



**ORDINANCE 22-06**

**Industrial Waste And Sanitary Service Ordinance**

**Regulating And Controlling**

**Sewage Liquid Waste And  
Industrial Waste Discharges**

**Adopted:**

**September 28, 2006**

**ORDINANCE 22-06**

**An Ordinance of the Camrosa Water District**

**Repealing Ordinance 22-00,**

**And Establishing an Industrial Waste and Sanitary Service Ordinance**

**Regulating and Controlling Sewage Liquid Waste**

**And Industrial Waste Discharges.**

The Board of Directors of the Camrosa Water District do ordain as follows on pages 1 through 42, attached:

By Motion of Director \_\_\_\_\_, Second by Director \_\_\_\_\_, this ordinance is **ADOPTED, SIGNED, AND APPROVED** this 28th day of September, 2006.

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Al E. Fox, President  
Board of Directors  
CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

ATTEST:

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Richard H. Hajas, Secretary  
Board of Directors  
CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

# Table of Contents

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<b>CHAPTER I ADMINISTRATION</b> .....	1
SECTION 1. Purpose: .....	1
SECTION 2. Scope: .....	1
SECTION 3. Policy: .....	1
SECTION 4. Inspectors: .....	2
SECTION 5. Repeal of Previous Industrial Waste Ordinances: .....	2
<b>CHAPTER II GENERAL DEFINITIONS</b> .....	3
<b>CHAPTER III QUALITY REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	12
SECTION 1. Prohibited Waste Discharges: .....	12
SECTION 2. Industrial or Liquid Waste Sampling, Analysis & Flow Measurements: .....	15
SECTION 3. Damage to Sewerage Facilities & Processes by Prohibited Waste or Liquid Waste Discharge: .....	16
SECTION 4. Excessive Sewer Maintenance Expense: .....	16
SECTION 5. Discharge of Rainwater or Uncontaminated Water Prohibited: .....	16
SECTION 6. Availability of Sewerage Facilities: .....	16
SECTION 7. Pretreatment of Industrial Wastewaters: .....	16
<b>CHAPTER IV DETERMINATIONS AND CHARGES</b> .....	18
SECTION 1. Determination of Components: .....	18
SECTION 2. Determination of Total Flow: .....	18
SECTION 3. Determination of Peak Flow: .....	18
SECTION 4. Wastewater Treatment and Categories of Sewer Use: .....	18
SECTION 5. Charges of Scheduled & Unscheduled Wastewater Monitoring & Analysis: .....	19
SECTION 6. Incompatibility Charge & Charges For Unusual Wastewaters: .....	19
<b>CHAPTER V GENERAL PROVISIONS</b> .....	20
SECTION 1. Enforcement of the Industrial Waste Ordinance: .....	20
SECTION 2. Regulatory Actions: .....	20
SECTION 3. Penalty: .....	24
SECTION 4. Notice: .....	25
SECTION 5. Time Limits: .....	25
SECTION 6. Amendment of Ordinance: .....	25
SECTION 7. Establishment of Rules & Regulations: .....	25
SECTION 8. Reconsideration & Appeal Procedures: .....	25
SECTION 9. Payment & Charges of Delinquencies: .....	26
SECTION 10. Recording of Fees & Charges: .....	26
SECTION 11. Estimated Quantities & Values: .....	26
SECTION 12. Delinquency Charges: .....	26
SECTION 13. Collection: .....	26
SECTION 14. Educational Work: .....	26
SECTION 15. Malicious Damage to Sewerage Facilities: .....	26

## Table of Contents

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SECTION 16. Trade Secrets: .....	27
SECTION 17. Septic Tank, Seepage Pit & Chemical Toilet Waste:.....	27
SECTION 18. Permit for Industrial Waste Discharge: .....	27
SECTION 19. Signatory Requirement: .....	29
SECTION 20. Procedure for Obtaining a Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge:.....	29
SECTION 21. Change of Industrial Wastewater Permit Restrictions:.....	29
SECTION 22. Trasfer of a Permit: .....	29
SECTION 23. Suspension of Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge: .....	30
SECTION 24. Revocation of Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge: .....	30
SECTION 25. Control Manhole & Separation of Domestic & Industrial Wastewaters:.....	30
SECTION 26. Protection from Accidental Discharge:.....	32
SECTION 27. Discharge of Waste or Wastewater Into the District's Sewerage System from Vehicles: 32	
SECTION 29. Maintenance of Grease Interceptors & Gravity Separating Devices:.....	33
SECTION 30. Industrial Wastewater Sampling Analysis & Flow Measurements: .....	33
SECTION 31. Records & Reporting Requirements: .....	35
SECTION 32. Discripancies Between Actual & Reported Industrial Wastewater Discharge Quantities: 37	
SECTION 33. Public Participation: .....	37
SECTION 34. Industrial Classifications: .....	37
SECTION 35. Severability: .....	37
SECTION 36. Falsifying Information: .....	37
SECTION 37. Effective Date of Supplement:.....	38
<b>CHAPTER VI SANITARY SERVICE INFORMATION</b> .....	39
SECTION 38. Sanitary Service Area:.....	39
SECTION 39. Connection to District Facilities:.....	39
SECTION 40. Construction Materials: .....	39
SECTION 41. Contractors: .....	40
SECTION 42. Equivalent Dwelling Unit: .....	40
SECTION 43. Amendments to Rates:.....	41
SECTION 44. Rates & Fee Charges:.....	41
SECTION 45. Calculation of Connection & User Fees: .....	42

**Camrosa Water District  
Industrial Waste And Sanitary Service  
Ordinance No. 22-06  
Regulating And Controlling  
Sewage Liquid Waste And  
Industrial Waste Discharges**

***CHAPTER I ADMINISTRATION***

**SECTION 1. Purpose:**

The purpose of this Ordinance is to control and regulate sewage, liquid waste and industrial waste discharges directly or indirectly into the sewerage system and disposal works of the Camrosa Water District, hereinafter referred to as "District" referenced to Section 31105 of the California Water Code which authorizes County Water Districts to adopt ordinances for the regulation of sewer services and sewer facilities.

**SECTION 2. Scope:**

This Ordinance shall establish the quality and quantity of discharged wastes; the degree of waste pretreatment required; the issuance of industrial wastewater discharge permits; the establishment of fees and charges; and the establishment of fees, charges, and penalties for violation. As appropriate, sections of this Ordinance are incorporated in the adopted Rules and Regulations and Construction Standards of the District. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to the discharge of all wastes, directly or indirectly, to a public sewer of the District.

**SECTION 3. 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 serve the homes, industries and commercial establishments throughout the District and surrounding environs as required 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, 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. The use of the sewerage system for industrial waste discharges is subject to regulation by the District. The District shall retain responsibility for final regulation and control of industrial waste discharges into District facilities. Industry is urged to seek recovery and reuse procedures to meet the limitations set in industrial waste discharges rather than those procedures designed solely to meet discharge limitations.

The District is committed to a policy of wastewater reclamation and reuse in order to provide an alternate source of water supply and to reduce overall costs of wastewater treatment and disposal. The reclamation 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 wastewater during periods of low flow in the sewerage system as established by the Manager.

Provisions are made herein to regulate industrial waste discharges, to comply with State and Federal government requirements and policies, and to meet increasingly higher standards of treatment plant effluent quality and environmental considerations. This ordinance 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, treatment or disposal costs on the District.

**SECTION 4. Inspectors:**

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

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

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 District personnel attempting to inspect any waste generation, conveyance or treatment facility connected to the District sewerage system. The District shall enforce, through remedies set forth in Chapter 3, requirements that include the duty to allow or carry out inspection, entry, or monitoring activities.

**SECTION 5. Repeal of Previous Industrial Waste Ordinances:**

Ordinance No.9, entitled "AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AND CONTROLLING SEWAGE LIQUID WASTE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES", was repealed and replaced by Ordinance 22-00 in 2000. Ordinance 22-00 is hereby repealed in its entirety and superseded by the provisions contained within this Ordinance No. 22-06.

## ***CHAPTER II GENERAL DEFINITIONS***

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

1. Act or "The Act" - The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.
2. 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.
3. Appropriate Procedure(s). The procedure (s) defined in 40 CFR Part 136 for the particular parameter of interest.
4. Approval Authority. The California State Water Resources Control Board and/or the local Regional Water Quality Control Board.
5. Assessed Value. That portion of the total assessed valuation of the property upon which District taxes are levied.
6. Authorized Representative of Industrial User. A responsible corporate officer or a duly authorized representative of that person from whence the sewage discharge originates (Federal Pretreatment Regulations 40 CFR Section 403.12(k)).
7. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen, expressed in milligrams per liter, utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter as determined by the appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
8. Biosolids. Primarily organic solid material produced by wastewater treatment processes that can be beneficially recycled. Replaces the word sludge.
9. Board of Directors. The Board of Directors of Camrosa Water District.
10. Building Sewer. A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a User to the public sewer.
11. 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.
12. CFR-40 . Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations as published by the Executive department and agencies of the Federal Government.
13. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)- The measurement of wastewater strength in terms of the total quantity of oxygen required for oxidation of organic matter as determined by the appropriate procedure set forth in "Standard Methods".
14. Chlorine Demand. The difference between the amount of chlorine added to sample of wastewater and the amount remaining at the end of a thirty (30) minute period, as determined by the appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
15. Collector Sewer. A public sewer, usually eight (8) inches or larger in diameter, used to collect wastewater from house connection sewers and industrial connection sewers to transport it to trunk sewers.
16. Cooling Water. The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

17. Compatible Pollutant. Biochemical Oxygen Demand, organic carbon, suspended solids, ammonia-nitrogen, and total coliform bacteria, plus additional pollutants identified in the District's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. If the District's Water Reclamation Facility was designed to treat such pollutants and if such pollutants do not interfere with the operations of the District facility and if in fact the Water Reclamation Facility does remove such pollutants to a substantial degree, it is a compatible pollutant.
18. Compliance Schedule. The time period allowed by the Manager whereby an industry shall comply with permit conditions, or prohibitions, limitations, and/or requirements of this Ordinance or any other order issued by the Manager.
19. Composite Sample. The representative sample of any waste stream obtained by the sampling of said waste stream at least once per hour over a twenty-four (24) hour period and composited according to measured or assumed flow rates.
20. Connection. That part of any sewer extending from a sewer main in a public easement or right of way to private property for exclusive use of the property.
21. Contaminated Water. Any water impaired in quality to a degree that it creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through spread of disease; "contamination" includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of industrial waste.
22. Control Authority. The Camrosa Water District (40 CFR Section 403.12(a)).
23. Customer. A person who is, or who has agreed to be, responsible for the payment of sewer service charges as defined or levied by the District.
24. Discharge. The introduction of pollutants to a treatment plant from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307(b)(c)(d) of the Act.
25. Discharger (User). Any person discharging sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste to a sewerage facility of the District.
26. District. The Camrosa Water District of Ventura County, California, and their designated agents.
27. Domestic Wastewater. The liquid and water borne waste derived from the ordinary living processes, free from industrial waste, and susceptible to satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the public sewer or by means of a private wastewater disposal system.
28. Effluent. The liquid overflow from any treatment plant or facility designated to treat, convey, or store wastewater.
29. EPA. United States Environmental Protection Agency.
30. Fee. Any charge assessed to a discharger for the use, or continued use, of any portion of the District's sewerage system. "Fee" includes but is not limited to a charge(s) for: connection or tap for new customers; monthly sewer service; industrial wastewater discharge permit; excess capacity connection; industrial wastewater treatment; excessive industrial wastewater treatment capacity; laboratory testing; waste haulers permit; oversize sewer and noncompliance penalty.
31. Floatable Oil and Grease. The oil and grease floating on the surface of a sample of water as determined by the appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
32. Formula Users. Those Users who are regulated under the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit system and billed according to a formula based upon the measured or set strength and volume of their wastewater discharged.

33. Garbage. The putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, and consumption of food products.
34. Grab Sample. A sample that is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.
35. Gravity Separation Device. A device designed, constructed, and operated for the purpose of retaining sand, silt, grit, mineral material, or oil and grease by gravity-differential separation from wastewater.
36. Grease. The definition is set forth in "Standard Methods" and includes waxes, fats, oils, and other non-volatile materials tested as determined by appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
37. Grease Interceptor (Interceptor) A device of at least 750 gallon capacity designed, constructed, and operated to separate and retain grease while permitting the wastewater to be discharged into the District's sewerage system.
38. 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 (1/2) inch in any dimension.
39. Industrial Connection Sewer. The sewer connecting a building lateral or building wastewater drainage system to a District sewer for the purpose of conveying industrial wastewater.
40. Industrial User. Any producing, manufacturing, processing, institutional, commercial, agricultural or similar entity or person (as defined herein) that discharges, directly or indirectly, wastewater into the District's sewerage system of which the solid, liquid or gaseous waste discharge has pollutants different than or stronger than or with constituents other than those defined for domestic wastewater.
41. Industrial Waste. Any solid, liquid, gaseous or radioactive substance that is discharged, flowing or permitted to escape from any producing, manufacturing, processing, institutional, commercial, agricultural or similar operation from the development, recovery or processing of any material resource which will enter into the District's sewerage system.
42. Industrial Wastewater. The liquid and water-carried industrial waste, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the District's sewerage system.
43. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. A conditionally written authorization that allows an Industrial User to utilize the District's sewerage system for the discharge of industrial wastewater.
44. Influent. Wastewater (raw or partially treated) which flows into a reservoir, basin, treatment process or treatment plant.
45. Inspector. The person authorized by the District Manager to inspect any raw material, waste or wastewater generation, conveyance, processing, storage and/or disposal facilities within the District's jurisdiction.
46. Interceptor Main. A sewer main that is ten (10) inches or greater in size and is intended to collect wastewater from a large area.
47. Interceptor sewer. A closed conduit the primary purpose of which is to transport rather than collect wastewater and performs one or more of the following functions as its primary purpose:

- 47.1 Intercepts wastewater from a final point in a collection system and conveys the wastewater directly to the wastewater treatment plant;
- 47.2 Serves in place of a potential treatment plant and transports the collected wastewater to an adjoining collection system or interceptor and thence to treatment;
- 47.3 Transports the wastewater from one or more municipal collection systems to another municipality or to the wastewater treatment plant for treatment; or
- 47.4 Intercepts an existing major discharge of raw or inadequately treated wastewater for transport directly to another interceptor or to the wastewater treatment plant.
48. Interference. The discharge by an Industrial User which, alone or in conjunction with discharges by other sources, inhibits or disrupts the District's wastewater treatment plant, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and which is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the District's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sludge use or disposal by the District's wastewater treatment plant in accordance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations); Section 405 of the Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State's sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D or the (SWDA)), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substance Control Act, and the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act. (Federal Pretreatment Regulations 40 CFR Section 403.3(i)).
49. Liquid Waste(s).. The same as industrial waste(s).
50. Manager. The Manager shall be the person holding the position of General Manager of Camrosa Water District or an authorized agent.
51. Mass Emission Rate. Mass emission rate shall mean the weight of material discharged to the District's sewerage during a given time interval. Unless otherwise specified, it shall mean pounds per day of a constituent or combination of constituents.
52. Member Agencies. The County, Cities and Special Districts represented on the governing body of the Regional District as set forth in Section 4700 et. seq., of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.
53. National Categorical Pretreatment Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347) which applies to a specific category of industrial users.
54. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System or NPDES Permit. A permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).
55. National Prohibitive Discharge Standard or Prohibitive Discharge Standard. Any regulation developed under the authority of Section 307(b) of the Act and 40 CFR, Section 403.5.
56. New Source. Any building, structure, facility, or installation, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards under Section 307(c) of the Act and as further defined in 40 CFR Section 403.3(k)(1), from which there is a discharge of pollutants.
57. Non-compatible Pollutant. Any pollutant which is not a compatible pollutant. A Compatible Pollutant is defined herein, under General Definitions, #16.

58. Nuisance. Anything that is injurious to health or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or is an obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.
59. Ordinance. Unless otherwise stated, the Ordinance shall mean the Ordinance regulating and controlling sewage, liquid waste and industrial waste.
60. Pass Through. The discharge of pollutants through the District's wastewater treatment plant into navigable waters in quantities or concentrations that, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the District's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation). (Federal Pretreatment Regulations 40 CFR Section 403.3(m)).
61. Peak Flow Rate. The maximum discharge rate over a thirty (30) minute period between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and determined by averaging a maximum of ten (10) substantiated peak flow rate measurements of the accrual period in gallons-per-minute. In the absence of actual peak flow rate data, peak flow rate may be computed in the manner set forth in the District's specification.
62. Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal representatives, agents, or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.
63. pH. The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration expressed in moles per liter as determined by the appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
64. Pollutant. Any dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, garbage, sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharges into water.
65. Polluted Water. Any water altered in quality by waste to a degree that it unreasonably affects; 1) the water for beneficial use; or 2) the facilities that serve the beneficial use. The term "pollution" may include "contamination".
66. Pollution. The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of water.
67. Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the District's wastewater treatment plant. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or by processes, or by process charges, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Section 403.6(d).
68. Pretreatment 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.
69. Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard, imposed upon an industrial discharger.
70. Pretreatment Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) et. seq. of the Act which applies to industrial users. These include "categorical standards" that establish specific concentration limits for certain pollutants and total prohibitions of other pollutants as specified in Title 40 CFR.

71. Private Sewer. A sewer, other than a connection, built by a private party to serve one (1) or more buildings which are not immediately adjacent to a public sewer, so as to connect a building to a public sewer and irrespective of whether the sewer is constructed on public or private property.
72. Public Sewer. A sewer dedicated to public use and that is controlled by a City, District, or other public authority.
73. 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.
74. Reclaimed Water. Water that, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use which would not otherwise occur.
75. Regional users. Those users of the District's sewerage system in possession of a written agreement with the District, other than an industrial wastewater discharge permit, wherein the District guarantees treatment and disposal of their wastewater at an agreed upon reimbursement.
76. Sampling Well. An approved opening to a building sewer for the purpose of inspection, sampling and/or flow measurement.
77. Sanitary Sewer. A conduit that conveys wastewater or industrial wastes, or a combination of both, and into which storm waters, surface and groundwater and unpolluted waters are not admitted.
78. Seepage Pit. A lined excavation in the ground that receives the discharge of a septic tank and designed to permit the effluent from the septic tank to seep through its bottom and sides.
79. Septic Tank. A watertight receptacle which receives the domestic wastewater discharge of a building and is designed and constructed 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.
80. Settleable Solids. Any solids that will settle out of a liquid in a specified interval of time as determined by appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods.
81. Sewage. The wastewater of the community derived from domestic, agricultural, commercial institutional or industrial sources, together with such surface water, groundwater and storm water as may be present.
82. Sewerage System. All the-facilities used for collection, pumping, transportation, treatment, and final disposal of wastewater. For the purposes of this Ordinance, this shall also include any sewers that convey wastewater from persons outside the District who are, by contract or agreement with the District, users of the District's sewerage system.
83. Sewer. A pipe or conduit together with appurtenances for carrying wastewater.
84. Sewer Main. The same as "interceptor main".
85. Shall and May. "Shall" is mandatory and "may" is permissive.
86. Significant Change. Plus or minus twenty-five (25) percent in a user's typical discharge pattern; flow-rate, peak flow-rate, constituents, concentration of constituents or characteristics.
87. Significant Industrial Wastewater User. Any Industrial User of the District's sewerage system who:
  - 1) has a discharge flow of 10,000 gallons or more per average work day;
  - 2) has

- in its wastewater toxic pollutants as defined pursuant to section 307 of the Act or State Statutes and Rules; or 3) is found by the District (Control Agency) or the U.S. EPA to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the sewerage system, the quality of effluent water, biosolids (sludge), or air emissions generated by the system.
88. Slug Loading. 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.
  89. Source Control. The program that inspects, examines, and controls the type, rate of flow, and acceptability of an industrially discharged waste at its source and prior to its entry into the District sewer system.
  90. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (latest edition) issued by the Executive Office of the President of the United States, Office of Management and Budget.
  91. Standard Methods. The current edition of "Standard Methods" for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association. All tests shall be conducted in accordance with these procedures except where the Manager approves other procedures necessary for unusual wastes.
  92. Standard Specifications. The current edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, as published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Waterworks Association and Water Pollution Control Federation.
  93. State. State of California.
  94. Storm Drain. A conveyance structure which carries storm and surface waters and drainage water, but excludes sewerage, liquid wastes and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water or irrigation water.
  95. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.
  96. Suspended Solids. The solid matter suspended in wastewater as determined by appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
  97. Total Dissolved Solids. The solid matter in solution in wastewater, as determined by evaporation of a wastewater sample from which all suspended matter has been removed by filtration as determined by the appropriate procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".
  98. Total Toxic Organics (TTO). The summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 milligrams per liter for those toxic organics listed in 40 CFR Section 403, Appendix B.
  99. Toxic Pollutant. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the EPA under the provision of the Act Section 307(a) or other Acts or designated toxic by either the State or District.
  100. Trunk Sewer. A sewer constructed, maintained and operated by the District that conveys wastewater to the District's water reclamation facility and into which the interceptor, lateral and collecting sewers discharge.

101. Uncontaminated Water. Any wastewater not contaminated or polluted with sewage and which is suitable for discharge into the storm water drainage system, excluding unlined natural water courses.
102. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA, or where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designation for the administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.
103. 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 Section 403.16(a).
104. User. Any person or entity that contributes, causes or permits the contribution of industrial and/or domestic wastewater to the District's sewerage system.
105. Waste. All materials, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from or related to any producing manufacturing, or processing operation of whatever nature, including such materials placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.
106. Wastewater. The liquid and water-carried Waste, whether treated or untreated which is contributed into or permitted to enter the District's sewerage system.
107. Wastewater Treatment Plant. An assemblage of devices, structures and equipment for treatment of wastewater.
108. Water Reclamation System. The various facilities used for the purpose of direct beneficial reuse or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur. Treatment facilities shall include land and those buildings or portions of building 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.

If the application of any definition to a specific situation is without utility or creates ambiguity, reference may be made to the definitions of Uniform Plumbing Code to resolve the issue created.

#### Abbreviations

*BOD-5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5 Day
*CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
*COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
*EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
*GPM	Gallons per Minute
*GPD	Gallons per Day
*l	Liter
*MGD	Million Gallons per Day
*mg	Milligrams
*mg/l	Milligrams per Liter
*Lb/d	Pounds per Day
*KLb	Thousand of Pounds (Kilopounds)
*KLb/day	Thousands of Pounds per Day (Kilopounds per day)
*PPM	Parts per Million
*RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
*SS	Suspended Solids
*TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
*TSS	Total Suspended Solids
*TTO	Total Toxic Organics
*O & G	Oil and Grease
*ug/l	Micro-grams per liter (Parts per Billion)



## ***CHAPTER III QUALITY REQUIREMENTS***

### **PURPOSE OF CHAPTERS III, IV, and V:**

The purpose of the following three (3) chapters of this Ordinance is to guide the management of the District's sewerage system by controlling and regulating wastewater discharges into that system. These chapters enable the District to comply with all applicable Federal and State laws, including the Act of 1977, as amended, and the Federal Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Section 403).

### **SECTION 1. Prohibited Waste Discharges:**

The constituents prohibited by this Ordinance 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. In some cases, the concentration or amount of any particular constituent which will be judged to be excessive or unreasonable cannot be foreseen but depends on the results of newer 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:

- (a) Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be sufficient, to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the sewerage facilities or to the operation of the system, either alone or by interaction with other substances. At no time shall any reading on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the sewer system, be over ten (10) percent of the Lower Explosive Limit (L.E.L.) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides, tetrachlorethylene(TCE), perchlorethylene(PCE), chlorinated hydrocarbons, or any other like substances that violates local, state, or federal regulations. Regulation 40 CFR Section 403.5(b)(1).
- (b) Any wastes containing toxic substances in amounts exceeding standards promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307(a) 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.
- (c) 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 hazards to personnel operating the system or damages to the sewerage facilities.
- (d) Any pollutants which cause pass through or interference.
- (e) 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, or the sewerage system. Regulation 40 CFR Section 403.5(b)(2).
- (f) Any solid or viscous substances of such size or in such quantity that they may cause obstruction to flow in the sewer or be detrimental to proper sewage treatment plant operation. These objectionable substances include, but are not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than ½" in any dimension, asphalt, dead animals, animal tissues, offal, diatomaceous earth, ashes, sand, mud, straw, grass clippings, industrial process shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, whole blood and/or components, hypodermic syringes, waste grain products, glass grinding or polishing wastes, paunch manure, bones, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper dishes,

- paper cups, milk containers, or other similar paper products either whole or ground. Regulation 40 CFR Section 403.6(d).
- (g) Any rain water, storm water, groundwater, street drainage, subsurface drainage, roof drainage, yard drainage, water from yard fountains, ponds or lawn sprays, spas or swimming pools, or any other uncontaminated water.  
Regulation 40 CFR Section 403.6(d).
  - (h) Any water added for the purpose of diluting wastes exceeding maximum concentration limitations.
  - (i) Any non-biodegradable cutting oils, commonly called soluble oil, which form persistent water emulsions.
  - (j) Any non-biodegradable oil, petroleum oil or refined petroleum products beyond a concentration of 150 mg/l in the waste discharge.
  - (k) Any dispersed biodegradable oils and fats, such as lard, tallow or vegetable oil in concentrations over 150 mg/l. All establishments with the potential for producing concentrations of oil and fats in excess of this limit must have a grease trap. Grease traps shall be sized in accordance with Appendix H of the most recent edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code. Seating capacity may be substituted for number of meals per peak hour.
  - (l) Any compound specifically designed for the emulsification of grease.
  - (m) Any waste with a concentration of free cyanide-ion ( $\text{CN}^-$ ) of 0.2 mg/l or greater.
  - (n) Any amounts of suspended solids exceeding a concentration of 800 mg/l. In sewerage systems tributary to water reclamation facilities, the suspended solids concentration of the waste shall not exceed 350 mg/l.
  - (o) 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.
  - (p) In systems tributary to water reclamation plants any wastes which have chloride concentrations greater than Regional Water Quality Board discharge requirements.
  - (q) Any wastes with a BOD of 500 mg/l, or a COD of 800 mg/l, whichever is more restrictive.
  - (r) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids that, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into sewers to perform inspection, maintenance, or repair.
  - (s) Any wastes containing over 0.2 mg/l of dissolved sulfides.
  - (t) Any substance producing or causing the production of toxic gases.
  - (u) Any waste having an eight (8) hour temperature average higher than 140° F, or any waste having an instantaneous temperature exceeding 212° F, or 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 104°F, unless the approval authority, upon request of the District, approves alternate temperature limits.
  - (v) Any wastes having a chlorine demand exceeding 50 mg/l.
  - (w) Any waste containing amounts of chlorinated hydrocarbons greater than 0.50

mg/l.

- (x) Any waste containing organophosphorus and carbamate compounds in amounts greater than 1.0 mg/l.
- (y) Any deionized water, steam condensate or distilled water in excess of laboratory usage.
- (z) Any waste containing substances that may precipitate, solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 40° and 100°F.
- (aa) Any waste producing excessive discoloration of sewage or treatment plant effluent and which causes any violation of the Regional Water Quality Control Board Standards.
- (bb) Any garbage that is not ground sufficiently to pass through a one-half ( ½“) inch screen.
- (cc) 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 Ordinance.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Concentration in mg/l</u>
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	5.0
Beryllium	1.0
BOD-5 day	500
Boron	1.0
Cadmium	0.1
COD	800
Chloride	150
Chromium (total)	0.2
Copper	0.5
Cyanide	0.2
Fluoride	1.2
Iron	5.0
Lead	0.2
Manganese	0.5
Mercury	0.01
Nickel	1.0
Oil and Grease	150
Phenols (total)	1.0
Selenium	0.1
Silver	0.5
Suspended Solids (SS)	350*
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000*
Total Toxic organics (TTO)	14.0
Zinc	1.0

\* See Sections 1-n and 1-o

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

- (dd) Any blow-down or bleed water from cooling towers or other evaporative coolers exceeding one-third(1/3) of the make up water may be discharged to the sewer, subject to Chapter 5 Section 4, during off peak hours, if sewer capacity is available.
- (ee) Any single pass cooling water, which contains prohibited substances as defined in the other subsections of Chapter 4 Section 1, of this ordinance.
- (ff) The sulfate concentration of the waste shall not exceed 250 mg/l.
- (gg) Waste from garbage grinders shall not be discharged into the District's sewerage system except:
1. Wastes generated in preparation of food in a residence; or
  2. Where the user has an existing garbage grinder and has an approval for that specific use from the District, and agrees to undertake whatever self-monitoring is required to enable to District to equitably determine the charges and fees based on the waste constituents and characteristics. Such grinders must be repaired or replaced as necessary in order to at all time ensure that the waste is shredded to a degree that all particles will be carried freely under normal flow conditions prevailing in the District's sewerage system. Garbage grinders shall not be used for grinding plastic, paper products, inert materials, garden refuse, or waste products resulting from the handling, storage and sale of fruits and vegetables in wholesale and retail produce establishments, or wastes from plants engaged in the preparation, processing or preserving of foods not intended primarily for immediate consumption; and
  3. At any time the property or business changes ownership, excluding residential property, any existing garbage grinders installed on the property must be removed and no new garbage grinders may be installed as a condition of continued District sewer service to the property. No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any sewage, liquid waste or industrial waste, to any public sewer that directly or indirectly connects to the District sewerage system if, in the opinion of the Manager, such discharge may have an adverse or harmful effect on; maintenance personnel, sewage treatment plant personnel or equipment, sewers, 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 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 Chapter 3 Section 8, 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 become reasonably well established and may otherwise issue directions for meeting the requirements of this Section.

## SECTION 2. Industrial or Liquid Waste Sampling, Analysis & Flow Measurements:

Periodic measurements of flow rates, flow volumes, and constituent concentrations 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 District or Regional District personnel. If performed by District or Contract personnel, a charge sufficient to defray actual expenses for personnel, equipment, and supplies shall be paid by the party requesting the tests.

All sewage analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the appropriate procedure contained in the current edition of "Standard Methods" or 40 CFR part 136. If no appropriate procedure is contained therein, the standard procedure of the industry or a procedure judged satisfactory by 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, analysis, 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 measurements 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 the measurement of flow rate and total volume. A flow indicating, recording and totalizing register may be required by the Manager. In lieu of actual flow measurement, 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.

### SECTION 3. Damage to Sewerage Facilities & Processes by Prohibited Waste or Liquid Waste Discharge:

Any person who negligently allows or intentionally discharges or causes the discharge to, prohibited sewage liquid waste or industrial wastes 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.

### SECTION 4. Excessive Sewer Maintenance Expense:

No person 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.

### SECTION 5. Discharge of Rainwater or Uncontaminated Water Prohibited:

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any rainwater, storm water, groundwater, 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.

### SECTION 6. 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 discharges desiring to locate new facilities as to the areas where wastewater 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 treatment facility.

### SECTION 7. 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 it is necessary to restrict or prevent the discharge of certain waste constituents to the sewer, to distribute any peak discharges of industrial wastewaters more equally over a longer time period, 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 is required, 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 Regulation 40CFR, Sections 403.8 and 403.12. All pretreatment systems or devices shall be approved by the Manager but such approval shall not absolve the industrial discharger 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 special 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, registered 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; warehouse or multi-use structures shall not discharge directly to the sewer but shall first discharge to a gravity separation interceptor Chapter V, Sections 25 and 28.

## ***CHAPTER IV DETERMINATIONS AND CHARGES***

### **SECTION 1. Determination of Components:**

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

1. Sampling and analysis by District representatives.
2. Sampling and analysis by industrial wastewater user personnel or a laboratory acceptable to the District and employed by the industrial wastewater user.
3. Estimates arrived at by study of operations leading to the discharge.

The industrial wastewater discharger shall have the option of selecting which of the foregoing methods will be used provided, however, that such method must be proposed to the Manager by the industrial wastewater discharger before the beginning of the time period in question and shall continue throughout the period. In the event no method is so selected and approved, Method (1) will be used. Also, in the event that either Method (2) or (3) is selected and approved, the District may, by appropriate sampling and analysis, determine the accuracy of the results obtained. If Method (2) is 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.

### **SECTION 2. 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 and; 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, by estimate, or other means, provided that the method of estimating or other means is approved by the Manager.

### **SECTION 3. 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 Chapter II Section 28 herein. The industrial wastewater discharger 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.

### **SECTION 4. Wastewater Treatment and Categories of Sewer Use:**

Each customer account shall be assigned a Category of Sewer Use based on the amount of sewer usage, the nature of waste constituents present on site, and their potential to adversely affect the sewage collection system, wastewater reclamation facility, and/or collection system worker safety. The Board of Directors may establish sewer rates designed to recoup the additional costs to the district for pretreatment monitoring, sampling, and sample analysis activities for those Categories of Sewer Use that may require periodic monitoring and inspection due to their potential to adversely affect the collection and treatment system. The Categories of Sewer Use shall be established as follows:

<b>Residential</b>	Covers all long term residences
<b>Industrial</b>	Covers Federal categorical industries listed in 40 CFR and dischargers with 10,000 gallons or greater of sewage discharge per month
<b>Institutional</b>	Covers Public buildings, Schools, and places of worship
<b>Commercial – Dry</b>	Covers commercial businesses which discharge little or no water as a direct result of business activities.
<b>Commercial – Wet</b>	Covers commercial businesses which discharge water as a direct result of business activities.

A more detailed breakdown of the various sewage dischargers and their associated classifications may be found in Section 45 of this ordinance.

#### SECTION 5. Charges of Scheduled & Unscheduled Wastewater Monitoring & Analysis:

Those industrial wastewater dischargers requiring a scheduled monitoring and analytical investigation shall pay charges that are in accordance with current commercial fees for monitoring and analytical work. 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. Those industries requiring an unscheduled surveillance or enforcement monitoring and analytical investigation, shall pay charges in amounts to be determined by the Manager.

#### SECTION 6. Incompatibility Charge & Charges For Unusual Wastewaters:

An incompatibility charge, ranging from a minimum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) to a maximum of five hundred dollars (\$500) per unit of offending constituent, as established by the Manager, shall be paid by those industrial wastewater dischargers having wastes of such a 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.

***CHAPTER V GENERAL PROVISIONS*****SECTION 1. Enforcement of the Industrial Waste Ordinance:**

The Manager of the District shall administer, implement and enforce all the provisions of this Industrial Waste Ordinance.

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 Chapter V, Section 2, any rules, regulations or orders issued by the District.

**SECTION 2. Regulatory Actions:**

If wastewater containing any substance described in Chapter III of this Ordinance 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 Ordinance.
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 Ordinance. (Continued)
6. In order to implement effective enforcement actions against non-complying industrial dischargers, the District has developed the following time frames and levels of enforcement for violations:

<u>Type of Noncompliance</u>	<u>Time Frame of Response</u>	<u>Level of Response</u>
A. MINOR:	Within thirty (30) days after violation noted.	<b>Informal.</b> Phone call or Letter of Violation requiring appropriate action, correction or modification within ten (10) days (monitoring, sampling, analysis errors, reports or minor effluent violations). If violation continues, a "show cause" hearing* may be ordered or a compliance order with a schedule may be issued.
1. Isolated omission or mistakes in analytic sampling or reporting procedures.		
2. Infrequent effluent limit violations where no environmental or treatment plant damage occurs.		
3. Missed interim data on compliance report which will Not result in late final data or other late interim dates.		
4. One-time discharge without permit or approval that caused no known environmental or treatment plant damage (must obtain permit immediately and compliance order and schedule issued).		
5. Minor violation of permit conditions with no evidence of negligence or intent (immediate correction required).		

\*"Show Cause" Hearing: A notice for the Industrial User (IU) to meet with the District to "show cause" as to why the District should not initiate formal action or discontinue sewer service due to repeated violations. This action, however, is not a prerequisite to taking a formal enforcement action or to discontinue sewer service.

SECTION 2. REGULATORY ACTIONS: (Continued)

<u>Type of Non-Compliance</u>	<u>Time Frame of Response</u>	<u>Level of Response</u>
<b>B. SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE I:</b>		
1. Chronic violations of wastewater discharges. 66% of measurements exceed daily maximum limit for six (6) month period (any magnitude of exceedance).	Within fifteen (15) days after violation noted.	<b>Formal.</b> Compliance order and schedule issued. Possible judicial action (may include penalty), possible criminal investigation and prosecution by approval authority
2. Technical Review Criteria violations. 33% or more of measurements exceed the daily maximum by more than the TRC in a six (6) month period.		
<p>There are two (2) groups of TRC'S:</p> <p><b>Group I:</b> Conventional pollutants (BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease). TRC = 1.4 x daily maximum limit.</p> <p><b>Group II:</b> All other pollutants. TRC = 1.2 x daily maximum limit.</p>		
3. Continued major or gross reporting deficiencies (uncorrected for thirty(30) days).		
4. Failure of IU to notify District of isolated effluent limit violation or slug discharge with no known environmental or treatment plant effects.		
5. Missed interim date that will result in other missed interim dates or late final date without good or valid cause.		
6. Missed final compliance date (ninety (90) days or more outstanding) without good or valid cause.		

## SECTION 2. REGULATORY ACTIONS: (Continued)

<u>Type of Non-Compliance</u>	<u>Time frame of Response</u>	<u>Level of Response</u>
<b>B. SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE I:</b> (Continued)		
7. Exceeding interim limits resulting in known environmental or treatment plant damage.	Within fifteen (15) days after violation noted.	<b>Formal.</b> Compliance order and schedule issued. Possible judicial action. (May include penalty, possible criminal investigation and prosecution by approval authority.)
8. Reported slug load isolated incident, but with known pass through interference or damage.		
9. Major violations of analytical procedures with evidence of negligence or intent.		
10. Minor violations of permit conditions with evidence of negligence or intent.		
11. Continued failure to install monitoring equipment as part of a compliance order/schedule.		

SECTION 2. REGULATORY ACTIONS: (Continued)

<u>Type of Non-Compliance</u>	<u>Time frame of Response</u>	<u>Level of Response</u>
<b>C. SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE II:</b>		
1. Failure to notify District of effluent limit violation or sludge discharge with known environmental treatment plant damage.	Within fifteen (15) days after violation noted.	<b>Formal.</b> Compliance order issued, judicial action and penalties, or criminal investigation.
2. Reporting false information.		
3. Recurring reported slug loads.		Suspension of permit, revocation of permit, or disconnection of service.
4. Continuing discharge without a permit or approval with known environmental or treatment plant damage.		
5. Major violations of permit conditions with evidence of negligence or intent.		

SECTION 3. Penalty:

Every person violating any provision of this ordinance, including the failure to pay any fees, charges or surcharges imposed hereby, or any condition or limitation of a permit issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be subject to criminal prosecution by the State of California (California Penal Code). Each day during which any violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

The District may, upon authorization of its Board of Directors, sue to recover any amounts due the District under the provisions of this Ordinance. Any person who violates any provision of this Supplement pertaining to the subject matter of either subparagraph (1) or (2), below, or any condition or limitation of a permit or plan approval related thereto, shall be civilly liable to the District in a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each day in which such violation occurs:

1. The failure to pre-treat any wastewater that would otherwise be detrimental to the treatment works or its proper and efficient operation and maintenance.
2. The failure to prevent the entry of such wastewater into the collection system and treatment works. In the event of such violation the 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 Section 403.8(f)(1)(vi). Any person, who creates a condition of pollution or nuisance from the discharge of any hazardous substance, may be held strictly and civilly liable pursuant to Water Code Section 13350. Any person who causes or permits any substance to be discharged into the collection or treatment system of Camrosa Water District, causing Camrosa Water District to be assessed higher treatment costs under the

provisions contained within the existing Sewerage Treatment Plant Agreement between Camrosa and the Camarillo Sanitary District, shall pay to Camrosa Water District, upon demand, any costs so incurred Camrosa Water District.

#### **SECTION 4. Notice:**

Unless otherwise provided herein, any notice required to be given by the District under this ordinance 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.

#### **SECTION 5. Time Limits:**

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

#### **SECTION 6. Amendment of Ordinance:**

At least thirty (30) days before any formal consideration of an amendment to this Ordinance by the Board of Directors, the Manager shall notify in writing, the County, the City of Camarillo, and local sanitary sewer agencies. Such notice shall also be mailed to 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 when formal action will be taken.

Amendments to this Ordinance shall be noticed and adopted according to applicable statutory requirements.

#### **SECTION 7. Establishment of Rules & Regulations:**

The Manager is hereby authorized and empowered to enforce the rules, regulations and standards contained in the District's Industrial Waste Ordinance. This is necessary to protect the District sewerage system, to control and regulate the proper use thereof; provided that the terms and provisions of such rules and regulations shall be enforced in a manner best directed to result in the uniform control by the Board of Directors. Additional rules and regulations may be adopted as are required and appropriate to controls and regulate the proper use of the system. A discharger shall have the right to appeal to the Board of Directors any rule, regulation, or standard on the grounds of extreme hardship.

#### **SECTION 8. Reconsideration & 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 the Ordinance may file with the Manager a written request for reconsideration. The Manager shall act upon any such request 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 this matter. At this hearing, the person may appear personally or through counsel, cross-examine witnesses, and present evidence in his own

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.

#### **SECTION 9. Payment & Charges of Delinquencies:**

All fees and charges made pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance and the approved Schedule of Fees are due and payable upon receipt of notice thereof. All such charges shall be and become delinquent forty-five (45) days after mailing or delivering notice thereof to the mailing address of the person subject to charges. Fees due Camrosa Water District shall include applicable interest charged at the current market rate.

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

#### **SECTION 10. Recording of Fees & Charges:**

The District shall keep a permanent and accurate account of all fees and charges received under this ordinance, 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.

#### **SECTION 11. Estimated Quantities & Values:**

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

#### **SECTION 12. Delinquency Charges:**

Any charge that becomes delinquent shall have added to it a basic penalty of ten (10) percent of the delinquent amount. Thereafter an additional penalty shall accrue on the total charge due, including the ten (10) percent basic penalty, at the rate of one-half (1/2) percent per month until paid in full.

#### **SECTION 13. 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 Ordinance.

#### **SECTION 14. Educational Work:**

The Manager or his/her representative may perform work of an educational nature and may, for the purpose, cooperate with civic organizations, industries, water companies, sewerage agencies and other public corporations.

#### **SECTION 15. 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 Ordinance and subject to prosecution under applicable laws.

**SECTION 16. Trade Secrets:**

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 Ordinance shall not be made public except to that extent necessary to enforce this Ordinance. Any information submitted to the District, State or EPA pursuant to this Ordinance 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 that 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.

**SECTION 17. Septic Tank, Seepage Pit & Chemical Toilet Waste:**

The discharge of septic tank, seepage pit, interceptor, or cesspool contents, 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.

**SECTION 18. Permit for Industrial Waste Discharge:**

No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any industrial wastewater, directly or indirectly, to 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 shall be issued an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit by the District, due to the use and/or storage of materials which could cause pass through or interference with treatment plant operations, including the disposal of municipal sludge, whether or not they discharge these materials to the sewer. Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Ordinance 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 Ordinance 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 ordinance.
9. Industrial users and dischargers shall comply with all RCRA requirements as defined by 40 CFR Section 403.8(f)(2)(iii).

The Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge may require pretreatment of industrial wastewaters before discharge, restriction of peak flow discharges, discharge of certain wastewaters only to specified sewers of the District, relocation of point of discharge, prohibition of discharge of certain wastewater components restriction of discharge to certain hours of the day, payment of additional charges to defray increased costs to the District created by the wastewater discharge and such other conditions as may be required to accomplish the purpose of this ordinance.

No Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge is transferable without the prior written consent of the Manager.

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 wastewater or use facilities that are not in conformance with the Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge should apply to the District for an amended permit.

#### SECTION 19. Signatory Requirement:

A permit application submitted by an industrial user must be signed by a principle executive of at least the level of vice-president or a duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which discharges described in the application originate. Authorization of the representative must be made in writing by a principle executive officer.

#### SECTION 20. 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.

Upon receipt of all required information, the application shall be processed and upon approval, be signed by representatives of the District and one (1) copy returned to the applicant. When properly signed, the application form shall constitute a valid Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge. The application shall be approved if the applicant has complied with all appropriate requirements of this Ordinance and applicable Rules and Regulations, 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 wastewater.

#### SECTION 21. 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.

#### SECTION 22. Trasfer of a Permit:

Industrial wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A permit shall not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation.

**SECTION 23. 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 discharger 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 of the discharge to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the District shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to insure compliance.

Any suspended discharger may file with the Manager a request for a hearing. In that event, the Board of Directors shall meet within fourteen (14) 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 Chapter V, Section 8, herein.

At this hearing, the suspended discharger 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.

**SECTION 24. Revocation of Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge:**

The Board of Directors may revoke a Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge upon finding that the discharger has violated any provision of this ordinance. No revocation shall be ordered until the Board of Directors has held a hearing on the question. At this hearing, the discharger may appear personally, or through counsel, cross examine witnesses and present evidence in his own behalf. Notice of the hearing shall be given to the discharger in accordance with Chapter V, Section 8, herein at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the hearing.

Any discharger 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 any 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 discharger, 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. The discharger, before the issuance of a new permit, shall pay for costs incurred by the District in revoking the permit and disconnecting the industrial sewer connection.

**SECTION 25. Control Manhole & Separation of Domestic & Industrial Wastewaters:**

All domestic or sanitary wastewaters from restrooms, 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.

#### SECTION 26. Protection from Accidental Discharge:

Each industrial user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes regulated by this Ordinance. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials, shall be provided and maintained at the owner or operator's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the Manager for review and shall be approved by him/her before construction of the facility. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to thereafter modify his facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this Ordinance. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place, advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employer shall ensure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for non-compliance 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; and
2. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workmanlike manner, and in compliance with applicable operations and maintenance procedures; and
3. The industrial user has submitted the following information to the District within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming 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.

#### SECTION 27. Discharge of Waste or Wastewater Into the District's Sewerage System from Vehicles:

No person shall discharge into the District's sewerage system any industrial wastes or wastewater, any gravity separating device or interceptor contents, any septic tank, seepage pit, cesspool contents, or recreation vehicle wastes, or wastewater transported by or discharged from a vacuum truck, cesspool pump truck, or other waste or wastewater transport vehicle at a location other than the which has been approved by the Manager. Transported industrial wastes shall discharged only at locations specified by the Manager for that specific waste. Payment for any excessive treatment and disposal costs may be required and permission to discharge prohibited wastes may be refused by the Manager.

#### SECTION 28. Grease Interceptors & Gravity Separation Devices:

**Restaurants.** All restaurants or similar establishments shall install an approved grease interceptor that is of sufficient size so as to prevent excessive discharges of grease into the District's sewerage system. The grease interceptor shall be easily accessible for inspection by the Manager. The Manager shall refer to the following items when determining exceptions:

- (a) size of restaurant; (b) meals served per day; (c) seating capacity; (d) dish washing and garbage disposal facilities on-hand; and (e) any other criteria the Manager deems applicable.

**Car Washes, Vehicle Service Stations and Garages.** Car washes, vehicle service stations, and garages shall be required to install a gravity-separating device designed to prevent the discharge of sand, silt, oil, and grease to the District sewerage system

**Laundries.** After 1988 all new laundries or similar establishments shall install a gravity-separating device of a size and design approved by the Manager to ensure their compliance with all requirements and specifications of this Ordinance. Establishments in existence prior to this date shall install an appropriate pretreatment system if in the opinion of the Manager the system is warranted.

**Existing Gravity Separators and Grease Interceptors.** If the Manager finds that a grease interceptor or gravity separating device installed prior to 1988, is incapable of retaining adequately the grease or sand and oil in the wastewater flow from a service station, car wash, restaurant or similar establishment, the Manager shall give the proprietor a written notice requiring that an adequate interceptor or gravity separating device be installed in a reasonable time period.

**Approved Designs.** The Manager may maintain an information file available for public use of acceptable designs of grease interceptors and gravity separating devices. The installation of a design shown in such file or of any design meeting the size requirement set forth in this Ordinance or any recommendation of requirements made by the Manager shall not impute any liability to the District for the adequacy of the interceptor or gravity separating device under the actual conditions of use. Such installation shall not relieve the owner or proprietor of responsibility of keeping prohibited substances or substances above the limitations of this Ordinance out of the District's sewerage system. If the interceptor, gravity separating device, or other pretreatment facility is not adequate under the conditions of use, one shall be constructed that is effective in accomplishing the intended purpose. If the interceptor, gravity separating device, or other pretreatment facility is not adequate under the conditions of use, one shall be constructed that is effective in accomplishing the intended purpose.

## SECTION 29. Maintenance of Grease Interceptors & Gravity Separating Devices:

Any grease interceptor or gravity separating device required by this Ordinance shall be readily accessible for inspection and properly maintained to assure that the accumulations of grease or sand and oil do not impair its efficiency or pass through with the effluent. All users required to use and maintain a grease interceptor or gravity-separating device shall maintain a maintenance record. This record shall include the date, the name of the person who cleaned it and the disposal site of the waste. The Manager shall review the report at each routine inspection. Persons hauling wastes and wastewater removed from these interceptors or gravity separating devices shall not be considered properly maintained if material accumulations total more than twenty-five (25) percent of the operating fluid capacity. The District will endeavor to inspect all grease interceptors and gravity separating devices at least annually. If it is found to be improperly maintained or if adequate records are not being kept, a warning will be issued to the owner and/or user of the property. If on subsequent inspections it is found that one of the above conditions continues to exist, a fine shall be levied against the owner and/or user of the property. See Chapter V Section 3.

## SECTION 30. Industrial Wastewater Sampling Analysis & 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 discharges, 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, the discharger requesting the tests shall pay an appropriate charge.

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 wastewater analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the appropriate procedure contained in "Standard Methods" 40 CFR, Part 136. If no appropriate procedure is contained therein, the standard procedure 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.

Those 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 TTO's, certify that no toxic organics have been discharged during the reporting period as per 40 CFR Section 413.02. 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 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, analysis and flow measurement procedures, equipment, and results shall be subject at any time to inspection by the District. 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(m). If the Manager requires or the owner or operator chooses to install a flow meter, the flow meter must be calibrated every six (6) months and a photocopy of the calibration must be sent to the District. The calibration must be performed by one of the following:

1) the manufacturer; 2) a qualified Civil Engineer; or 3) a certified instrument technician approved by the District. Flow charts are to be held by the user for a minimum of three (3) years and made available to the District upon request. Totalizer readings shall be recorded daily and every month a report shall be submitted to the District showing total daily flows and total monthly flow.

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 one twenty-four (24) hour measurement per year. Representative samples of the industrial wastewater shall be obtained at least once per hour over the twenty-four (24) hour period, properly refrigerated, composited according to measured flow rates during the twenty-four (24) hours 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 (Continued) discharges. Industrial plants with large fluctuations in quantity or 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 analysis 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 forty-eight (48) hours. The sampling frequency for those parameters shall be increased to a minimum of once weekly within one week of receiving the laboratory analysis.

The modified sampling program shall be continued until at least four (4) consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and full compliance has been achieved. In addition, the discharger shall set forth for the approval of the District, a program that ensures future compliance with the requirements defined in the Industrial Waste Supplement to the Operations Code. All wastes, excluding sanitary, non-regulated dilution streams or any other streams considered dilute by 40 CFR Section 403, Appendix D, shall not be combined with process waters in any new source. If these waters are already combined in existing sources, the Combined Waste Stream Formula shall be applied as per 40 CFR Section 403.5(e).

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

### SECTION 31. Records & 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 Ordinance 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. 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 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.

These reports shall be subject to the provision of U.S.C. Section 1001 relating to false statements and fraud and the provisions of Section 309(c)(2) of the Act governing false statements.

**SECTION 31. RECORDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:** (Continued)

Each self-monitoring report shall contain the following completed declaration:  
"I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct."

Executed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_  
(City, State)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Typed Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

The following reports will be required pursuant to promulgation of Section 307 et. seq. of the Clean Water Act and the establishment of any pretreatment standards and regulations:

1. One hundred and eighty (180) days after the promulgation of pretreatment standards all existing industries subject to such standards shall be required to submit to the District a report containing:
  - a. The name and address of the user.
  - b. The location of the discharge.
  - c. The nature, the average production rate, and the standard industrial classification of the operations carried out by such user.
  - d. The average and maximum flow of the discharge in million gallons per day.
  - e. The nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process and identification of applicable pretreatment standards. The concentration shall be reported as a maximum or average as provided for inapplicable pretreatment standards.
  - f. A statement reviewed by a authorized representative of the industrial user and certified by a qualified professional indicating whether the pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and if not, whether operation and maintenance improvements or additional pretreatment is required for compliance.
  - g. If additional pretreatment or operation and maintenance improvements are required, the shortest schedule as to the completion of such operation or maintenance improvements or additional pretreatment requirements shall be submitted. The completion date submitted shall not be later than the compliance date established in the applicable pretreatment standard.

New sources and sources that become industrial users subsequent to the promulgation of applicable categorical standards shall be required to submit to the Manager the information listed in (a) through (e) above at least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of discharge.

Within thirty (30) days following the final date of compliance with a pretreatment standard the industrial user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit a report to the District indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants regulated by the pretreatment standard and the average and maximum daily flow for the industrial process units. The report shall also state whether pretreatment standards or requirements are being met and if not, the operation and maintenance and/or pretreatment modifications that will be necessary to bring the discharge into compliance.

After the final compliance report for a pretreatment standard, the subject industrial user shall periodically submit a report to the District indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent that are limited by the pretreatment standards. These reports shall be submitted in June and December of each year unless required more frequently by the Manager.

### SECTION 32. Discrepancies Between Actual & Reported Industrial Wastewater 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 any other constituents significantly 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 Chapter V, Section 12. Before these charges shall be assessed, at least two (2) 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 sampling 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 (3) years or subsequent to the previous District verification of quantity parameters, whichever period is shorter.

### SECTION 33. 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 (12) months, were significantly violating applicable industrial discharge standards or other Ordinance requirements. A significant violation is herein defined as a violation that remains uncorrected forty-five (45) days after notification of noncompliance; that is part of a pattern of non-compliance over a twelve (12) month period; that involves a failure to accurately report noncompliance; or that resulted in the District exercising its emergency authority.

### SECTION 34. 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.

### SECTION 35. Severability:

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

### SECTION 36. Falsifying Information:

No person shall knowingly make any false statements, representation, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance or industrial wastewater discharge permit. Any person who falsifies documents, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Ordinance, shall upon

conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or by both.

**SECTION 37. Effective Date of Supplement:**

The effective date of this Ordinance is \_\_\_\_\_. This Ordinance may be amended to add new provisions in accordance with Chapter V Section 6, subsequent to this date.

## ***CHAPTER VI SANITARY SERVICE INFORMATION***

### **SECTION 38. Sanitary Service Area:**

Camrosa Water District has facilities capable of providing Sanitary Service to approximately 50% of its customers. The boundaries of the existing service area are:

1. North of the 101 Freeway to Worth Way and;
2. Calleguas Creek on the West to Morongo Drive on the East.
3. California State University, Channel Islands
4. Casa Pacifica, Las Posadas, Villa Calleguas

There are a few homes within this service area that do not currently have Sanitary Service because, either main line sewers are not yet immediately accessible, or the homes were built and used septic systems prior to the installation of sewer facilities. These customers will become part of the sanitary system as soon as facilities are either extended to their properties or their septic systems become unserviceable.

Sanitary Service south of the 101 Freeway, and within the Camrosa Water District boundary, is provided by the City of Camarillo while Camrosa provides the Water Service. The only exceptions are listed as #3 and #4 above.

### **SECTION 39. Connection to District Facilities:**

Connection to District is unrestricted provided all fees have been paid and the type of discharge is not detrimental to either the collection system or the treatment process.

### **SECTION 40. Construction Materials:**

District sewer mains are fabricated of either Vitrified Clay Pipe(VCP) or Polyvinyl Chloride(PVC). Proper connecting material must be used relative to each type of pipe. Check with the District prior to excavation. Laterals from the building to the main are generally acceptable if fabricated of VCP, PVC,

Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene(ABS), or High Density Polyethylene(HDPE) but care must be taken to ensure that the proper coupling is used when making the connection to pipes of differing materials.

#### SECTION 41. Contractors:

It is advised that customers utilize the expertise of contractors experienced in sewer line installation whenever a connection to a District main or lateral occurs. The Sewer Permit Fee is required and includes the inspection of connection work, but only in the case of experienced contractors. Should the District be required to provide unreasonable additional advice or inspection, an invoice will be sent covering the additional time needed to complete the job to District Standards.

#### SECTION 42. Equivalent Dwelling Unit:

Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) is the assumed amount of discharge from a standard single-family dwelling. In most residential cases whether apartments, condominiums, townhouses, duplexes, or single-family dwellings, an assumed EDU of 1 is assigned.

For Industrial and Commercial customers, the assigned EDU figure will be based upon one of the following criteria:

1. Fixture count provided by the customer where each group of 25 fixture units is equal to 1 EDU;
2. If a known quantity of discharge is available, it will be divided by the current gallons per day average for all sewer accounts as defined in the current schedule of rates, fees, and charges.
3. Standard factors for Municipal and Industrial users are listed in Section 44.

If the originally assigned EDU becomes inadequate due to a change in operation, ownership, or any other factor, the District reserves the right to recalculate the EDU at any time based upon the change in discharge.

SECTION 43. Amendments to Rates:

Rates and Fees are under the administration of the District Board of Directors and will be changed periodically as circumstances dictate. The Board of Directors of Camrosa Water District reserves the right to investigate the appropriateness of Rates and Fees from time to time and make any modifications that are deemed necessary to maintain the effectiveness of District wastewater collection and treatment facilities. Any changes will be brought about by a Resolution of the Board and in accordance with the laws and regulations governing such action.

SECTION 44. Rates & Fee Charges:

The "Customer" shall pay all assigned rates, fees, and charges, for the type and class of service provided, in the manner and within the time-frame set forth in the Camrosa Water District "Schedule of Rates, Fees and Charges for Water and Sanitary Services" as established and amended from time to time by the Camrosa Board of Directors.

SECTION 45. Calculation of Connection & User Fees:

**STANDARD FACTORS**

**USED in THE DETERMINATION of RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, and INDUSTRIAL CONNECTION and SERVICE FEES\***

<b><u>CATEGORY</u></b>	<b><u>FACTOR</u></b>
------------------------	----------------------

**RESIDENTIAL**

1. Single Family Residence Detached 1.00

2. Single Family (per unit):

(a) Condominium 1.00

(b) Apartment 1.00

(c) Airspace Townhouse 1.00

(d) Duplex 1.00

3. Mobile Home (per unit) 1.00

4. Granny Flat:

(a) if to be sewered separately 0.50

(b) if to be connected to existing sewer 1.00 per 25 Equivalent fixture units  
(Recalculate equivalent fixture units of existing house plus Granny Flat.)

*SECTION 45. CALCULATION OF CONNECTION AND USER FEES: (Continued)*

<b><u>Commercial - Dry</u></b>	<b><u>FACTOR</u></b>
<b><u>1. RV &amp; Construction Trailer (if to be connected to sewer)</u></b>	<b><u>\$125.00 flat fee</u></b>
<b><u>2. Banks &amp; Financial Institutions</u></b>	<b><u>0.30 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>3. Barber and Beauty Shops</u></b>	<b><u>0.10 per each Barber/Beauty Chair</u></b>
<b><u>4. Dry Cleaners</u></b>	<b><u>1.7 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>5. Flower Shops</u></b>	<b><u>0.50 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>6. Halls, Lodges, Auditoriums w/ Public Restrooms</u></b>	<b><u>0.30 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>7. Medical and Dental Offices</u></b>	<b><u>0.40 per 1,000 of SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>8. Mortuaries</u></b>	<b><u>0.80 for each slumber room</u></b>
<b><u>9. Office Buildings</u></b>	<b><u>0.20 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>10. Retail Stores</u></b>	<b><u>0.20 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>11. Service Stations – without Garage</u></b>	<b><u>0.10 for each gas pump</u></b>
<b><u>12. Warehouses</u></b>	<b><u>0.10 for each 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>13. Industrial/Manufacturing – Dry</u></b>	<b><u>0.36 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>

**COMMERCIAL- WET**

<b><u>1. Auto Dealerships</u></b>	<b><u>0.2 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>2. Bakeries, Donut Shops</u></b>	<b><u>0.50 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>3. Bars</u></b>	<b><u>0.70 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u></b>
<b><u>4. Bowling Alleys</u></b>	<b><u>0.40 for each bowling lane</u></b>

*SECTION 45. CALCULATION OF CONNECTION AND USER FEES: (Continued)*

<b>COMMERCIAL- WET (cont.)</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>
<b>5. Car Washes:</b>	
<u>(a) Automatic</u>	<u>1.00 per 12,000 gallons of water used each month</u>
<u>(b) Self-service</u>	<u>0.70 for each washing stall</u>
<b>6. Garages / Service Stations with Garages</b>	
	<u>0.10 for each service bay + 0.10 for each pump if present</u>
<b>7. Health Clubs and Gymnasiums</b>	<u>0.30 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u>
<b>8. Hospitals</b>	<u>1.0 per 12,000 gallons water used each month</u>
<b>9. Rest and Convalescent Homes</b>	<u>0.30 per bed</u>
<b>10. Hotels &amp; Motels</b>	<u>0.30 for each sleeping room</u>
<b>11. Laundries:</b>	
<u>(a) Self- service</u>	<u>0.50 for each machine</u>
<u>(b) Commercial/ Industrial</u>	<u>1.00 per 12,000 gallons water used each month</u>
<b>12. Restaurants:</b>	
<u>(a) Dine-In</u>	<u>2.00 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u>
<u>(b) Dine-in and Take-out</u>	<u>1.70 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u>
<u>(c) Take-out (no public bathrooms)</u>	<u>1.50 per 1,000 SF of GFA or 1.00 per 12,000 gallons water used whichever is less</u>
<b>13. Markets, Grocery Stores:</b>	
<u>(a) With garbage disposal units</u>	<u>0.60 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u>
<u>(b) Without garbage disposal unit</u>	<u>0.20 per 1,000 SF of GFA</u>
<b>14. Theaters</b>	<u>0.30 per 100 seats</u>

## SECTION 45. CALCULATION OF CONNECTION AND USER FEES: (Continued)

**INDUSTRIAL****FACTOR**

## 15. Industrial/Manufacturing

0.3 per 1,000 SF of GFA

## (a) Wet Industrial -

Uses and discharges water as part of manufacturing process or listed as a categorical industry in 40 CFR

**INSTITUTIONAL**

## 1. Places of Worship

0.20 per 1,000 SF of GFA

## 2. Public Agencies

0.60 per 1,000 SF of GFA

## 3. Schools

## (a) Primary

1.00 per 200 students

## (b) Secondary (Jr. High, High School)

1.00 per 150 students

## (c) College or University

1.00 per 100 students/faculty and support personnel combined, or

1.00 per each calculated Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) based upon known usage factors, or 1.00 per 12,000 gallons of water used each month, whichever is less.

On-campus housing will be factored based upon the EDU, if a Fixture Unit Count form is submitted. The resulting EDU will be added to the result of one of the preceding methods.

\*In no case will the connection fee or service factor be less than (1) one when used with regard to individual connections. The factors are used to calculate additional total fees and service factors when the expected quantity of discharge will exceed the standard for (1) one Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU).