



**INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS
COUNTY OF COWETA
STATE OF GEORGIA**

Coweta County Water and Sewer Authority

**545 Corinth Road
Newnan, Ga. 30263**

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COWETA COUNTY WATER AND SEWERAGE Authority
PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS

SECTION 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose and Policy

These regulations set forth uniform requirements for users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works of Coweta County, Ga. and enables the Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority (“CCWSA”) to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code Annotated § 1251, *et seq.*) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 403). The objectives of these regulations are:

- A. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that will interfere with its operation;
- B. 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 otherwise be incompatible with the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- C. 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;
- D. To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- E. To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works; and
- F. To enable the CCWSA to comply with its National 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.

These regulations shall apply to all significant industrial users discharging into Publicly Owned Treatment Works. These regulations authorize the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provide for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establish administrative review procedures; require user reporting; and provide 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 Wastewater Operations Manager or designee shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of these regulations. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Wastewater Operations Manager may be delegated by the Wastewater Operations Manager to other CCWSA personnel or designee.

1.3 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations, when used in these regulations, shall have the designated meanings:

BOD	-	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	-	Chemical Oxygen Demand
EPA	-	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Gpd	-	gallons per day
Mg/l	-	milligrams per liter
NPDES-	-	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	-	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA	-	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIC	-	Standard Industrial Classification
TSS	-	Total Suspended Solids
U.S.C.	-	United States Code

1.4 Definitions

Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in these regulations, 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.A. § 1251, *et seq.*
- B. Approval CCWSA. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division.
- C. Authorized Representative of the User.
 - (1) If the user is a corporation: the president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business functions, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or employee as so designated by the Corporation of concern.
 - (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 another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company and the written authorization is submitted to the CCWSA.

- D. 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 20E centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).
- E. 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.A. § 1317) which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.
- F. CCWSA. Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority - the governing body having jurisdiction over the maintenance and operations of the water and sanitary sewer systems within Coweta County.
- G. Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- H. Existing Source. Any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication by EPA of proposed categorical pretreatment standards, which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with Section 307 of the Act.
- J. Grab Sample. A sample which is taken from a waste stream without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.
- K. Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.
- L. Instantaneous Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit. The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
- M. Interference. A discharge, which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of Coweta County's NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued there under, 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.
- N. 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.
- O. 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 which 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 is 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.

P. Noncontact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

- Q. Pass Through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the CCWSA's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
- R. Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities.
- S. pH: A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.
- T. Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, 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).
- U. 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.
- V. Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.
- W. Pretreatment Standards or Standards. Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.
- X. Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 2.1 of these regulations.
- Y. Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW. A "treatment works", as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C.A. § 1292) which is owned by the CCWSA. 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.
- Z. Septic Tank Waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.
- AA. Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).
- BB. Significant Industrial User.
- (1) A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or

- (2) A user that:
 - (a) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, no contact cooling, and boiler lowdown wastewater);
 - (b) Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - (c) Is designated as such by the CCWSA on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
- (3) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the CCWSA may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.
- CC. Slug Load or Slug. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 2.1 of these regulations.
- DD. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code. A classification pursuant to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.
- EE. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
- FF. Suspended Solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.
- GG. User or Industrial User. A source of indirect discharge.
- HH. 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.
- II. Wastewater Operations Manager. The person designated by the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority to supervise the operation of the POTW, and is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by these regulations.
- JJ. Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

SECTION 2 - GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Prohibited Discharge Standards

- A. General Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other National, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- B. Specific Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
- (1) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters such as storm water, surface water, ground water, artisan well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, no contact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Wastewater Operations Manager;
 - (2) Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewer, or to a natural outlet;
 - (3) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
 - (a) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including but not limited to, any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, paint, organic solvents, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas, or any discharge with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 F (60 C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Wastewaters that would otherwise be considered an explosion hazard at the point of contact with the systems sanitary sewerage collection system.
 - (b) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, vapor, fumes, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, workers health and safety problems, create a public nuisance, prevent the use or disposal of sludge by processes selected in the future, cause the POTW effluent to fail a toxicity test, causes a violation of any requirement of NPDES permit or other permit issued by Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority, EPA or EPD, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant. This restriction includes, but is not limited to, discharges by any user of the collection and treatment system such that specific pollutants at the influent to the sewage treatment plant do not exceed concentrations specified below.

- (c) Solids or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the POTW such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shaving, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, woods, non processed garbage, whole blood, paunch, manure, hair and flesh, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.
- (4) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Wastewater Operations Manager that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment processes, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Wastewater Operations Manager will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatable wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors.

The substances prohibited are:

- (a) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred forty (140) degrees F (65 deg. C), or causing the wastewater temperature at the influent to the sewage treatment plant to exceed one hundred four (104) degrees F (40 deg. C).
- (b) Any water or waste containing fats, wax grease, or oils of animal or vegetable origin, whether emulsified or not, in excess of (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and One hundred fifty (150) degrees F (0-65 deg.C). In no case will petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil in amounts that will cause interference or pass-through be permitted.
- (c) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Wastewater Operations Manager.
- (d) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other tastes or odor producing substances in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the CCWSA as necessary, after treatment of composite sewage, to meet the requirements of State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
- (e) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes or such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the CCWSA in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

- (f) Materials which exert or cause:
- (i) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as but not limited to fuller's earth, any textile fibers, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).
 - (ii) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the CCWSA's NPDES permits;
 - (iii) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
 - (iv) Unusual volume of flow, or concentrations of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein:
 - 1. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
 - 2. Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Wastewater Operations Manager in accordance with Section 3.4 of these regulations;
 - 3. Sludge, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
 - 4. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Wastewater Operations Manager in a wastewater discharge permit;
 - 5. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;

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.

2.2 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards

The categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 are hereby incorporated.

- A. Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Wastewater Operations Manager may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(c).
- B. When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Wastewater Operations Manager shall impose an alternate limit using the combined waste stream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- C. A user may obtain a variance from a categorical pretreatment standard if the user can prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 CFR 403.13, that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when developing the categorical pretreatment standard.
- D. A user may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15.

2.3 State Pretreatment Standards

The Rules of Ga. Department of Natural Resources E.P.D. Water Quality Control Chapter 391-3-6 is hereby included.

2.4 Local Limits for Industrial Pretreatment Requirements

The following pollutant limits are established to protect against pass through and interference. No permitted significant industry shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of those pollutants shown on the following page [**instantaneous maximum allowable discharge limits**]: (*Due to changing conditions, local limits are updated on the Industrial Discharge Permits as issued to each industrial user*).

Local Limits:

<u>0.008</u> mg/l cadmium	<u>1.0371</u> mg/l nickel	<u>300</u> mg/l BOD
<u>2.77</u> mg/l chromium	<u>0.43</u> mg/L silver	<u>300</u> mg/L TSS
<u>0.109</u> mg/l copper	<u>0.5777</u> mg/l zinc	<u>1000</u> mg/l COD
<u>0.082</u> mg/l cyanide	<u>2.13</u> mg/l total toxic organics	pH range 6.0 to 9.0
<u>0.116</u> mg/l lead	<u>100</u> mg/l oils and grease	

The above limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the wastewater collection system. All concentrations for metallic substances are for “total” metal unless indicated otherwise. The Wastewater Operations Manager may impose mass limitations in addition to, or in place of, the concentration-based limitations above.

2.5 CCWSA's Right of Revision

The CCWSA reserves the right to establish, by regulation or in wastewater discharge permits, more stringent standards or requirements on discharges to the wastewater collection system.

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 Wastewater Operations 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 these regulations and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 2.1 of these regulations within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the Wastewater Operations 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 Wastewater Operations Manager for review, and shall be acceptable to the Wastewater Operations 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 CCWSA under the provisions of these regulations.

3.2 Additional Pretreatment Measures

- A. Whenever deemed necessary, the Wastewater Operations 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 waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of these regulations.
- B. The Wastewater Operations 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. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
- C. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Wastewater Operations Manager, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be

of type and capacity approved by the Wastewater Operations Manager and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the user at their expense.

- D. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.
- E. The Wastewater Operations Manager may require the user to install a monitoring manhole or other monitoring devices as may be deemed necessary to adequately monitor the facility's discharge.

3.3 Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans

At least once every two (2) years in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8, the Wastewater Operations Manager shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan. The Wastewater Operations Manager may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the Wastewater Operations Manager may develop such a plan for any user. An accidental discharge/slug 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 Wastewater Operations Manager of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 6.6 of these regulations; 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

No hauled wastewaters may be introduced into the Water CCWSA's POTW unless deemed necessary by the Wastewater Operations Manager for the benefit of the system.

SECTION 4 - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION

4.1 Wastewater Analysis

When requested by the Wastewater Operations Manager, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within forty-five (45) days of the request. The Wastewater Operations Manager is authorized to prepare the form and may periodically require users to update this information.

4.2 Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirement

- A. No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the Wastewater Operations Manager, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to Section 4.3 of these regulations may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
- B. The Wastewater Operations Manager may require other users to obtain wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of these regulations.
- C. Any violation of the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of these regulations and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Section 10 of these regulations. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State pretreatment standards or requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

4.3 Wastewater Discharge Permitting: Existing Connections

Any user required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit who was discharging wastewater into the POTW prior to the effective date of these regulations and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within forty five (45) days after said date, apply to the Wastewater Operations Manager for a wastewater discharge permit in accordance with Section 4.5 of these regulations, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after ninety (90) days of the effective date of these regulations except in accordance with a wastewater discharge permit issued by the Wastewater Operations Manager.

4.4 Wastewater Discharge Permitting: New Connections

Any user required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the POTW must obtain such permit prior to the beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this wastewater discharge permit, in accordance with Section 4.5 of these regulations, must be filed at least forty five (45) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

4.5 Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Contents

All users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. The Wastewater Operations Manager may require all users to submit as part of an application the following information:

- A. All information required by Section 6.1(B) of these regulations;
- B. Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;
- C. Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;

- D. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
- E. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- F. 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;
- G. Time and duration of discharges; and
- H. Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Wastewater Operations Manager to evaluate the wastewater discharge permits application.

Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision.

4.6 Application Signatories and Certification

All wastewater discharge permit applications and user reports must be signed by an authorized representative of the user and contain the following certification statement:

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

4.7 Wastewater Discharge Permit Decisions

The Wastewater Operations Manager will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. Within forty-five (45) days of receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, the Wastewater Operations Manager will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The Wastewater Operations Manager may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit.

SECTION 5 - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS

5.1 Wastewater Discharge Permit Duration

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

5.2 Wastewater Discharge Permit Contents

A wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the Wastewater Operations 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.

A. Wastewater discharge permits must contain:

- (1) A statement that indicates wastewater discharge permit duration, which in no event shall exceed five (5) years;
- (2) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the CCWSA in accordance with Section 5.5 of these regulations, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
- (3) Effluent limits based on applicable pretreatment standards;
- (4) Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State, and local law; and
- (5) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable Federal, State, or local law.

B. 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 treatment works;
- (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;
- (7) A statement that compliance with the wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable

Federal and State pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the term of the wastewater discharge permit; and

- (8) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Wastewater Operations Manager to ensure compliance with these regulations, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

5.3 Wastewater Discharge Permit Appeals

The Wastewater Operations Manager shall provide public notice of the issuance of a wastewater discharge permit. Any person, including the user, may petition the Wastewater Operations Manager to reconsider the terms of a wastewater discharge permit within forty-five (45) days of notice of its issuance.

- A. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
- B. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the wastewater discharge permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the wastewater discharge permit.
- C. The effectiveness of the wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
- D. If the Wastewater Operations Manager fails to act within forty-five (45) days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider a wastewater discharge permit, not to issue a wastewater discharge permit, or not to modify a wastewater discharge permit shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.
- E. Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative wastewater discharge permit decision must do so by filing a complaint with the Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority Board or Coweta County Superior Court.

5.4 Wastewater Discharge Permit Modification

The Wastewater Operations Manager may modify a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- A. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- B. To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;
- C. A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- D. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the CCWSA's POTW, CCWSA personnel, or the receiving waters;

- E. Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
- F. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
- G. Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
- H. To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit; or
- I. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator.

5.5 Wastewater Discharge Permit Transfer

Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least forty-five (45) days advance notice to the Wastewater Operations Manager and the Wastewater Operations Manager approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the Wastewater Operations Manager must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

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

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

5.6 Wastewater Discharge Permit Revocation

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

- A. Failure to notify the Wastewater Operations Manager of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
- B. Failure to provide prior notification to the Wastewater Operations Manager of changed conditions pursuant to Section 6.5 of these regulations;
- C. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;
- D. Falsifying self-monitoring reports;
- E. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- F. Refusing to allow the Wastewater Operations Manager timely access to the facility premises and records;

- G. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
- H. Failure to pay fines;
- I. Failure to pay sewer charges;
- J. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
- K. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permits application;
- L. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or
- M. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or these regulations.

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

5.7 Wastewater Discharge Permit Reissuance

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

SECTION 6 - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Baseline Monitoring Reports

- A. Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing categorical users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the Wastewater Operations Manager a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the Wastewater Operations Manager a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.
- B. Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.
 - (1) Identifying Information. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.

- (2) Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.
- (3) Description of Operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such user. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates the point(s) of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
- (4) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined waste stream formula set out in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
- (5) Measurement of Pollutants.
 - (a) The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
 - (b) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the Wastewater Operations Manager, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process. Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.10 of these regulations.
 - (c) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.11 of these regulations.
- (6) Certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's authorized representative and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.
- (7) Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in Section 6.2 of these regulations.
- (8) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.6 of these regulations.

6.2 Compliance Schedule Progress Reports

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 6.1(B) (7) of these regulations:

- 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 Wastewater Operations 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 Wastewater Operations 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 Wastewater Operations Manager a report containing the information described in Section 6.1(B) (4-6) of these regulations. For users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.6(c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long-term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.6 of these regulations.

6.4 Periodic Compliance Reports

- A. All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the Wastewater Operations Manager but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.6 of these regulations.

- B. All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a user to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
- C. If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Wastewater Operations Manager, using the procedures prescribed in Section 6.11 of these regulations, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

6.5 Reports of Changed Conditions

Each user must notify the Wastewater Operations Manager of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least ninety (90) days before the change.

- A. The Wastewater Operations 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 these regulations.
- B. The Wastewater Operations Manager may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 4.7 of these regulations, or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 5.4 of these regulations in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.
- C. For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of twenty percent (20%) or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.

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, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the Wastewater Operations 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 Wastewater Operations Manager, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the 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 these regulations.

- 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 may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

6.7 Reports from Unpermitted Users

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Wastewater Operations Manager as the Wastewater Operations 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 Wastewater Operations 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 Wastewater Operations Manager within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. The user is not required to resample if the Wastewater Operations Manager monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if a sample is taken between the users's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.

6.9 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste

- A. Any user who continues the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste stream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the waste stream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months. All notifications must take place no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under Section 6.5 of these regulations. 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 these regulations.
- B. 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.

- C. 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 Wastewater Operations 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.
- D. 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.
- E. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by these regulations, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.

6.10 Analytical Requirements

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved by EPA.

6.11 Sample Collection

- A. Except as indicated in Section B, below, the user must collect wastewater samples using flow proportional composite collection techniques. In the event flow proportional sampling is infeasible, the Wastewater Operations Manager may authorize the use of time proportional sampling or a minimum of four (4) grab samples where the user demonstrates that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous discharge limits.
- B. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.

6.12 Timing

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

6.13 Record Keeping

Users subject to the reporting requirements of these regulations shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by these regulations and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or the CCWSA, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Wastewater Operations Manager.

SECTION 7 - COMPLIANCE MONITORING

7.1 Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling

The Wastewater Operations Manager shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of these regulations and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the Wastewater Operations Manager ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

- 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 Wastewater Operations Manager will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- B. The Wastewater Operations 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 Wastewater Operations 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 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 Wastewater Operations Manager and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be born by the user.
- E. Unreasonable delays in allowing the Wastewater Operations Manager access to the user's premises shall be a violation of these regulations.

7.2 Search Warrants

If the Wastewater Operations 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 these regulations, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the CCWSA designed to verify compliance with these regulations or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the Wastewater Operations Manager may seek issuance of a search warrant from the Magistrate Court of Coweta County, Georgia or Superior Court of Coweta County, Georgia.

SECTION 8 - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, surveys, wastewater discharge permit applications, wastewater discharge permits, and monitoring programs, and from the Wastewater Operations 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 Wastewater Operations 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 by 40 CFR 2.302 will not be recognized as confidential information and will be available to the public without restriction.

SECTION 9 - PUBLICATION OF USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

The Wastewater Operations Manager shall publish annually, in the largest daily newspaper published in the municipality where the POTW is located, a list of the users which, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The term significant noncompliance shall mean:

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of wastewater measurements taken during a six- (6) month period exceed the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter by any amount;
- B. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six- (6) month period equals or exceeds the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);

- C. Any other discharge violation that the Wastewater Operations Manager believes 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 have caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the Wastewater Operations 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 a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- F. Failure to provide within thirty (30) days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- G. Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- H. Any other violation(s) which the Wastewater Operations Manager determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

SECTION 10 - ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATIONS

These regulations are adopted or to be adopted by the Coweta County Board of Commissioners as an ordinance for enforcement purposes in addition to those penalty provisions set forth herein.

SECTION 11 - CONFLICT WITH OTHER REGULATIONS

- A. All regulations or parts of regulations in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
- B. The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of these regulations shall not affect the validity of any other part of these regulations which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.
- C. In the event a wastewater discharge is made to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) under jurisdiction of an approved sewer use ordinance for another governing authority, the more restrictive requirement shall prevail.