disposal of municipal sludge, whether they discharge these materials to the sewer or not, shall be issued an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit by the District.

Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Supplement and all other regulations, user charges and fees established by the District. The conditions of wastewater discharge permits shall be uniformly enforced in accordance with this Supplement and applicable state and federal regulations. Permit conditions will include the following:

1. The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to the system.

2. The average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics.

3. Limits on rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulations and equalization.

4. Requirements for installation of inspection and sampling facilities, and specifications for monitoring programs.

5. Requirements for maintaining and submitting wastewater quality and flow data and plant records relating to wastewater discharges.

6. Daily average and daily maximum discharge rates or other appropriate conditions when pollutants subject to limitations and prohibitions are proposed or present in the user's wastewater discharge.

7. Compliance schedules.

8. Other conditions to ensure compliance with this Supplement.

9. Industrial users and dischargers shall comply with all RCRA requirements as defined by 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2) (iii).

No Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge is transferable without prior written consent of the Manager and shall expire at the end of the third calendar year.

No person shall discharge industrial wastewaters in excess of the quantity or quality limitations set by the Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge. Any person desiring to discharge wastewaters or use facilities which are not in conformance with the Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge should apply to the District for an amended permit.

13019 SIGNATORY REQUIREMENT

A Permit application must be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user, as defined in Section 12001 and 40 CFR 403.12.

13020 PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING A PERMIT FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

Applicants for a Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge shall complete an application form available at the District Office. 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 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the Manager or other parties approved by EPA.

Upon receipt of all required information, the application shall be processed and, upon approval, a valid Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge will be issued.

The application shall be approved if the applicant has complied with the applicable requirements of this Supplement and applicable Rules and Regulations and furnished to the District all requested information, and if the Manager determines that there is adequate capacity in the District facilities to convey, treat and dispose of the wastewaters.

13021 CHANGE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PERMIT RESTRICTIONS

The District may change the restrictions or conditions of a Permit for Industrial Wastewater discharge from time to time, as circumstances may require. The District shall allow an industrial discharger a reasonable period of time to comply with any changes in the Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge required by the District.

13022 SUSPENSION OF PERMIT FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

The Manager may suspend a Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge for a period not to exceed forty-five (45) days when such suspension is necessary in order to stop a discharge which presents an imminent hazard to the public health, safety or welfare to the local environment or to the District sewerage system.

Any industrial user notified of a suspension of his Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge shall immediately cease and desist the discharge of all industrial wastewater to the sewerage system. In the event of a failure by the discharger to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the District shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to insure compliance.

Any suspended industrial user may file with the Manager a request for a hearing, in which event the Board of Directors shall meet within fourteen (14) calendar days of the receipt by the Manager of such request. The Board of Directors shall hold a hearing on the suspension and shall either confirm or revoke the action of the Manager. Reasonable notice of the hearing shall be given to the suspended discharger in the manner provided for in Section 13004.

At this hearing, the suspended industrial user may appear personally or through counsel, cross-examine witnesses and present evidence on his own behalf.

In the event the Board of Directors fails to meet within the time set forth above, or fails to make a determination within a reasonable time after the close of the hearing, the order of suspension shall be stayed until a determination is made either confirming or revoking the action of the Manager.

The Manager shall reinstate the Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge upon proof of satisfactory compliance with all discharge requirements of the District.

13023 REVOCATION OF PERMIT FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

The Board of Directors may revoke a Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge upon findings that the industrial user has violated any provision of this Supplement. No revocation shall be ordered until a hearing on the question has been held by the Board of Directors. At this hearing, the discharger may appear personally, or through counsel, cross-examine witnesses and present evidence on his own behalf. Notice of the hearing shall be given to the discharger, in accordance with Section 13004, at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the hearing.

Any industrial user whose Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge has been revoked shall immediately stop all discharge of any liquid-carried wastes covered by the Permit to any public sewer that is tributary to a sewer or sewerage system of the

District. The Manager may disconnect or permanently block from such public sewer the industrial connection sewer of any discharger whose Permit has been revoked, if such action is necessary to insure compliance with the order of revocation.

Before any further discharge of industrial wastewater may be made by the industrial user, he must apply for a new Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge, pay all charges that would be required upon initial application, together with all delinquent fees, charges and penalties and such other sums as the discharger may owe to the District. Costs incurred by the District in revoking the Permit and disconnecting the industrial connection sewer shall be paid for by the discharger before issuance of a new permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge.

13024 PRETREATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS

An industrial wastewater pretreatment system or device shall be required by the Manager to treat industrial flows prior to discharge to the sewer when necessary to restrict or prevent the discharge to the sewer of certain waste constituents, to distribute more equally over a longer time period any peak discharges of industrial wastewaters, or to accomplish any pretreatment result required by the Manager. Where pretreatment or equalization of Wastewater flows prior to discharge into any part of the wastewater treatment system it is required, that plans, specifications and other pertinent data or information leading to such pretreatment or flow-control facilities shall first be submitted to the Manager for review and approval. These plans shall include a compliance schedule developed in accordance with requirements of Section 403.12 of the Federal Pretreatment Regulations (Federal Register, January 28, 1981).

All pretreatment systems or devices shall be approved by the Manager, but such approval shall not absolve the industrial user of the responsibility of meeting any industrial effluent limitation required by the District. In special cases, the Manager may require construction of sewer lines by the discharger to convey certain industrial wastes to a specific District trunk sewer. All pretreatment systems judged by the Manager to require engineering design shall have plans prepared and signed by an engineer of suitable discipline, licensed in the state of California. Any subsequent alterations or additions to such pretreatment or flow-control facilities shall not be made without due notice to and prior approval of the Manager.

Normally, a gravity separation interceptor, equalizing tank, neutralization chamber and control manhole will be required, respectively, to remove prohibited settleable and floatable solids, to equalize wastewater streams varying greatly in quantity and/or quality, to neutralize low or high pH flows and to facilitate inspection, flow measurement and sampling. Floor drains from commercial or manufacturing buildings, warehouses or multi-use structures shall not discharge directly to the sewer but shall first discharge to a gravity separation interceptor.

A bypass shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance if the following conditions are met, using properly signed contemporary operating logs or other relevant evidence.

A. For the purposes of this section,

(1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a User's treatment facility.

(2) 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.

B. 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) and (D) of this Section.

C. Bypass Notifications

(1) 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.

(2) A User shall submit oral notice to the Manager of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards within twenty four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of 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 Manager may waive the written report on a case by case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty four (24) hours.

D. Bypass

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Manager may take an enforcement action against a User for a bypass, unless

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The User submitted notices as required under paragraph (C) of this section.

(2) The Manager may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Manager determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (D)(1) of this Section.

13025 CONTROL MANHOLE AND SEPARATION OF DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS

All domestic or sanitary wastewaters from rest rooms, showers, drinking fountains, etc., shall be kept separate from all industrial wastewaters until the industrial wastewaters have passed through any required pretreatment system or device.

A control manhole of a design approved by the Manager shall be furnished and installed by certain designated industrial wastewater dischargers to facilitate inspection, sampling and flow measurements by personnel of the District. This control manhole shall be located off the industrial premises or, if within the plant fence, a special locked gate adjacent to the manhole and at a location approved by the District shall be provided, with keys to the gate lock given to the District. Unrestricted access to this control manhole shall be available to authorized personnel of the District at all times. The control manhole may be used as a junction manhole for domestic sewage and industrial wastes, provided the junction occurs downstream of the sampling or flow measuring point.

13026 PROTECTION FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE

Each industrial user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes regulated by this Supplement. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or operator's own cost and expense. For purposes of this section, a Slug Discharge is any Discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch Discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or Permit conditions. The Manager shall conduct an annual evaluation of a discharger's potential for accidental or slug discharges and may require any User to develop, submit for approval, and implement a Slug Control Plan or take such other action that may be necessary to control Slug Discharges. Alternatively, the Manager may develop such a plan for any User. An accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

1. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;

2. Description of stored chemicals;

3. Procedures for immediately notifying the Manager of any accidental or Slug Discharge, as required by Section 13028 of this Supplement; 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.

Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to modify his facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this Supplement.

An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards if the following requirements are met, using properly signed contemporary operating logs or other relevant evidence:

1. An upset occurred and the industrial user can identify specific causes of the upset.

2. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workmanlike manner, and in compliance with applicable operations and maintenance procedures.

3. The industrial user has submitted the following information to the District within twenty-four (24) hours of become aware of the upset and has provided a written submission within five (5) days:

    a. a description of the cause (indirect discharge) of noncompliance,

    b. the period of noncompliance, and

    c. the steps being taken to reduce or eliminate and prevent the recurrence of noncompliance.

The industrial user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof placed upon it.

13027 INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER SAMPLING, ANALYSES AND FLOW MEASUREMENTS

Periodic measurements of flow rates, flow volumes, COD and suspended solids for use in determining the industrial wastewater treatment surcharge and such measurements of other constituents believed necessary by the Manager shall be made by all industrial wastewater dischargers, unless specifically relieved of such obligation in writing by the Manager. All sampling, analyses and flow measurements of industrial wastewaters shall be performed by a state certified independent laboratory, by a laboratory of the industrial discharger approved by the Manager, or by personnel of the District. If performed by District personnel, an appropriate charge shall be paid by the discharger requesting the tests. Prior to submittal to the District of data developed in the laboratory of an industrial discharger, the results shall be verified by a responsible administrative official of the industrial discharger under the penalty of perjury.

All dischargers shall perform the appropriate analytical and preservation methods specified in 40 CFR 403.12 and in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. If no appropriate procedure is contained therein, the standard procedures of the industry or a procedure judged satisfactory by the Manager shall be used to measure wastewater constituents. Any independent laboratory or discharger performing tests shall furnish any required test data or information on the test methods or equipment used, if requested to do so by the Manager. If an industrial user does not use a certain pollutant regulated by

categorical or local pretreatment standards, in lieu of sampling and analysis, the industrial user shall submit certification of this fact signed by a responsible representative as specified in 40 CFR 403.8 & 403.12 by completing the following statement:

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under 40 CFR 403.12. Industrial users subject to Total Toxic Organic (TTO) standards may, after submitting an initial analysis of their effluent which demonstrates the lack of any toxic organics, in lieu of monitoring for TTOs, certify that no toxic organics have been discharged during the reporting period. However, when industrial users request that no TTO monitoring be required, they must submit a toxic organics (solvent) management plan to the District. Such a plan shall specify to the District's satisfaction the toxic organic compounds used by the industry, the method of disposal used instead of dumping, and the procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into the wastewater.

All dischargers making periodic measurements shall furnish and install, at their own expense, at the control manhole or other appropriate location, a calibrated flume, weir, flow meter or similar device approved by the Manager and suitable to measure the industrial wastewater flow rate and total volume. A flow indicating, recording and totalizing register may be required by the Manager. In lieu of wastewater flow measurement, the Manager may accept records of water usage and adjust the flow volumes by suitable factors to determine peak and average flow rates for the specific industrial wastewater discharge.

The sampling, analyses and flow measurement procedures, equipment and results shall be subject at any time to inspection by the District as per 40 CFR Section 403.8. Sampling and flow measurement facilities shall be such as to provide safe access to authorized personnel. General access shall be provided to locations where discharge sources or treatment are located or to where records are required to be kept under 40 CFR Section 403.12.

Those industrial wastewater dischargers required by the Manager to make periodic measurements of industrial wastewater flows and constituents shall make the minimum number of such measurements required. The minimum requirement for such periodic measurements shall be at least twice annually. Per 40 CFR 403.12, if a discharger monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required, using the procedures prescribed in this section, the results of this monitoring shall be included in their self-monitoring reporting.

Representative samples of the industrial wastewater shall be obtained in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12 and analyzed for the specified wastewater constituents. Dischargers required to sample on only a few days per year shall sample during the periods of highest wastewater flow and wastewater constituent discharges. Industrial plants with large fluctuations in quantity of quality of wastewater may be required to provide continuous sampling and analyses for every working day. When required by the Manager, dischargers shall install and maintain in proper order automatic flow-

proportional sampling equipment and/or automatic analyses and recording equipment.

If the analysis of any parameter yields results greater than the maximum limits set for that parameter, the District shall be notified by telephone within twenty-four (24) hours. The sampling frequency for those parameters shall be increased to a minimum of once weekly within one week of becoming aware of the violation.

The modified sampling program shall be continued until at least four (4) consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and full compliance has been achieved. First re-sampling results shall be submitted as soon as they become available but no later than 30 days after becoming aware of the violation, per 403.12. Results of the remaining weekly sampling shall be submitted within a week of them becoming available. In addition, the discharger shall set forth, for the approval of the District, a program which insures future compliance with the requirements as defined in the Industrial Waste Supplement to the Operations Code.

All wastes, excluding sanitary, nonregulated dilution streams or any other streams considered dilute by 40 CFR 403 shall not be combined with process waters in any new source. If these waters are already combined in existing sources, then the Combined Waste Stream Formula shall be applied as per 40 CFR 403.6.

Measurements to verify the quantities of waste flows and waste constituents reported by industrial dischargers will be conducted on a random basis by personnel of the District.

13028 RECORDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

All industrial users who discharge or propose to discharge wastewaters to the wastewater treatment system shall submit to the District such records of production and related factors, effluent flows and pollutant amounts or concentrations as are necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Supplement and any applicable state or federal pretreatment standards or requirements including, but not limited to, the reports required in Section 403.12 of the Federal Pretreatment Regulations (Federal Register, January 28, 1981). Such reports are to be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user. If an industrial user subject to the reporting requirements of this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Control Authority, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report. Any industrial user who discharges wastewater to the wastewater treatment system shall retain for a minimum of three (3) years any records of monitoring activities and results and of any best management practices, if applicable, and shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the District. This period of retention shall be extended during any unresolved litigation regarding the industrial user or when requested by the District. Any hydraulic, organic or chemical slug loads are prohibited. The industrial user shall notify the District immediately when such violations occur. All industrial users shall give notice to the Camarillo Sanitary District ninety (90) days prior to any facility expansion or modification, any substantial change in production, or process modifications which result in new or substantially changed discharge or a change in the nature or volume of the discharge. Notice shall also be given ninety (90) days prior to moving to a new location and/or facility closure. All industrial users shall immediately notify the Camarillo Sanitary

District of any changes that occur at the facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge.

13029 DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND REPORTED INDUSTRIAL WASTE-WATER DISCHARGE QUANTITIES

Should measurements or other investigations reveal that the industrial discharger is discharging a flow rate or a quantity of flow, chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, or other constituents in excess of that stated on the Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge or in excess of the quantities reported to the District by the discharger and upon which the industrial wastewater treatment surcharge is based, the discharger shall apply for an amended Permit for Industrial Wastewater discharge and shall be assessed for all delinquent charges together with the penalty and interest provided for in Section 13012. Before these charges shall be assessed, at least two additional twenty-four (24) hour samples and flow measurements shall be obtained by the District with all costs of sampling and analyses to be paid by the discharger.

For the purpose of establishing the correct treatment surcharge, the data obtained in these samplings along with any other relevant information obtained by the District or presented by the discharger shall be used by the District in determining the quantity parameters for use in the surcharge formula. An industrial discharger found in violation shall, in the absence of other evidence, be presumed to have been discharging at the determined parameter values over the preceding three years or subsequent to the previous District verification of quantity parameters, whichever period is shorter.

13030 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In accordance with federal requirements, the District shall provide annual public notification, in the largest daily newspaper published in the City of Camarillo, of industrial users which, during the previous twelve months, were in significant non-compliance as defined in Section 12001 of this supplement and 40 CFR 403.8.

13031 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

The Manager may classify dischargers by industrial categories and establish an industrial wastewater treatment surcharge based upon average flow quality and flow quantity for the industrial category adjusted by some commonly recognized parameter selected by the Manager that establishes the relative size of the industrial discharger being charged.

13032 SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Supplement or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held unconstitutional, the remainder of the Supplement and the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby. If a provision of this Supplement is held invalid, all valid provisions that are severable from the invalid provision shall remain in effect.

13033 EFFECTIVE DATE OF SUPPLEMENT

The effective date of this Supplement is April 5, 1973. This Supplement was amended to add new provisions in accordance with Section 13006, subsequent to this date, as follows:

AMENDED: Ordinance No. 16, March 12, 1980

AMENDED: Ordinance No. 19, October 27, 1982

AMENDED: Ordinance No. 20, January 12, 1983

AMENDED: Ordinance No. 24, August 22, 1984

AMENDED: Ordinance No. 47, January 12, 1994

AMENDED: Ordinance No. 62, November 17, 1999

AMENDED: Ordinance No. 76, February 14, 2007

CHAPTER XIV
QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

14001 PROHIBITED WASTE DISCHARGES

The constituents prohibited by this Supplement provide specific limits only where they are now reasonably well established. Other constituents will be regulated from time to time as specific limits are established. Industrial users shall comply with applicable Federal Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. In some cases, the concentration or amount of any particular constituent which will be judged to be excessive or unreasonable cannot be foreseen but will depend on the results of technical determinations relating to the particular situation and the actions of regulatory agencies.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to a public sewer, which directly or indirectly connects to the District sewerage system, the following wastes:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

2. Any toxic substances in amounts exceeding standards promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307 of the Act or the Standards contained herein. Toxic substances may also include solids, liquids or gases in such quantities that, alone or in combination with other waste substances, may create a hazard for humans, animals or the local environment, interfere detrimentally with sewage treatment processes, cause persistent foam, cause a public nuisance, or cause any hazardous conditions to occur in the sewerage system.

3. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration that they do not comply with regulations or orders issued by the appropriate authority having control over their use and which will or may cause damage or hazards to the sewerage facilities or personnel operating the system.

4. Any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference.

5. Any waters or wastes having a pH factor lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewerage system.

6. Any solid or viscous substances of such size (i.e., greater than 1/2 inch in any dimension) or in such quantity that they may cause obstruction to flow in the District's sewerage system. These objectionable substances include, but are

not limited to, asphalt, dead animals, offal, ashes, sand, mud, straw, industrial process shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, whole blood, paunch manure, bones, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, paper cups, milk containers or other similar paper products, either whole or ground.

7. Any rain water, storm water, ground water, street drainage, subsurface drainage, roof drainage, yard drainage, water from yard fountains, ponds or lawn sprays, or any other uncontaminated water.

8. Any water added for the purpose of diluting wastes exceeding maximum concentration limitations.

9. Any non-biodegradable cutting oils, commonly called soluble oil, which form persistent water emulsions.

10. Any non-biodegradable oil, petroleum oil or refined petroleum products beyond a concentration of 50 mg/l in the waste discharge.

11. Any dispersed biodegradable oils and fats, such as lard, tallow or vegetable oil in concentrations over 175 mg/l.

    Any restaurant or other establishment discharging a wastewater containing grease shall install and regularly maintain a grease trap or interceptor to prevent excessive discharges of grease into the wastewater system. Grease trap size and specifications shall be regulated in accordance with Chapter 7 or Appendix H of the most recent Unified Plumbing Code. Seating capacity may be substituted for number of meals per peak hour.

12. Any compound specifically designed for the emulsification of grease.

13. Any waste with a total cyanide ion (CN^-) concentration of 0.2 mg/l or greater.

14. Any amounts of suspended solids exceeding a concentration of 350 mg/l for dischargers with monthly average daily discharges of greater than 15,000 gallons/day and 750 mg/l for dischargers with monthly average daily discharges of 15,000 gallons/day or less.

15. Any wastes with amounts of dissolved solids in excess of 1,000 mg/l for dischargers with a monthly average daily discharge greater than 15,000 gallons/day and 2,000 mg/l for dischargers with monthly average daily discharges of 15,000 gallons/day or less.

16. Any wastes with amounts of chloride which exceed 175 mg/l.

17. Any wastes with a BOD exceeding 300 mg/l for dischargers with a monthly average daily discharge greater than 15,000 gallons/day and 1,200 mg/l for dischargers with a monthly average daily discharge of 15,000 gallons/day or less OR a COD exceeding 800 mg/l for dischargers with a monthly average daily discharge greater than 15,000 gallons/day and 3,000 mg/l for

dischargers with a monthly average daily discharge of 15,000 gallons/day or less.

18. Any strongly odorous waste.

19. Any wastes containing over 0.2 mg/l of dissolved sulfides.

20. Any substances promoting or causing the promotion of toxic gases.

21. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the treatment plant exceeds 40°C (104°F), unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the District, approves alternate temperature limits.

22. Any waste containing chlorine demand exceeding 50 mg/l.

23. Any waste containing amounts of Total Toxic Organics greater than 0.50 mg/l where Total Toxic Organics (TTO) is the sum of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 milligrams per liter for the volatile organic compounds (as determined by EPA method 624) and semi-volatile organic compounds (as determined by EPA method 625) and listed below:

Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform
Bromomethane
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether
Chloroform
Chloromethane
Dibromochloromethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,2-Dichloropropane
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
trans-1,2-Dichloropropene
Ethyl benzene
Methylene chloride
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachlorethene
Aldrin
Benzidine
Benzo(a)anthrancene
Benzo(b)fluoranthene
Benzo(k)fluoranthene
Benzo(a)pyrene
Benzo(ghi)perylene
Benzyl butyl phthalate
alpha-BHC
beta-BHC
delta-BHC
gamma-BHC
Bis(2-chlorethyl)ether
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
Chlordane
2-Chloronaphthalene
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether
Chrysene
4,4'-DDD
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDT
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
Di-n-butylphthalate
Toluene
1,1,1-Trichloroethene
1,1,2-Trichloroethene
Trichloroethene
Vinyl chloride

Achenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol
2-Chlorophenol
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
2,4-Dichlorophenol
Dieldrin
Diethyl phthalate
2,4-Dimethylphenol
Dimethyl phthalate
2,4-Dinitrophenol
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Di-n-octylphthalate
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
Endosulfan I
Endosuldan II
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin
Endrin aldehyde
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocylopentadiene
Hexachloroethane
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
Isophorone
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
N-Nitrosodimethylamine
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
PCB-1016
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1242
PCB-1248
PCB-1254
PCB-1260
Pentachlorophenol
Phenanthrene
Phenol
Pyrene
Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol

24. Any waste containing organophosphorus and carbamate compounds in amounts greater than 1.0 mg/l.

25. Any deionized water, steam condensate or distilled water in excess of laboratory usage.

26. Any waste containing substances that may precipitate, solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 40°F and 100°.

27. Any waste producing excessive discoloration of sewage or treatment plant effluent and which causes any violation of the Regional Water Quality Control Board Standards.

28. Any garbage that is not ground sufficiently to pass through a 1/2-inch screen.

29. Any industrial wastes containing concentrations of pollutants which exceed the following maximum concentrations of pollutants allowable in wastewater discharges to the wastewater treatment system. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements shall be considered a violation of this Supplement.

Pollutant	Concentration (mg/L)
Arsenic	0.1
Barium	5.0
Beryllium	1.0
Boron	3.0
Cadmium	0.05
Chromium (total)	0.5
Copper	1.0
Fluoride	3.0
Iron	5.0
Lead	0.2
Manganese	0.5
Mercury	0.01
Nickel	1.0
Phenols (total)	1.0
Selenium	0.1
Silver	0.75
Zinc	1.0

Where, Phenols (Total) shall mean the sum of the following constituents:

4-Chloro-3-methylphenol
2—Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
2,4-Dinitrophenol
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol

In addition, industrial users shall comply with effluent limitations for any additional priority pollutants as they are established by evolving federal law.

30. Any blow-down or bleed water from cooling towers or other evaporative coolers exceeding one-third of the makeup water. Quantities in excess of one-third of the make-up water may be discharged to the sewer, subject to Section 15004, during off-peak hours, if the sewer capacity is available.

31. Any single-pass cooling water which contains prohibited substances as defined in the other subsections of Section 14001 of this Supplement.

32 The sulfate concentration of the waste shall not exceed 400 mg/l.

33. Any chlorinated hydrocarbons including, but not limited to 111 Trichloroethylene, 112 Trichloroethylene and Tetrachloroethylene.

34. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a Discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW.

35. Any trucked or hauled pollutants are prohibited from discharge into the sanitary sewer system, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

The Industrial User 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 as per 40 CFR 403.12.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to any public sewer which directly or indirectly connects to the District sewerage system any sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste if, in the opinion of the Manager, such discharge may have an adverse or harmful effect on the sewers, maintenance personnel, sewage treatment plant personnel or equipment, treatment plant effluent quality, public or private property, or may otherwise endanger the public or local ecological systems or create a public nuisance. The Manager, in determining the acceptability of the specific wastes, shall consider the nature of the waste and the adequacy and nature of the collection, treatment and disposal system available to accept the waste. Affected persons shall have the right of appeal before the Board of Directors as set forth in Section 13008, if the Manager's determination creates an extreme hardship or is considered unreasonable.

The Manager may from time to time prepare a list of the maximum permissible quantities or concentrations of constituents in industrial wastewater flows as those quantities and concentrations become reasonably well established and may otherwise issue directions for meeting the requirements of this section.

14002 INDUSTRIAL OR LIQUID WASTE SAMPLING, ANALYSES AND FLOW MEASUREMENTS

Periodic measurements of flow rates, flow volumes, COD, suspended solids or other constituents shall be made as determined by the Manager. All sampling, analyses and flow measurements of industrial or liquid wastes shall be performed by a District-approved laboratory or by the District. If performed by the District, a charge sufficient to defray actual expenses for personnel, equipment and supplies shall be paid by the discharger.

All sewage analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the approved analytical testing requirements contained in 40 CFR, Part 136. If no appropriate procedure is contained therein, the standard procedure of the industry or procedure satisfactory to the Manager shall be used to measure sewage constituents. Any laboratory or public agency performing tests shall furnish any required test data or information on the test methods or equipment used, if requested to do so by the Manager.

The sampling, analyses and flow measurement procedures, equipment and results shall be subject at any time to inspection by the District. Sample and Flow measurement facilities shall be such as to provide safe access to authorized District personnel.

All persons required to make periodic measurement shall furnish and install at their own expense, at a control manhole or other appropriate location, a calibrated flume, weir, flow meter or similar District-approved device suitable to measure the flow rate and total volume. A flow indicating, recording and totalizing register may be required by the Manager. In lieu of actual flow measurements, the District may accept records of water usage and adjust the flow volumes by suitable factors to determine peak and average flow rates for the specific discharge. Unrestricted access to control manholes shall be available to District personnel at all times.

14003 DAMAGE TO SEWERAGE FACILITIES AND PROCESSES BY PROHIBITED WASTE OR LIQUID WASTE DISCHARGE

Any person who negligently allows or intentionally discharges or causes the discharge of prohibited sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste to the public sewer and such discharge causes damage to District facilities or causes detrimental effects on District treatment processes shall be liable to the District for all damages occasioned thereby.

14004 EXCESSIVE SEWER MAINTENANCE EXPENSE

No personal shall discharge or cause to be discharged to a trunk sewer, either directly or indirectly, any waste that creates a stoppage, plugging, breakage, any reduction in sewer capacity or any other damage to sewers or sewerage facilities of the District. Any excessive sewer or sewerage maintenance expenses, or any other expenses attributable thereto, will be charged to the offending person by the District.

14005 DISCHARGE OF RAINWATER OR UNCONTAMINATED WATER PROHIBITED

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any rainwater, storm water, ground water, street drainage, subsurface drainage, yard drainage, water from yard fountains, ponds or lawn sprays, or any other uncontaminated water into any sewerage facility which, directly or indirectly, discharges to sewerage facilities owned by the District.

14006 AVAILABILITY OF SEWERAGE FACILITIES

If sewerage capacity is not available, the District may restrict discharge until sufficient capacity can be made available. When requested, the District will advise industrial wastewater dischargers desiring to locate new facilities as to the areas where wastewaters of their quantity and quality can be received by available sewerage facilities. The District may refuse immediate service to new facilities located in areas where their proposed quantity or quality of wastewater is unacceptable in the available facility.

CHAPTER XV
DETERMINATIONS AND CHARGES

15001 DETERMINATION OF COMPONENTS

The determination or estimation of suspended solids or other components contained in sewage, liquid waste and industrial waste discharges shall be by one of the following methods:

1. Sampling and analysis by Camarillo Sanitary District personnel.

2. Sampling and analysis by industrial wastewater discharger personnel or laboratory acceptable to the District and employed by the industrial wastewater discharger.

3. Estimates arrived at by study of operations leading to the discharge.

The Camarillo Sanitary District shall have the option of selecting which of the foregoing methods will be used; provided, however, that such method must be proposed by the Manager before the beginning of the time period in question and continued throughout the period. In the event no method is so selected and approved, Method b. will be used. Also, in the event that either Method b. or c. is so selected and approved, the District may, by appropriate sampling and analysis, determine the accuracy of the results obtained. If Method b. is so selected and approved, the industrial wastewater discharger shall, upon request, prepare and submit a certified statement of the results obtained for the period. All laboratory procedures shall strictly conform to 40 CFR, Part 136.

15002 DETERMINATION OF TOTAL FLOW

The measurement of total flow of sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste shall be made by the District by means of a metering device, approved by the Manager, purchased, installed and maintained at the expense of the industrial wastewater discharger, or by estimate arrived at from total water used in the area occupied, or by other means acceptable to the Manager and to the industrial wastewater discharger. The industrial wastewater discharger shall have the option of selecting whether the measurement shall be made by meter or by estimate or other means, provided that the method of estimating or other means is approved by the Manager.

15003 DETERMINATION OF PEAK FLOW

The determination of peak flow rate shall be made by means of an effluent meter approved by the Manager and purchased, installed and maintained at the expense of the industrial wastewater discharger, or by field measurements made by the District, or by the method provided in Section 12035 thereof. The Camarillo Sanitary District shall have the option of selecting the method of determination to be used;

provided, however, that in the event the field measurement is selected, the industrial wastewater discharger will bear all expenses incurred by the District in carrying out the field measurements.

15004 WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND MONITORING CHARGES

A wastewater treatment and monitoring charge shall be paid to the District periodically following the period in which charges accrue by those industrial wastewater dischargers whose wastewater requires treatment and/or scheduled or unscheduled monitoring, sampling and sample analysis. That portion of the charge attributable to treatment shall be based on the appropriate District sewerage system's total maintenance, operation and capital expenditures for providing collection, treatment and disposal services for wastewaters contributing chemical oxygen demand and suspended solids to, or contributing to, peak flow of the sewage treatment plant. That portion of the charge attributable to monitoring shall be based on the total maintenance, operation and capital expenditures of the industrial pollutant control (pretreatment) program. The charge shall enable the District to recover the total cost of the industrial pollutant control program for the accrual period in question, including all monitoring and enforcement related activities and equipment.

15005 ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIT CHARGE RATES FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Intentionally left blank.

15006 CHARGES FOR SCHEDULED AND UNSCHEDULED WASTEWATER MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

Charges which are in accordance with current commercial fees for monitoring and analytical work shall be paid by those industrial wastewater dischargers requiring a scheduled monitoring and analytical investigation by the District in accordance with a prescribed monitoring schedule. This applies only to those industries not able to correctly and successfully monitor and analyze their own wastewater in accordance with a prescribed monitoring schedule as determined by the Manager. Charges, in amounts determined by the Manager, shall be paid by those industries requiring an unscheduled surveillance or enforcement monitoring and analytical investigation.

15007 TREATABILITY CHARGE AND CHARGES FOR UNUSUAL WASTEWATERS

A treatability charge ranging from a minimum of $25 to a maximum of $500 per unit of offending constituent as established by the Manager shall be paid by those industrial wastewater dischargers having wastes of such character as to impose upon the District unusual operations and maintenance or capital costs which are unrelated to total flow volume chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids or peak flow rates. Such charges shall be reasonably calculated to defray costs attributable to such wastes.