



**CENTRAL VALLEY WATER
RECLAMATION FACILITY**

PRETREATMENT RULE

**Adopted By:
The Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility
Board of Trustees**

April 27, 2022

CENTRAL VALLEY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
PRETREATMENT RULE

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CENTRAL VALLEY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY PRETREATMENT RULE

Adopted April 27, 2022

SECTION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 PURPOSE AND POLICY

- A. This Pretreatment Rule sets forth uniform requirements for Users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works for the Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility (CVWRF) and enables CVWRF to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code [U.S.C.] section 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 403) and the Utah Administrative Code R317-8-8. The objectives of this Pretreatment Rule are:
- (1) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that will interfere with its operation or contaminate the resulting sludge;
 - (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that will pass through the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or the atmosphere, or otherwise be incompatible with the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
 - (3) To protect both Publicly Owned Treatment Works personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
 - (4) To promote reuse and recycling of wastewater and sludge from the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
 - (5) To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works; and
 - (6) To enable CVWRF to comply with its Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the Publicly Owned Treatment Works is subject.
- B. This Pretreatment Rule shall apply to all Users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works. The Pretreatment Rule authorizes the issuance of individual wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires User reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

1.2 ADMINISTRATION

Except as otherwise provided herein, the General Manager shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Pretreatment Rule. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the General Manager may be delegated to duly authorized CVWRF personnel.

1.3 ABBREVIATIONS

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

BMP – Best Management Practice
BMR/DAF – Baseline Monitoring Report/Discharge Application Form
BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CIU – Categorical Industrial User
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand
CVWRF – Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility
CWA – Clean Water Act
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FOG – Fats, Oils and Grease
FOGS – Fats, Oils, Grease and Sand
gpd – gallons per day
IU – Industrial User
mg/l – milligrams per liter
NSCIU – Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User
O&M – Operations and Maintenance
POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIU – Significant Industrial User
SNC – Significant Noncompliance
TSS – Total Suspended Solids
UPDES – Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
U.S.C. – United States Code

1.4 DEFINITIONS

Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this Pretreatment Rule, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

- A. Act or “the Act.” The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq. and any subsequent amendments thereto.
- B. Approval Authority means the State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality (DWQ) or its successor agency.
- C. Authorized or Duly Authorized Representative of the User.
 - (1) If the User is a corporation:
 - (a) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - (2) If the User is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

- (3) If the User is a Federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
 - (4) The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, may designate a Duly Authorized Representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the General Manager.
- D. Best Management Practices or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 2.1 B and C. BMPs may also include, but are not limited to, treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage. BMPs shall be considered Local Limits and Pretreatment Standards for the purposes of this Pretreatment Rule and Section 307(d) of the Act, 40 CFR 403.5(c)(4) and R317-8-8.8.
 - E. Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD. The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20 degrees centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).
 - F. Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. section 1317) that apply to a specific category of Users and that appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.
 - G. Categorical Industrial User. An Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard or categorical Standard.
 - H. CVWRF. The Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility.
 - I. Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD. A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.
 - J. Composite Sample. The sample resulting from the combination of individual wastewater samples taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time. The method should be in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403 Appendix E Subpart I – Composite Method.
 - K. Control Authority. The Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility
 - L. Daily Maximum. The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.
 - M. Daily Maximum Limit. The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

- N. Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, the Regional Administrator, or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- O. Existing Source. Any source of discharge that is not a “New Source.”
- P. General Manager. An individual appointed by the Board of Trustees who acts as the chief executive officer of CVWRF, or where appropriate, a duly authorized person of CVWRF.
- Q. Grab Sample. A sample that is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.
- R. Hauled Waste. Any material arriving at the POTW from sources not connected to the POTW including, but not limited to the following: food wastes, fats, oils and grease (FOG), other POTW liquids or solids, construction activity wastewater, remediation wastewater, leachate, and septic waste.
- S. Hazardous Waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3 and this reference is incorporated herein and made a part hereof.
- T. Indirect Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source.
- U. Industrial User (IU) or User. A source or potential source of Indirect Discharge.
- V. Instantaneous Limit. The maximum or minimum concentration (or load) of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete, grab or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
- W. Interference. A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:
- (1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
 - (2) therefore, is a cause of a violation of the CVWRF’s UPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent State or local regulations: section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.
- X. Local Limit. Specific discharge limits developed to protect the POTW in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5 and enforced by the CVWRF upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in Section 2.1 B and C. The technical based Local Limits are listed in Section 2.4 of this Pretreatment Rule. The development documents are kept on file at the CVWRF office and can be reviewed if requested.

- Y. Medical Waste. Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.
- Z. Member Entity. One of the seven political subdivisions which formed and currently constitute the members of CVWRF: Cottonwood Improvement District, Granger-Hunter Improvement District, Kearns Improvement District, Mt Olympus Improvement District, Murray City, City of South Salt Lake, and Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District.
- AA. Monthly Average. The sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.
- BB. Monthly Average Limit. The highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.
- CC. New Source.
 - (1) Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards under section 307(c) of the Act that will be applicable to such source if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:
 - (a) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 - (b) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an Existing Source; or
 - (c) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an Existing Source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the Existing Source, should be considered.
 - (2) Construction on a site at which an Existing Source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of Section (1)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
 - (3) Construction of a New Source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - (a) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program
 - (i) any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (ii) significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without

substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

- DD. Noncontact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling that does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.
- EE. Pass Through. A discharge which exits the POTW into Waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the CVWRF's UPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
- FF. Person. Any individual, partnership, copartner ship, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities.
- GG. pH. A measure of the acidity or basicity of a solution expressed in standard units.
- HH. Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).
- II. Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable Pretreatment Standard.
- JJ. Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a User, other than a Pretreatment Standard.
- KK. Pretreatment Standards or Standards. Pretreatment Standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical Pretreatment Standards, and Local Limits.
- LL. Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 2.1 of this Pretreatment Rule.
- MM. Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW. A treatment works, as defined by section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. section 1292), which is owned by the CVWRF. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances, which convey wastewater to a treatment plant. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

- NN. Septic Tank Waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.
- OO. Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).
- PP. Significant Industrial User (SIU).
Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Section, an SIU is:
- (1) An Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards; or
 - (2) An Industrial User that:
 - (a) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - (b) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - (c) Is designated as such by the CVWRF on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.
 - (3) The CVWRF may determine that an Industrial User subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards is a NSCIU rather than an SIU on a finding that the Industrial User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The Industrial User, prior to CVWRF's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;
 - (b) The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in Section 6.14 B, together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
 - (c) The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
 - (4) Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) of this part has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the CVWRF may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such User should not be considered an SIU.
- QQ. Slug Load or Slug Discharge. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 2.1 of this Pretreatment Rule. A Slug Discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, Local Limits or Permit conditions.
- RR. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
- SS. General Manager. The person designated by the CVWRF Board of Trustees to supervise the operation of the POTW, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by

this Pretreatment Rule. The term also means a Duly Authorized Representative of the General Manager.

- TT. Total Suspended Solids or Suspended Solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and that is removable by laboratory filtering.
- UU. User or Industrial User. A source of indirect discharge.
- VV. Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.
- WW. Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and compatible industrial waste.
- XX. Water of the State means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water-courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except that bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and which do not develop into or constitute a nuisance, or a public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife, shall not be considered to be "waters of the state" under this definition.

SECTION 2 GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS

- A. Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this Section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.
- B. General Prohibitions. No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes Pass Through or Interference. These general prohibitions and specific prohibitions (listed in 2.1) apply to all Users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.
- C. Specific Prohibitions. No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater which causes Pass Through or Interference:
- (1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees F (60 degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
 - (2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
 - (3) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with a pH of more than 12;
 - (4) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference;
 - (5) Solids shall not be discharged that are greater than 1/2 inch.
 - (6) Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;
 - (7) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW Treatment Plant exceeds 104 degrees F (40 degrees C) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
 - (8) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 104 degrees F (40 degrees C);
 - (9) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause Interference or Pass Through;
 - (10) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
 - (11) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW, see Section 3.4 of this Pretreatment Rule;
 - (12) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
 - (13) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the CVWRF's NPDES permit;

- (14) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations;
- (15) Storm Water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, Noncontact Cooling Water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the General Manager;
- (16) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
- (17) Medical Wastes, except as specifically authorized by the General Manager in an individual wastewater discharge permit;
- (18) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail toxicity test;
- (19) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which that might cause excessive foaming in the POTW;

2.2 NATIONAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

- A. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories have been established by EPA in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 and are hereby incorporated.
- B. Users subject to categorical standards must comply with the categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405–471.
- C. When wastewater subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same Standard, the General Manager shall impose an alternate limit in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- D. Where a categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the General Manager may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with Section 2.2 G, 2.2 H and 2.2 I.
- E. When the limits in a categorical Pretreatment Standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the General Manager may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users.
- F. CIU may obtain a net/gross adjustment to a categorical Pretreatment Standard in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Section.
 - (1) Categorical Pretreatment Standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in the Industrial User's intake water in accordance with this Section. Any Industrial User wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the CVWRF. Upon request of the Industrial User, the applicable Standard will be calculated on a "net" basis (i.e., adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of paragraph (2) of this Section are met.
 - (2) Criteria
 - (a) Either
 - (i) The applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards contained in 40 CFR subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or

- (ii) The Industrial User demonstrates that the control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the Standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake waters.
 - (b) Credit for generic pollutants such as BOD, TSS, and oil and grease should not be granted unless the Industrial User demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the User's effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.
 - (c) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with Standard(s) adjusted under this Section.
 - (d) Credit shall be granted only if the User demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water as that into which the POTW discharges. The CVWRF may waive this requirement if it finds that no environmental degradation will result.
- G. When a categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an Industrial User may request that the CVWRF convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. The determination to convert concentration limits to mass limits is within the discretion of the General Manager. The CVWRF may establish equivalent mass limits only if the Industrial User meets all the conditions set forth in Sections 2.2 G(1)(a) through 2.2G (1)(e) below.
- (1) To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the Industrial User must:
 - (a) Employ, or demonstrate that it will employ, water conservation methods and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its individual wastewater discharge permit;
 - (b) Currently use control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard, and not have used dilution as a substitute for treatment;
 - (c) Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all wastestreams, based on data from a continuous effluent flow monitoring device, as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual average daily flow rate and the long-term average production rate must be representative of current operating conditions;
 - (d) Not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the discharge; and
 - (e) Have consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards during the period prior to the Industrial User's request for equivalent mass limits.
 - (2) An Industrial User subject to equivalent mass limits must:
 - (a) Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits;
 - (b) Continue to record the facility's flow rates through the use of a continuous effluent flow monitoring device;
 - (c) Continue to record the facility's production rates and notify the General Manager whenever production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from its baseline production rates determined in paragraph 2.2 G(1)(c) of this Section. Upon

notification of a revised production rate, the General Manager will reassess the equivalent mass limit and revise the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and

- (d) Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented pursuant to paragraphs 2.2 G(1)(a) of this Section so long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.
- (3) When developing equivalent mass limits, the General Manager:
- (a) Will calculate the equivalent mass limit by multiplying the actual average daily flow rate of the regulated process(es) of the Industrial User by the concentration-based Daily Maximum and Monthly Average Standard for the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard and the appropriate unit conversion factor;
 - (b) Upon notification of a revised production rate, will reassess the equivalent mass limit and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
 - (c) May retain the same equivalent mass limit in subsequent individual wastewater discharge permit terms if the Industrial User's actual average daily flow rate was reduced solely as a result of the implementation of water conservation methods and technologies, and the actual average daily flow rates used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit were not based on the use of dilution as a substitute for treatment pursuant to Section 2.6. The Industrial User must also be in compliance with Section 13.3 regarding the prohibition of bypass.
- H. The General Manager may convert the mass limits of the categorical Pretreatment Standards of 40 CFR Parts 414, 419, and 455 to concentration limits for purposes of calculating limitations applicable to individual Industrial Users. The conversion is at the discretion of the General Manager.
- I. Once included in its permit, the Industrial User must comply with the equivalent limitations developed in Section 2.2 in lieu of the promulgated categorical Standards from which the equivalent limitations were derived.
- J. Many categorical Pretreatment Standards specify one limit for calculating maximum daily discharge limitations and a second limit for calculating maximum Monthly Average, or 4-day average, limitations. Where such Standards are being applied, the same production or flow figure shall be used in calculating both the average and the maximum equivalent limitation.
- K. Any Industrial User operating under a permit incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production-based Standard shall notify the General Manager within two (2) business days after the User has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any User not notifying the General Manager of such anticipated change will be required to meet the mass or concentration limits in its permit that were based on the original estimate of the long-term average production rate.

2.3 STATE PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

Users must comply with Utah State Pretreatment Standards contained in the Utah Administrative Code at R317-8-8.

2.4 LOCAL LIMITS

- A. The General Manager is authorized to establish Local Limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c).
- B. Local limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the POTW. All concentrations for metallic substances are for total metal unless indicated otherwise. The General Manager may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration-based limitations as stated in 2.4 D.
- C. The General Manager may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), by Pretreatment Rule or in individual wastewater discharge permits, to implement Local Limits and the requirements of Section 2.1.
- D. No User shall discharge wastewater containing pollutants in excess of the specific Local Limits as established by the CVWRF from time to time. The Local Limits are developed and implement per the requirements of 40 CFR 403. The development documents can be found at the CVWRF.

2.5 CVWRF'S RIGHT OF REVISION

The CVWRF reserves the right to establish, by Pretreatment Rule or in individual wastewater discharge permits, more stringent Standards or Requirements on discharges to the POTW consistent with the purpose of this Pretreatment Rule. In addition, the General Manager is authorized to temporarily or permanently revoke or suspend issuance of any type of permit at any time in order to protect the POTW from Pass Through or Interference in order to maintain compliance with any UPDES permit requirement or pretreatment program requirement. The General Manager shall also have the right to deny new or increased contributions or to set additional conditions on such contributions to protect the POTW, including limits that may be more stringent than the approved Local Limits.

2.6 DILUTION

No User shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable Pretreatment Standard or Requirement. The General Manager may impose mass limitations on Users who are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

SECTION 3 PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

3.1 PRETREATMENT FACILITIES

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this Pretreatment Rule and shall achieve compliance with all categorical Pretreatment Standards, Local Limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 2.1 of this Pretreatment Rule within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the General Manager, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the General Manager for review and shall be acceptable to the General Manager before such facilities are constructed. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the CVWRF under the provisions of this Pretreatment Rule.

3.2 ADDITIONAL PRETREATMENT MEASURES

- A. Whenever deemed necessary, the General Manager may require Users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the User's compliance with the requirements of this Pretreatment Rule.
- B. The General Manager may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. An individual wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
- C. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of a type and capacity approved by the member entity having jurisdiction, and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired by the User at their expense.
- D. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.
- E. Sampling manholes shall be located in an area to allow for ease of cleaning, sampling and inspection by the User and the CVWRF. If located in a parking area parking shall not be allowed on the sampling manhole.

3.3 ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE/SLUG DISCHARGE CONTROL PLANS

The General Manager shall evaluate whether each SIU needs an accidental discharge/Slug Discharge control plan or other action to control Slug Discharges. The General Manager will evaluate an SIU for a Slug Discharge control plan within the first year of determining that an IU is an SIU. If the General Manager determines that the SIU does not require a slug control plan, then the SIU will be evaluated every two years, thereafter, for the need to develop a Slug Discharge control plan. The General Manager may require any User to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan or take such other

action that may be necessary to control Slug Discharges. An accidental discharge/Slug Discharge control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- A. Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges;
- B. Description of stored chemicals;
- C. Procedures for immediately notifying the General Manager of any accidental or, as required by Section 6.6 of this Pretreatment Rule; and
- D. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or Slug Discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

3.4 HAULED WASTEWATER

- A. Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the General Manager, and at such times as are established by the General Manager. Such waste shall not violate Section 2 of this Pretreatment Rule or any other requirements established by the CVWRF. The General Manager may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits.
- B. The General Manager may require haulers of industrial waste to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits. The General Manager may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits. The General Manager also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this Pretreatment Rule.
- C. Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the General Manager. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the General Manager. The General Manager may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable Standards. The General Manager may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.
- D. Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

3.5 TENANT RESPONSIBILITY

Where an owner of property leases premises to any other person as a tenant under any rental or lease agreement, if either the owner or the tenant is a User, either or both may be held responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Rule.

3.6 VANDALISM

No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, tamper with, or prevent access to any structure, appurtenance, or equipment, or other part of the POTW. Any person found in violation shall be subject to sanctions as outlined in Sections 10-12 of this Rule.

SECTION 4 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

4.1 WASTEWATER ANALYSIS

When requested by the General Manager, a User must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within ninety (90) days of the request. The General Manager is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require Users to update this information. If the User changes or adds a process the User is required to update the information provided to the General Manager 90 days prior to the process being changed or added.

4.2 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT REQUIREMENT

- A. No SIU shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first completing a BMR and if required obtaining an individual wastewater discharge permit from the General Manager, except that an SIU that has filed a timely application pursuant to Section 4.3 of this Pretreatment Rule may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
- B. The General Manager may require other Users to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Pretreatment Rule.
- C. Any violation of the terms and conditions of an individual wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this Pretreatment Rule and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Sections 9 through 12 of this Pretreatment Rule. Obtaining an individual wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State Pretreatment Standards or Requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

4.3 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITTING: EXISTING CONNECTIONS

Any User required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit that was discharging wastewater into the POTW prior to the effective date of this Pretreatment Rule and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within ninety (90) days after said date, apply to the General Manager for an individual wastewater discharge permit in accordance with Section 4.5 of this Pretreatment Rule, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after ninety (90) days of the effective date of this Pretreatment Rule except in accordance with an individual wastewater discharge permit issued by the General Manager.

4.4 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITTING: NEW CONNECTIONS

Any User required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the POTW must obtain such permit prior to the beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this individual wastewater discharge permit, in accordance with Section 4.5 of this Pretreatment Rule, must be filed at least ninety (90) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

4.5 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION CONTENTS

- A. All Users required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. All permittees that will be continuing to discharge are required to complete an

application ninety (90) days prior to the permit expiring. The General Manager may require Users to submit all or some of the following information as part of a permit application:

- (1) Identifying Information.
 - (a) The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
 - (b) Contact information for the authorized representative and the duly authorized representative for the facility, and
 - (c) The description of activities, facilities, and plant production processes on the premises;
- (2) Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.
- (3) Description of Operations.
 - (a) A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such User. This description should include a schematic process diagram, which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
 - (b) Types of wastes generated, and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;
 - (c) Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
 - (d) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
 - (e) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge;
- (4) Time and duration of discharges;
- (5) The location for monitoring all wastes covered by the permit;
- (6) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in Section 2.2 C.
- (7) Measurement of Pollutants.
 - (a) The categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process and any new categorically regulated processes for Existing Sources.
 - (b) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the Standard or by the General Manager, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.
 - (c) Instantaneous, Daily Maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported.
 - (d) The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.10 of this Pretreatment Rule. Where the Standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation as required by the General Manager or the applicable Standards to determine compliance with the Standard.
 - (e) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.11 of this Pretreatment Rule.

- (8) Any requests for a monitoring waiver (or a renewal of an approved monitoring waiver) for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge based on Section 6.4 B.
 - (9) Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the General Manager to evaluate the permit application.
- B. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the User for revision.
 - C. Based on information provided by the permittee, in 4.5 A., the CVWRF will within thirty (30) days determine if additional information is needed, a permit is not necessary or if a permit will be required to be issued before the IU discharge is allowed to the POTW.
 - D. Should any of the information requested or supplied be considered by the User to be of a confidential nature, the User should request confidential status in accordance with Section 8 of this Pretreatment Rule. Information regarding sampling and analysis of the discharge is not considered confidential information.

4.6 APPLICATION SIGNATORIES AND CERTIFICATIONS

- A. All wastewater discharge permit applications, User reports and certification statements must be signed by an Authorized Representative, see 1.4 C., of the User and contain the certification statement in Section 6.14 A.
- B. If the designation of an Authorized Representative is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this Section must be submitted to the General Manager prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an Authorized Representative.
- C. A facility determined to be a NSCIU by the General Manager pursuant to 1.4 PP(3) must annually submit the signed certification statement in Section 6.14 B.

4.7 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT DECISIONS

The General Manager will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete permit application, the General Manager will determine whether to issue an individual wastewater discharge permit. The General Manager may deny or conditionally approve any application for an individual wastewater discharge permit. The General Manager may provide, to the User, a basis for the denial.

SECTION 5 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE

5.1 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT DURATION

An individual wastewater discharge permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years from the effective date of the permit. An individual wastewater discharge permit may be issued for a period less than five (5) years, at the discretion of the General Manager. Each individual wastewater discharge permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

5.2 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT CONTENTS

- A. An individual wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the General Manager to prevent Pass Through or Interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.
- B. Individual wastewater discharge permits must contain:
- (1) A statement that indicates the wastewater discharge permit issuance date, expiration date and effective date;
 - (2) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the CVWRF in accordance with Section 5.5 of this Pretreatment Rule, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
 - (3) Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable Pretreatment Standards;
 - (4) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or best management practice) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State, and local law.
 - (5) The process for seeking a waiver from monitoring for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge in accordance with Section 6.4 B.
 - (6) A statement of applicable administrative, civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable Federal, State, or local law.
 - (7) Requirements to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the General Manager to be necessary.
 - (8) Requirements to report immediately to the General Manager any Slug Discharge or any changes at its facility affecting potential for a Slug Discharge.
 - (9) Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the General Manager must be included as a condition in the User's permit, see Section 6.4 B for additional requirements.
 - (10) Requirements to notify the General Manager of changes to the User's discharge at least ninety (90) days prior to the change. The General Manager may deny or conditionally approve the change prior to the User making the change at the facility that may impact the discharge to the POTW.

- C. Individual wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
- (1) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;
 - (2) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW;
 - (3) Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or nonroutine discharges;
 - (4) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;
 - (5) The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the POTW;
 - (6) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices;
 - (7) A statement that compliance with the individual wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable Federal and State Pretreatment Standards, including those which become effective during the term of the individual wastewater discharge permit; and
 - (8) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the General Manager to ensure compliance with this Pretreatment Rule, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

5.3 PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS

A. Permit Appeals.

- (1) Any person, including the User, may petition the General Manager to reconsider the terms of an individual wastewater discharge permit within twenty-one (21) days of notice of its issuance.
- (2) Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
- (3) In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the individual wastewater discharge permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the individual wastewater discharge permit.
- (4) The effectiveness of the individual wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
- (5) If the General Manager fails to act within twenty-one (21) days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider an individual wastewater discharge permit, not to issue an individual wastewater discharge permit, or not to modify an individual wastewater discharge permit shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.
- (6) Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative individual wastewater discharge permit decision must do so by filing a complaint with the Third Judicial Court for Salt Lake County.

5.4 PERMIT MODIFICATION

- A. The General Manager may modify an individual wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:
- (1) To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements;
 - (2) To address significant alterations or additions to the User's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the individual wastewater discharge permit issuance;
 - (3) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - (4) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the CVWRF's POTW, CVWRF personnel, the treatment of sludge, or the receiving waters;
 - (5) Violation of any terms or conditions of the individual wastewater discharge permit;
 - (6) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
 - (7) Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical Pretreatment Standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
 - (8) To correct typographical or other errors in the individual wastewater discharge permit; or
 - (9) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator where requested in accordance with Section 5.5.

5.5 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT TRANSFER

Individual wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least ninety (90) days advance notice to the General Manager and approves the individual wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the General Manager must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

- A. States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
- B. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur;
- C. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing individual wastewater discharge permit;
- D. The conditions of the permit will not change; and
- E. A copy of the new permit will be provided to the new owner or operator.

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

5.6 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT REVOCATION

- A. The General Manager may revoke an individual wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (1) Failure to notify the General Manager of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
 - (2) Failure to provide prior notification to the General Manager of changed conditions pursuant to Section 6.5 of this Pretreatment Rule;
 - (3) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;
 - (4) Falsifying self-monitoring reports
 - (5) Falsifying certification statements;
 - (6) Tampering with monitoring equipment;
 - (7) Refusing to allow the General Manager timely access to the facility premises and/or records;
 - (8) Failure to meet effluent limitations;
 - (9) Failure to pay fines;
 - (10) Failure to pay sewer charges;
 - (11) Failure to meet compliance schedules;
 - (12) Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application or reapplication;
 - (13) Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or
 - (14) Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this Pretreatment Rule.
- B. Individual wastewater discharge permits shall be voidable upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership. All individual wastewater discharge permits issued to a User are void upon the issuance of a new individual wastewater discharge permit to that User.

5.7 INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT REISSUANCE

A User with an expiring individual wastewater discharge permit shall apply for individual wastewater discharge permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with Section 4.5 of this Pretreatment Rule, a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the User's existing individual wastewater discharge permit.

5.8 REGULATION OF WASTE RECEIVED FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS

- A. If another municipality or district, or User located within another municipality or district, outside of the boundaries of CVWRF Member Entities service areas contributes wastewater to the POTW, the General Manager shall enter into an agreement with the contributing municipality or district.
- B. Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph A, above, the General Manager shall request the following information from the contributing municipality, district or User:
- (1) A description of the quality and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing municipality, district or User;
 - (2) An inventory of all Users located within the contributing municipality or district that are discharging to the POTW; and

- (3) Such other information as the General Manager may deem necessary.
- C. An agreement, as required by paragraph A, above, shall contain the following conditions:
- (1) A requirement for the contributing municipality or district to adopt a sewer use Pretreatment Rule which is at least as stringent as this Pretreatment Rule and Local Limits, including required Baseline Monitoring Reports (BMRs) which are at least as stringent as those set out in Section 2.4 of this Pretreatment Rule. The requirement shall specify that such Pretreatment Rule and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to the CVWRF's Pretreatment Rule or Local Limits;
 - (2) A requirement for the contributing municipality or district to submit a revised User inventory on at least an annual basis;
 - (3) A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including individual wastewater discharge permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing municipality or district; which of these activities will be conducted by the General Manager; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing municipality or district and the General Manager;
 - (4) A requirement for the contributing municipality or district to provide the General Manager with access to all information that the contributing municipality or district obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;
 - (5) Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing municipality or district's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;
 - (6) Requirements for monitoring the contributing municipality or district's discharge;
 - (7) A provision ensuring the General Manager access to the facilities of Users located within the contributing municipality or district's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the General Manager; and
 - (8) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the agreement.
 - (9) Where the contributing municipality or district has primary responsibility for permitting, compliance monitoring, or enforcement, the agreement shall specify that the CVWRF has the right to take action to enforce the terms of the contributing municipality or district's ordinance or to impose and enforce CVWRF Pretreatment Standards and Requirements directly against dischargers in the event the contributing jurisdiction is unable or unwilling to take such action.

SECTION 6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 BASELINE MONITORING REPORTS (BMR)

A. BMR Requirements

- (1) Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical Pretreatment Standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing Categorical Industrial Users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the General Manager a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below.
- (2) At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, New Sources, and sources that become Categorical Industrial Users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical Standard, shall submit to the General Manager a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. A New Source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical Standards. A New Source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

B. Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.

- (1) All information required in Section 4.5 A (1) a., Section 4.5A (2), Section 4.5 A (3), and Section 4.5 A (6).
- (2) Measurement of pollutants.
 - (a) The User shall provide the information required in Section 4.5 A (7) a. through d.
 - (b) The User shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of this paragraph.
 - (c) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e) to evaluate compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Control Authority;
 - (d) Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with Section 6.10 and 6.11;
 - (e) The General Manager may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures; and
 - (f) The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.
- (3) Compliance Certification. A statement, reviewed by the User's Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.4 C and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional O&M and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.
- (4) Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required for the User to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M must be provided. The completion

date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this Section must meet the requirements set out in Section 6.2 of this Pretreatment Rule.

- (5) Signature and Report Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with Section 6.14 A of this Pretreatment Rule and signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.4 C.

6.2 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE PROGRESS REPORTS

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 6.1 B.(4) of this Pretreatment Rule:

- A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- C. The User shall submit a progress report to the General Manager no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the General Manager.

6.3 REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE WITH CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARD DEADLINE

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to such Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the General Manager a report containing the information described in Section 4.5 A(6) and (7) and 6.1 B(2) of this Pretreatment Rule. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in Section 2.2, this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For all other Users subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the User's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6.14 A of this Pretreatment Rule. All sampling will be done in conformance with Section 6.11.

6.4 PERIODIC COMPLIANCE REPORTS

- A. Except as specified in Section 6.4.C, all permitted SIUs must, at a frequency determined by the General Manager submit no less than twice per year (June and December or on dates specified) reports indicating the nature, concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum

daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the General Manager or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User.

- B. The General Manager may authorize an Industrial User subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a categorical Pretreatment Standard if the Industrial User has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the Industrial User. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:
- (1) The waiver may be authorized where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable categorical Standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.
 - (2) The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective period of the individual wastewater discharge permit, but in no case longer than five (5) years. The User must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent individual wastewater discharge permit. See Section 4.5 A(8).
 - (3) In making a demonstration that a pollutant is not present, the Industrial User must provide data from at least one sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.
 - (4) The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed in accordance with Section 1.4 C and include the certification statement in 6.14 A.
 - (5) Non-detectable sample results may be used only as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR Part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.
 - (6) Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the General Manager must be included as a condition in the User's permit. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information submitted by the User in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the General Manager for 3 years after expiration of the waiver.
 - (7) Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the User's permit by the General Manager, the Industrial User must certify on each report with the statement in Section 6.14 C below, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the Industrial User.
 - (8) In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present because of changes that occur in the User's operations, the User must immediately: Comply with the monitoring requirements of Section 6.4 A, or other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the General Manager, and notify the General Manager.
 - (9) This provision does not supersede certification processes and requirements established in categorical Pretreatment Standards, except as otherwise specified in the categorical Pretreatment Standard.
- C. The General Manager may reduce the requirement for periodic compliance reports, see Section 6.4 A, to a requirement to report no less frequently than once a year, unless required more frequently in the Pretreatment Standard or by the EPA/State, where the User's total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed any of the following:

- (1) five thousand (5,000) gallons per day as measured by a continuous effluent flow monitoring device unless the Industrial User discharges in batches.
- (2) 0.01 percent of CVWRF's design dry-weather organic treatment capacity; and
- (3) 0.01 percent of CVWRF's maximum allowable headworks loading for any pollutant regulated by the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard for which approved Local Limits were developed in accordance with Section 2.4 of this Pretreatment Rule.

Reduced reporting is not available to Industrial Users that have in the last two (2) years been in Significant Noncompliance, as defined in Section 9 of this Pretreatment Rule. In addition, reduced reporting is not available to an Industrial User with daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that, in the opinion of the General Manager, decreasing the reporting requirement for this Industrial User would result in data that are not representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

- D. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6.14 A of this Pretreatment Rule.
- E. Wastewater samples must be representative of the User's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a User to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the User to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
- F. If a User subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the General Manager, using the procedures prescribed in Section 6.11 of this Pretreatment Rule, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.
- G. The User may not be required to submit reports as stated above if:
 - (1) The CVWRF performs all the required sampling and analyses,
 - (2) The User does not sample the discharge and
 - (3) The flow information is collected by the CVWRF.

6.5 REPORTS OF CHANGED CONDITIONS

- A. Each User must notify the General Manager of any significant changes to the User's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least ninety (90) days before the change, including changes that may affect Slug Discharges to the POTW.
 - (1) The General Manager may require the User to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under Section 4.5 of this Pretreatment Rule.
 - (2) The General Manager may issue an individual wastewater discharge permit under Section 5.7 of this Pretreatment Rule or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 5.4 of this Pretreatment Rule in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.
- B. The General Manager may approve, deny or conditionally approve the change based on the affects the change may have on the POTW and/or the Pretreatment Program.

6.6 REPORTS OF POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

- A. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, a Slug Discharge or Slug Load, that might cause potential problems for the POTW, the User shall immediately notify either in person or via a phone conversation with the General Manager of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User.
- B. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the General Manager, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this Pretreatment Rule.
- C. A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph A, above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who could cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- D. SIUs are required to notify the General Manager immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a Slug Discharge.

6.7 REPORTS FROM UNPERMITTED USERS

All Users not required to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the General Manager as the General Manager may require.

6.8 NOTICE OF VIOLATION/REPEAT SAMPLING AND REPORTING

If sampling performed by a User indicates a violation, the User must notify the General Manager within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the General Manager within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. Resampling by the Industrial User is not required if the CVWRF performs sampling at the User's facility at least once a month, or if the CVWRF performs sampling at the User between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the User or the CVWRF receives the results of this sampling, or if the CVWRF has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the Industrial User. If the CVWRF performs the sampling and analysis and a violation occurs, in lieu of the User performing the sampling and analysis, then the CVWRF will perform the repeat sampling and analysis unless it notifies the User of the violation and requires the User to perform the repeat sampling and analysis.

6.9 NOTIFICATION OF THE DISCHARGE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

- A. Any User who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number,

and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the User discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the User:

- (1) An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes,
 - (2) An estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and
 - (3) An estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months.
- B. All notifications must take place no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under Section 6.5 of this Pretreatment Rule. The notification requirement in this Section does not apply to pollutants already reported by Users subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards under the self-monitoring requirements of Sections 6.1, 6.3, and 6.4 of this Pretreatment Rule.
- C. Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of paragraph A, above, during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of nonacute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the User discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
- D. In the case of any new regulations under section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the User must notify the General Manager, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.
- E. In the case of any notification made under this Section, the User shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.
- F. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this Pretreatment Rule, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.

6.10 ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS CONSTANT

- A. All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application, report, permit or other requirement by this Pretreatment Rule shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be

performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the General Manager or other parties approved by EPA.

- B. All laboratory samples collected for this Pretreatment Rule shall be analyzed by a laboratory that is certified by the State of Utah or if the analysis is completed by the permittee, the analysis shall meet the requirements in 40 CFR 136 and/or the requirements for the analysis approved by the General Manager.

6.11 SAMPLE COLLECTION

Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

- A. Except as indicated in Section B and C below, the User must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the General Manager. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the CVWRF, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the CVWRF, as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with Instantaneous Limits.
- B. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.
- C. For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in Section 6.1 and 6.3, a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the General Manager may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs Section 6.4, the Industrial User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

6.12 DATE OF RECEIPT OF REPORTS

Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports, which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of receipt of the report shall govern.

6.13 RECORDKEEPING

- A. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this Pretreatment Rule shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying:

- (1) All records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this Pretreatment Rule.
 - (2) Any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the User independent of such requirements, and
 - (3) Documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under Section 2.4 C.
- B. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses.
- C. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the User or the CVWRF, or where the User has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the General Manager.

6.14 CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

- A. Certification of Permit Applications, User Reports and Initial Monitoring Waiver—The following certification statement is required to be signed and submitted by Users submitting permit applications in accordance with Section 4.6; Users submitting baseline monitoring reports under Section 6.1 B (5); Users submitting reports on compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines under Section 6.3; Users submitting periodic compliance reports required by Section 6.4 A–D, and Users submitting an initial request to forego sampling of a pollutant on the basis of Section 6.4 B(4). The following certification statement must be signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 1.4 C:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and/or imprisonment for knowing violations.

- B. Annual Certification for NSCIUs—A facility determined to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User by the General Manager pursuant to 1.4 PP(3) and 4.6 C must annually submit the following certification statement signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in 1.4 C. This certification must accompany an alternative report required by the General Manager:
- (1) Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR ____, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____, _____ to _____, _____ [months, days, year]:
 - (a) The facility described as _____ [facility name] met the definition of a NSCIU as described in 1.4 PP (3);
 - (b) The facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period;

- (c) the facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period; and
- (d) The facility during the reporting period never discharged untreated concentrated wastewater

This compliance certification is based on the following information.

C. Certification of Pollutants Not Present

- (1) Users that have an approved monitoring waiver based on Section 6.4 B must certify on each report with the following statement that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the User.
 - (a) Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under Section 6.4.A.

SECTION 7 COMPLIANCE MONITORING

7.1 RIGHT OF ENTRY: INSPECTION AND SAMPLING

The General Manager shall have the right to enter the premises of any User to determine whether the User is complying with all requirements of this Pretreatment Rule and any individual wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the General Manager ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and/or the performance of any additional duties. Monitoring and inspections shall be conducted at a frequency as determined by the CVWRF and may be announced or unannounced.

- A. Where a User has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the General Manager shall be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- B. The General Manager shall have the right to set up on the User's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the User's operations.
- C. The General Manager may require the User to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the User at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated as needed to ensure their accuracy.
- D. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the User at the written or verbal request of the General Manager and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the User.
- E. Unreasonable delays in allowing the General Manager access to the User's premises shall be a violation of this Pretreatment Rule.
- F. The CVWRF may use a camera to photograph areas of the facility as necessary for carrying out the duties of the Industrial Pretreatment Personnel including, but not limited to, documentation of the User's compliance status and for reinforcement of written reports. The User shall be allowed to review copies of the photographs for confidentiality claims.

7.2 SEARCH WARRANTS

If the General Manager has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this Pretreatment Rule, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the CVWRF designed to verify compliance with this Pretreatment Rule or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, the General Manager may seek issuance of a search warrant from the Third District Court of Salt Lake County, Utah.

SECTION 8 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

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

SECTION 9 PUBLICATION OF USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

The General Manager shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the POTW, a list of the Users which, at any time during the previous twelve (12) months, were in Significant Noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. The term Significant Noncompliance shall be applicable to all SIUs (or any other Industrial User that violates paragraphs C., D., or H. of this Section) and shall mean:

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six (66) percent or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, as defined in Section 2, this includes Instantaneous Limits;
- B. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three (33) percent or more of wastewater measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period equals or exceeds the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, as defined by Section 2, this includes Instantaneous Limits, multiplied by the applicable TRC criteria (TRC=1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and TRC=1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- C. Any other violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as defined by Section 2 (Daily Maximum, long-term average, Instantaneous Limit, or narrative standard) that the General Manager determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, Interference or Pass Through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;
- D. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the General Manager's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- E. Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in an individual wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- F. Failure to provide within forty-five (45) days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- G. Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- H. Any other violation(s), which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the General Manager determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

SECTION 10 ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

10.1 NOTIFICATION OF VIOLATION

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

10.2 CONSENT ORDERS

The General Manager may enter into Consent Orders, assurances of compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any User responsible for noncompliance. Such documents shall include specific action to be taken by the User to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as the administrative orders issued pursuant to Sections 10.4 and 10.5 of this Pretreatment Rule and shall be judicially enforceable.

10.3 SHOW CAUSE HEARING

The General Manager may order a User which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Pretreatment Rule, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, to appear before the General Manager and show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the User specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the User show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least seven (7) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any Authorized Representative of the User as defined in Section 1.4 C and required by Section 4.6 A. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

10.4 COMPLIANCE ORDERS

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

10.5 CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

- A. When the General Manager finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Pretreatment Rule, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or that the User's past violations are likely to recur, the General Manager may issue an order to the User directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the User to:
- (1) Immediately comply with all requirements; and
 - (2) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.
- B. Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

10.6 ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

- A. When the General Manager finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Pretreatment Rule, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the General Manager may fine such User in an amount not to exceed \$10,000. Such fines shall be assessed on a per-violation, per-day basis. In the case of monthly or other long-term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.
- (1) A fine not exceeding \$ 25,000 per day shall be assessed against any User who willfully or with gross negligence:
 - (a) discharges pollutants in violation of provisions Section 2 or in violation of any condition or limitation included in a wastewater discharge permit issued pursuant to Section 5.
 - (b) violates the provisions of Section 7.
 - (c) violates a Pretreatment Standard or toxic effluent standard of CVWRF.
 - (i) Any User that violates the provisions of this subsection willfully and with gross negligence the second time, should be punished by a fine, not exceeding \$50,000 per day.
- B. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall, after sixty (60) calendar days, be assessed an additional penalty of ten (10) percent and ten (10) percent of the unpaid balance, and interest shall accrue thereafter at a rate of one (1) percent per month. A lien against the User's property shall be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.
- C. Users desiring to dispute such fines must file a written request for the General Manager to reconsider the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within thirty (30) days of being notified of the fine. Where a request has merit, the General Manager may convene a hearing on the matter. In the event the User's appeal is successful, the payment, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the User. The General Manager may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions, such as notices and orders, to the fine.
- D. Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

10.7 EMERGENCY SUSPENSIONS

- A. The General Manager may immediately suspend a User's discharge, after informal notice to the User, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge, which reasonably appears to present, or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The General Manager may also immediately suspend a User's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.
- (1) Any User notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a User's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the General Manager may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The General Manager may allow the User to recommence its discharge when the User has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the General Manager that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 10.8 of this Pretreatment Rule are initiated against the User.
 - (2) A User that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the General Manager prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 10.3 or 10.8 of this Pretreatment Rule.
- B. Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any Emergency Suspension of a permit and/or discharge to the POTW.

10.8 TERMINATION OF DISCHARGE

In addition to the provisions in Section 5.6 of this Pretreatment Rule, any User who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

- A. Violation of individual wastewater discharge permit conditions;
- B. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
- C. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- D. Refusal of access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
- E. Violation of the Pretreatment Standards in Section 2 of this Pretreatment Rule.

Such User will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 10.3 of this Pretreatment Rule why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the General Manager shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

SECTION 11 JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

11.1 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

When the General Manager finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Pretreatment Rule, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the General Manager may petition the Third District Court of Salt Lake County through the CVWRF's Attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the individual wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this Pretreatment Rule on activities of the User. The General Manager may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the User to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

11.2 CIVIL PENALTIES

- A. A User who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Pretreatment Rule, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement shall be liable to the CVWRF for a maximum civil penalty of \$10,000 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.
- B. The General Manager may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the CVWRF.
- C. In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other factor as justice requires.
- D. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

11.3 CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

CVWRF will refer criminal violations of any Pretreatment Standards or permit conditions to the appropriate authorities and assist in the prosecution of any criminal actions taken.

11.4 REMEDIES NONEXCLUSIVE

The remedies provided for in this Pretreatment Rule are not exclusive. The General Manager may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant User. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the CVWRF's enforcement response plan. However, the General Manager may take other action against any User when the circumstances warrant. Further, the General Manager is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant User.

SECTION 12 SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

12.1 PENALTIES FOR LATE REPORTS

A penalty of \$100 shall be assessed to any User for each day that a report required by this Pretreatment Rule, a permit or order issued hereunder is late, beginning ten days after the date the report is due. Actions taken by the General Manager to collect late reporting penalties shall not limit the General Manager's authority to initiate other enforcement actions that may include penalties for late reporting violations.

SECTION 13 AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

13.1 UPSET

- A. For the purposes of this Section, upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the User. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- B. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards if the requirements of paragraph C., below, are met.
- C. A User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred, and the User can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
 - (3) The User has submitted the following information to the General Manager within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days:
 - (a) A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - (b) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - (c) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- D. In any enforcement proceeding, the User seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- E. Users shall have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards.
- F. Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

13.2 PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS

A User shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 2.1 of this Pretreatment Rule or the specific prohibitions in Sections 2.1 C. (3) through (10) and (12) through (19) of this Pretreatment Rule if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause Pass Through or Interference and that either:

- A. A Local Limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the User was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the Pass Through or Interference; or
- B. No Local Limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge when the CVWRF was regularly in compliance with its UPDES permit, and in the case of Interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

13.3 BYPASS

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

- (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (c) The User submitted notices as required under paragraph C. of this Section.
- (2) The General Manager may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the General Manager determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph D. (1) of this Section.

SECTION 14 WASTEWATER TREATMENT RATES/USER FEES

User fees are currently assessed by each Member Entity of CVWRF pursuant to the CVWRF Interlocal Agreement.

SECTION 15 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

15.1 PRETREATMENT CHARGES AND FEES

The CVWRF may adopt reasonable fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the CVWRF's Pretreatment Program, which may include:


- A. Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications including the cost of processing such applications;
- B. Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing a User's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports and certification statements submitted by Users;
- C. Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction;
- D. Fees for filing appeals;
- E. Fees to recover administrative and legal costs (not included in Section 15.1 B) associated with the enforcement activity taken by the General Manager to address IU noncompliance; and
- F. Other fees as the CVWRF may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this Pretreatment Rule and are separate from all other fees, fines, and penalties chargeable by the CVWRF.

15.2 SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Pretreatment Rule is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 16 EFFECTIVE DATE

This Pretreatment Rule shall be in full force and effect immediately following its passage, approval, and publication, as provided by law.


Chair, Board of Trustees
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility

ATTEST:


Board Secretary
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility