

Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, December 3, 2025

Board Room

Meeting Time: 9:00 A.M.

<u>Approx Time</u>	<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Presenter</u>
9:00 a.m.	Call to order	Chairman Bartlett

Pledge of Allegiance
Invocation

Approval of minutes from the November 5, 2025 meeting

Business

Service Award	Jay Boren
Approval of the Sewer Use Ordinance, Pretreatment Ordinance and Other Supporting Documents	Jay Boren
Update on Operations	Rick Jones
Update on Human Resources/Benefit Renewal	Mandy Sledd
Update on Customer Care/Information Technology	Alan Sibley
Monthly Report	Roger Dawson

Agenda Additions:

Executive Session

Litigation / Real Estate/ Personnel

Adjournment

Next Board Meeting Wednesday, January 7, 2026 at 9:00AM



SEWER USE ORDINANCE

COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA

Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority
545 Corinth Road
Newnan, Georgia 30263

Revised: December, 2025

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SECTION 1

ORDINANCE FOR THE REGULATION OF SEWER USE FOR RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USERS

An Ordinance regulating the use of public and private sewers and drains, private wastewater disposal, the installation and connection of building sewers, and the discharge of waters and waste into the public sewer system(s) and providing penalties for violation thereof in Coweta County, State of Georgia.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Board of Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority as follows:

SECTION 2

DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this ordinance shall be as follows:

- 2.1 “*Acidity*” The quantitative capacity of aqueous solutions to react with hydroxyl ions, as measured by titration with a standard solution of a base to a specified end point.
- 2.2 “*Alkalinity*” The capacity of water to neutralize acids, as determined by the carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate and phosphate content of the water.
- 2.3 “*Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)*” shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under EPA approved laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20 degrees C, expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- 2.4 “*Building drain*” shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of buildings and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.
- 2.5 “*Building sewer*” shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called house connection or service connection.
- 2.6 “*Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)*” shall mean a measure of the oxygen required to oxidize organic and oxidizable inorganic compounds in water.
- 2.7 “*Coliform organism*” Organisms found in the intestinal tract of humans and animals, their presence in water indicates pollution and potentially dangerous bacterial contamination.
- 2.8 “*Composite wastewater sample*” A combination of individual samples of water or wastewater taken at selected intervals to allow the total sample to be composited according to flow.
- 2.9 “*Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority*” (CCWSA) shall mean the governance body having jurisdiction over the maintenance and operations of the water and sanitary sewer systems within Coweta County.
- 2.10 “*Customer/Domestic User/Residential, Commercial or Industrial User*” shall mean every person who is responsible for contracting (expressly or implicitly) with CCWSA in obtaining, having or using sewer connections with, or sewer tap to, the sewer system of Coweta County and in obtaining, having or using water and other related services furnished by Coweta County for the purpose of disposing of wastewater and sewage through said system. Said terms shall include the occupants of each unit of a multiple-family dwelling unit building as a separate and distinct customer. This class of user shall discharge only "Domestic sewage".
- 2.11 “*Control/Monitoring Manhole*” shall mean a large manhole or sampling chamber accessible to Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority staff that allows sampling, monitoring and flow measurement of the industrial discharge to the sewer system.

- 2.12 “*Domestic Sewage*” shall mean that wastewater discharged into the sewer system from domestic sources such as toilets, washing machines, dishwashers, sinks, showers and bathtubs from normal household usage.
- 2.13 “*Easement*” shall mean an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
- 2.14 “*Emulsified Grease*” is grease in such colloidal state that it remains dispersed throughout the liquid and will not separate by gravity until the colloidal agent is inactivated.
- 2.15 “*Floatable Oil*” is oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable oil if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.
- 2.16 “*Flush Toilet*” shall mean the common sanitary flush commode in general use for the disposal of human excrement.
- 2.17 “*Garbage*” shall mean the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.
- 2.18 “*Grab Sample*” shall mean a sample that is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow of the waste stream and without consideration of time.
- 2.19 “*Health Officer*” shall mean the director of the Coweta County Board of Health or other person designated by the Coweta County Board of Commissioners and their duly appointed assistants.
- 2.20 “*Heavy Metals*” Metallic elements like mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic and lead, with high molecular weights. Even at low concentrations they can damage living things and tend to bioaccumulate in the food chain.
- 2.21 “*Industrial User*” shall mean any nondomestic customer of the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority who discharges industrial wastes into the CCWSA sewerage system.
- 2.22 “*Industrial Wastes*” shall mean the wastewater from industrial processes as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.
- 2.23 “*Infiltration/Inflow*” shall mean groundwater and surface water which leaks into the sewers through cracked pipes, joints, manholes, or other openings.
- 2.24 “*Interference*” shall mean a discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources inhabits or disrupts the normal operation of any treatment process, including sludge processes, use or disposal, which causes a violation of any requirement of a NPDES permit or other permit issued by Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority, EPA, or EPD.
- 2.25 “*May*” is permissive (see “shall”, Section 2.47).
- 2.26 “*Natural Outlet*” shall mean any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows into a watercourse, pond, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.
- 2.27 “*New source*” shall mean any industrial point source of pollutants for which the construction or

installation of process facilities or the housing for contained process facilities commenced on or after the date of proposal of regulations in the Federal Register of any applicable categorical pre-treatment standard for pollutants which applies to said source.

- 2.28 “*Nitrification*”: The conversion of nitrogenous matter into nitrates by bacteria.
- 2.29 “*Nonpoint Source*”: A source of pollution which is not a point source, such as a farm or forest land runoff or urban stormwater runoff.
- 2.30 “*NPDES Permit*” shall mean the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit issued to Coweta County authorizing the discharge of treated wastewater to the waters of the state of Georgia.
- 2.31 “*Pass-through*” shall mean a discharge which exits the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority's wastewater treatment facility into waters in quantities, or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, causes a violation of any requirement of a NPDES permit or other permit issued by the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority, EPA, or EPD.
- 2.32 “*Person*” shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.
- 2.33 “*PH*” shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration.
- 2.34 “*Pit Privy*” shall mean shored, vertical pit in the earth completely covered with a flytight slab on which is securely located a flytight riser covered with hinged flytight seat and lid.
- 2.35 “*Polluted Water/Pollution*” shall mean man made or man-induced detrimental alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and/or radiological integrity of water or soil, or the products which create or cause such alteration.
- 2.36 “*Pretreatment Requirement*” shall mean any requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on an industrial user.
- 2.37 “*Pretreatment Standard (or National Pretreatment Standard) (40CFR 403.3j)*” shall mean any regulation established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Sections 307(b) and 307(c) of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1347) which contains pollutant discharge limits which applies to Industrial Users.
- 2.38 “*Properly Shredded Garbage*” shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.
- 2.39 “*Process Wastewater*” shall mean any water which during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct or waste product.
- 2.40 “*Public Sewer*” shall mean a common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.
- 2.41 “*Sanitary Sewer*” shall mean a sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with minor quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not intentionally admitted.

- 2.42 “*Septic Tank*” shall mean a subsurface impervious tank designed to temporarily retain sewage or similar waterborne wastes together with:
- a. A sewer line constructed with solid pipe, with the joints sealed, connecting the impervious tank with the stub out; and
 - b. A subsurface system of trenches, piping, and other materials constructed to drain the clarified discharge from the tank and distribute it underground to be absorbed or filtered.
- 2.43 “*Sewage*” is the spent water of a community. The equivalent term is "wastewater" (See Section 2.55).
- 2.44 “*Sewage Treatment Plant*” shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.
- 2.45 “*Sewage works*” (sewerage) shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.
- 2.46 “*Sewer*” shall mean a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater.
- 2.47 “*Shall*” is mandatory. (See "may" Section 2.25)
- 2.48 “*Significant Industrial User*” shall mean any Industrial User who:
- a. Is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N and 40 CFR 403.6; or
 - b. Contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the Sewage Treatment Plant; or
 - c. Has an average discharge flow equal to or greater than 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) of process wastewater (excluding sanitary noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - d. Discharges a wastewater containing any substance defined as a toxic or priority pollutant by the Environmental Protection Agency; or
 - e. Is found by Coweta County, CCWSA, the State of Georgia Environmental Protection Division, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to have significant adverse impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system.
- 2.49 “*Slug*” shall mean any discharge of water or wastewater which has a concentration of any given constituent or in a quantity of flow that exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater facilities.
- 2.50 “*Storm Drain*” (sometimes termed storm sewer) shall mean a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and commercial and industrial wastes.
- 2.51 “*Chief Executive Officer (CEO)*” shall mean the Chief Executive Officer of the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority or his/her duly appointed representatives.

- 2.52 “*Suspended Solids*” shall mean total suspended matter that either floats on the surface, or is in suspension in water, wastewater or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtration in accordance with EPA procedures.
- 2.53 “*Unpolluted Waste*” is water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater facilities provided.
- 2.54 “*Waste Hauler*” shall mean any individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State, Federal agency or any agent or employee thereof which transports waste by truck.
- 2.55 “*Wastewater*” shall mean the spent water of a community. It may be a combination of the water-carried waste from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with such ground, surface, and storm waters as may inadvertently be present.
- 2.56 “*Wastewater Discharge Permit*” shall mean a permit, in form prescribed by the CEO and Board of Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority, which establishes the wastewater characteristics (concentration and quantity) which a significant industrial user may contribute or cause to be contributed to the Coweta County sewage system as set forth in the Coweta County Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance.
- 2.57 “*Wastewater Facilities*” shall mean the structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.
- 2.58 “*Watercourse*” shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

SECTION 3

USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED

- 3.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within any area under the jurisdiction of Coweta County any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable wastes.
- 3.2 It shall be unlawful to discharge to any outlet within Coweta County, or in any area under the jurisdiction of Coweta County, any wastewater or other polluted waters, including septic tank effluent or cesspool overflow to any open drain or well-penetrating, water-bearing formation, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance.
- 3.3 Except as hereafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.
- 3.4 The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the jurisdiction of Coweta County and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sewer of Coweta County is hereby required at the owner(s) expense to install suitable toilet facilities herein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, within thirty (30) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within 100 feet of the property line.
- 3.5 All sinks, dishwashing machines, lavatories, basins, shower baths, bathtubs, laundry tubs, washing machines, and similar plumbing fixtures or appliances shall be connected to the public sewer; provided, that where no sewer is available, septic tanks or other private subsurface disposal facilities approved by an officer of the Coweta County Environmental Health Department may be used.

SECTION 4

PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

- 4.1 Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Article 3, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of Coweta County and the Georgia Department of Human Resources.
- 4.2 Septic tanks shall be constructed, repaired, altered, enlarged and maintained in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the health officer. Septic tanks shall be maintained in sanitary working order.
- 4.3 No person shall construct, repair, alter or enlarge any septic tank unless he shall hold a valid permit for such work issued by the health officer. The health officer may withhold the issuance of such a permit pending the inspection and approval by the health officer of the site and location of the proposed work. Before any septic tank or any part hereof may be covered after it has been constructed, repaired, altered, or enlarged, it shall be inspected and approved by a health officer of the Coweta County Environmental Health Department.
- 4.4 The type, capacities, location, and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the Coweta County Health Department. No permit shall be issued for any private wastewater disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than 40,000 square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.
- 4.5 No septic tank or other subsurface disposal facility shall be installed where a public sewer is accessible to the premises involved and capacities are available for treatment of wastewater at the wastewater treatment plant, nor in any place where the health officer deems the use of same to be a menace to human health or well being. Accessibility is determined as follows:
 - 1) Sewage shall be considered available to an existing single family residence when the main, ground floor of the structure can be connected by gravity flow to a sewer line in any public right-of-way or easement which passes the property at any point.
 - 2) Sewage shall be considered available to an existing multifamily, commercial, institutional or industrial structure when sewage service is provided in the drainage basin within which the structure is located.
- 4.6 At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, as provided in Article 3.4, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within thirty (30) days after notice in compliance with this Ordinance. Any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall then be cleaned of sludge and filled with suitable material.
- 4.7 The owner(s) shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to Coweta County.
- 4.8 Every flush toilet shall be connected to a public sewer where available or to a subsurface disposed facility. Flush toilets shall be provided at all times with sufficient running water under pressure to flush the toilet clean after each use.

- 4.9 No pit privy shall be installed in the following locations:
- a. Where a public sewer is accessible to the premises involved; or,
 - b. In areas where the health officer deems the use of pit privies to constitute a nuisance or menace to public health; or,
 - c. Where a pit privy may pollute any water supply; or,
 - d. Where the use of pit privies is not in keeping with the standard of sanitation in adjacent areas.
- 4.10 Discharge of septic tanks in sewer system.
- a. Restricted. It shall be unlawful to empty, dump, throw, or otherwise discharge, into any manhole, catch basin or other opening, into the Coweta County Sewer System, or any system connected with and discharging into the sewer system, the contents of any septic tank, sludge, sewage, or other similar matter or material.
- 4.11 Premises with private water systems shall not be connected with the public sewerage system.
- 4.12 Any premise that has a septic tank, privy, or any other sewage, industrial waste, or liquid waste disposal system located thereon that does not function in a sanitary manner shall be corrected within thirty (30) days from the receipt of written notification from the health officer that said system is not functioning in a sanitary manner, and order that said system be corrected.
- 4.13 No statement contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by a health officer of the Coweta County Environmental Health Department.

SECTION 5

BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

- 5.1 No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from Coweta County.
- 5.2 There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits: (a) for residential and commercial service, and (b) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special application form furnished by the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgement of the CEO. A permit and inspection fee as specified in the latest schedule of CCWSA Water and Sewer Fees for service shall be paid at the time the application is filed. In addition to the building sewer permits described here, all Significant Industrial Users shall obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit as described in Section 7.
- 5.3 All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify Coweta County from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- 5.4 A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard or driveway, the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer, but Coweta County does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.
- 5.5 Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the CEO, to meet all requirements of this ordinance.
- 5.6 The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in construction shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of Coweta County.
- 5.7 Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. No building sewer shall be laid parallel to or within three feet of any bearing wall which might thereby be weakened. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
- 5.8 No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer unless such connection is approved for purposes of disposal of polluted surface drainage.
- 5.9 The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the CEO when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the

supervision of the CEO or his representative.

- 5.10 All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to CCWSA.
- 5.11 CCWSA will define the availability of sewers and any costs associated with sewer permits or construction.
- 5.12 The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of CCWSA or procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and the Water Pollution Control Federation (WPCF) Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight and verified by proper testing. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the CEO before installation.
- 5.13 If any house sewer permits the entrance of infiltration or inflow, CCWSA may:
 - a. Require the owner to repair the house sewer.
 - b. Charge the owner a sewer rate that reflects the cost of the additional expense of sewage treatment from the owner's property.
 - c. Require the owner to disconnect his sewer from the CCWSA sewer system.

SECTION 6

RESTRICTED USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

- 6.1 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, condensation, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the CEO;
- 6.2 Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet.
- 6.3 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 sludges by processes selected by CCWSA or such new processes as may be selected in the future, cause the POTW-effluent to fail a toxicity test, causes a violation of any requirement of a NPDES permit or other permit issued by CCWSA, 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 in CCWSA's Industrial Pretreatment Local Limits document.
 - c. Any waters or wastes having a PH lower than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the POTW.
 - d. 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, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, woods, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch, manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

Note! User discharge concentrations are set at theoretical background levels for normal domestic sewerage. Industrial Pretreatment Permits as defined in the Coweta County, Georgia Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance, govern user discharges for all permitted industries unless otherwise so specified by the CEO.

- 6.4 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 CEO 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 CEO 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 treatability of 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 one hundred (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 CEO.
 - d. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other tastes or odor producing substances in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by 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 CCWSA in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
 - f. Materials which exert or cause:
 1. 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).
 2. 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 CCWSA's NPDES permit;
 3. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.

4. Unusual volume of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
- g. 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.
 - h. Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the CEO in accordance with Section 3.2 of this ordinance;
 - i. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
 - j. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the CEO in a wastewater discharge permit; and
 - k. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW.
- 6.5 If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged, to the public sewers which contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 4 of this Ordinance, and which in the judgement of CCWSA may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, CCWSA may:
 - a. Reject the wastes,
 - b. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers,
 - c. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or
 - d. Require payment of a surcharge to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered under the provision of Section 11 of this Article.
- 6.6 Grease, oil and sand interceptors and Commercial/Industrial wastewater filters shall be provided when, in the opinion of CCWSA, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors/filters shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors/filters shall be of a type and capacity approved by the CEO and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintenance of these interceptors/filters, CCWSA shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by CCWSA personnel or subcontractors of CCWSA must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms. The owner shall be charged pumping fees determined by CCWSA to be included on their monthly statement.
- 6.7 All local governments have a critical responsibility to maintain their sanitary sewer systems—both to protect the environment by preventing sewer overflows, and also to protect citizens and properties that may be damaged in the case of an overflow. In efforts to reduce the CCWSA's exposure to costly claims and litigation, CCWSA has the responsibility to assure that:
 - 1) its sewers have been correctly designed and installed,
 - 2) the system is adequately maintained through planned inspections and repair,

- 3) an emergency response plan is in place in case of sewer blockage and backup, and
- 4) property owners affected by sewer backups receive the information and support they need.

Shared responsibility: The potential for sewer backup problems has increased dramatically with the increased use, and the illegal disposal of, sanitary wipes, gloves, and masks. Maintaining a clean sewerage collection system should be everyone's concern and responsibility, as negligent disposal of unauthorized materials into toilets can cause sewerage blockages that can create backups into buildings or industries. These backups can become quite messy as well as interfere with production schedules while clean-up is performed.

Sanitary sewer spills are subject to regulations by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as state and local agencies as the backup of raw sewage into a building, onto municipal streets or into nearby surface water, carries the potential for serious health, safety and environmental problems. Even when blockages do not lead to sewer spills, rags and other inappropriate trash that is flushed down the toilet can accumulate in lift stations, damaging pumps and diminishing pumping efficiencies. Such sewer backups or spills lead to costly and time-consuming repairs, clean-up activities, and even possible fines from Georgia Environmental Protection Division for the negative impacts to the environment.

As a result, all property owners, restaurants, businesses, and industries should closely monitor what employees and customers are flushing down the toilet as many sewer blockages can be prevented by simply controlling what is being flushed into the collection system.

Public Responsibility: The property or business owner has a duty to exercise "ordinary and reasonable care" to keep its sewers free from obstructions. Part of this responsibility includes establishing guidelines for what should be, and what shouldn't be flushed down the toilet and for taking an aggressive approach for keeping inappropriate items out of the sewage system. This includes establishing policies to eliminate the practice of flushing rags, towels, cleaning wipes, etc., into CCWSA's sewer system.

Legal and Liability Considerations: Property and business owners that negligently flush inappropriate materials into the CCWSA's collection system may be held responsible for damages that arise from preventable sewage backups in the public sewer system. If warranted, fines may be levied against a property or business owner for recouping any costs that are incurred during clean-up and repair after a spill.

The following may be shared with employees, either orally, or posted in all bathrooms as reminders:

What can be flushed?

ONLY flush the 3 P's:

Pee

Poop

Toilet Paper

What can't be flushed?

Rags

Disinfecting Wipes

"Flushable Wipes

Paper Towels

Gloves

Facemasks

Feminine Hygiene

Products

Facial Tissues

Medications

Chemicals

Band-aids

Cotton balls & swabs

Syringes & needles

Medications

Fats, oils, and

Grease

Dental floss

Metals

Plastics

Dryer Sheets

Sponges

Cat Litter

Paint

Cotton balls &

cotton swabs

Hair

These simple actions can help protect our environment, public health, and your pocketbook.

- 6.8 Where preliminary treatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- 6.9 All owners of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall be required to install a control manhole or other structure together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of wastes. Such manhole shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans prepared by a registered engineer approved by CCWSA. The manhole shall be maintained by the owner so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
- 6.10 All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this Ordinance shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 136 or equivalent methods approved by the EPA. Sampling may be conducted by CCWSA at any location necessary and shall not be limited only to the sampling manhole.
- 6.11 The significant industrial users may be required to provide information needed to determine compliance with this Ordinance. These requirements may include:
- a. Wastewater discharge peak rate and volume over a specified time period;
 - b. Chemical analysis of wastewaters;
 - c. Information on raw materials, processes, and products affecting wastewater volume and quality;
 - d. Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, sludge, oil, solvent, or other materials important to sewer use control;
 - e. A reproducible plan and profile on sewers of the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility location;
 - f. Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities; and
 - g. Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the public sewer.
- 6.12 No statement contained in this Article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by CCWSA for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern. Any industry subject to the National Pretreatment Standards shall adhere to the applicable standards unless a waiver is obtained under the National Pretreatment Regulations.
- 6.13 Upon the promulgation of a categorical pretreatment standard for a particular industrial subcategory, the pretreatment standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this Ordinance for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this Ordinance. The CEO shall notify the affected Significant Industrial Users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR 403.12.
- 6.14 Pretreatment of Waste Persons discharging industrial wastes into the sewerage system may be required to pretreat such wastes. Plans for all pretreatment facilities shall be approved by the CEO or the Georgia Environmental Protection Division prior to construction. At the time written plans are

submitted for approval, written maintenance plans shall also be submitted and approved by the CEO in accordance with Section 7 of this Ordinance. The facilities shall be allowed to operate only as long as they are maintained in accordance with the approved maintenance plans. Pretreatment requirements shall be determined on a case-by-case basis and shall include the following facilities as a minimum:

- a. Neutralization - If plans are submitted for the neutralization of strong acidic or alkaline wastes, the plans shall include the necessary instrumentation and controls to assure compliance with the above regulations at all times.
 - b. Equalization - Holding tanks or equalization basins shall be required ahead of the receiving manhole of CCWSA sewerage system when deemed necessary by the CEO to prevent peak flows that exceed the capacity of the system or that result in operational problems.
 - c. All pretreatment facilities shall be operated and maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- 6.15 Waiver of Requirements - There shall be no provision for the granting of variances for the discharge of incompatible wastes. If an industrial user is unable to meet the provisions listed in Section 6 of the ordinance, it shall be his responsibility to notify the CEO who can issue a temporary wastewater discharge permit containing interim limits and a compliance schedule for planning and construction of necessary treatment or pretreatment works. Each case will be carefully evaluated with respect to its effect on the wastewater treatment system and the environment prior to issuance of the final permit containing an interim limit and compliance schedule.
- 6.16 Any dilution of the wastewater by the user for the purpose of decreasing the concentrations of toxic materials shall be considered as a violation of this Ordinance.

SECTION 7

INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

The above section is hereby referenced as the Coweta County, Georgia Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance and approved by a majority vote of the board of Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority on 2nd day of October 2019. All provisions therein apply.

SECTION 8

POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

- 8.1 Duly authorized employees or agents of Coweta County and CCWSA bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing pertinent to discharge to the public sewerage system in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- 8.2 Duly authorized employees or agents of Coweta County and CCWSA bearing the proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which Coweta County holds an easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the wastewater facilities lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to private property involved.

SECTION 9

MALICIOUS DAMAGE

- 9.1 No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is part of the wastewater facilities. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under all applicable charges.

SECTION 10

USER CHARGE SYSTEM

- 10.1 It is hereby determined necessary to fix and collect sewer service charges from customers. Such charges shall be published separate from this ordinance and the revenue received shall be used for operation, maintenance, debt retirement, and other authorized expenses. All sewer service charges will be published in the latest schedule of CCWSA Fees for service available at the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority.
- 10.2 CCWSA has the right to reject any waste in which the pollutant concentration exceeds the concentrations defined in the Local Limits document, but may elect to treat compatible pollutants and surcharge the appropriate party should the CEO deem this to be in the best interest of Coweta County. The surcharge rate for each pollutant will be published as noted in Section 10.1.
- 10.3 The surcharge payment will be based on actual cost to treat the specific pollutant. The surcharge payment will be based on industrial user's flow on each day the permittee is found to be in violation. Industrial user's shall report daily flow and pollutant concentrations, for those pollutants in which the discharge limitation was exceeded, daily until permit compliance is achieved.
- 10.4 CCWSA reserves the right to discontinue this service, but must give the affected party 180 calendar days written notice of such action.
- 10.5 All costs of any additional or supplemental sampling or analyses required as a result of any User's excessive pollutant loadings such as BOD, suspended solids, floating oil and grease, heavy metals, priority pollutants or Total Toxic Organics (TTO) as determined by CCWSA or resulting from a User's suspected, regular or frequent violation of this Ordinance shall be paid by that user.
- 10.6 All permitted industries will be required to self monitor based on the pollutants, frequency and schedule shown in the respective permit.
- 10.7 Violations of the User's discharge permit limits may subject the User to capacity fees based on the difference between the recorded discharge volume and the permitted discharge volume. Exceedance of permitted flow capacity in excess of five times during the permit period shall require reassessment of capacity fees for the industrial user in accordance with the latest CCWSA published rates and fees.

SECTION 11

ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATIONS

- 11.1 *“Notification of Violation”* Whenever the CEO finds that any industrial user has violated or is violating this Ordinance, or a Wastewater Discharge Permit or order issued hereunder, the CEO or his agent may serve upon said user written notice of the violation. Within 10 days of the receipt date of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted to the CEO. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the Notice of Violation.
- 11.2 *“Consent Orders”* The CEO is hereby empowered to enter in Consent Orders, assurance of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the industrial user responsible for the noncompliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the industrial user to correct the noncompliance within a time period also specified by the order. Consent Orders shall have the same force and effect as administrative orders issued pursuant to Section 11.4 below.
- 11.3 *“Show Cause Hearing”* The CEO may order any industrial user which causes or contributes to violation of this Ordinance or wastewater permit or order issued hereunder, to show cause why a 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 and the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why this 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 10 days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any principal executive, general partner or corporate officer. Whether or not a duly notified industrial user appears as noticed, immediate enforcement action may be pursued.
- 11.4 *“Compliance Order”* When the CEO finds that an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the ordinance or a permit or order issued there under, he may issue an order to the industrial user responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, sewer service shall be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances have been installed and are properly operated. Orders may also contain such other requirements as might be reasonably necessary and appropriate to address the noncompliance, including the installation of pretreatment technology, additional self-monitoring, and management practices.
- 11.5 *“Cease and Desist Orders”* When the CEO finds that an industrial user has violated or continues to violate this Ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder, the CEO may issue an order to cease and desist all such violations and direct those persons in noncompliance to:
- a. Comply forthwith; and/or
 - b. Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and terminating the discharge.

- 11.6 *“Administrative Fines”* Notwithstanding any other section of this ordinance, any user who is found to have violated any provision of this Ordinance, or permits and orders issued hereunder, shall be fined in an amount of at least one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation. Each day on which noncompliance shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct violation. Each separate and distinct violation within a billing cycle may be subject to a one hundred dollar (\$100.00) fine escalation, compounding per each violation. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations and chronic violations are subject to escalating administrative fines given the frequency of the violations. Such assessments may be added to the user's next scheduled sewer-service charge and the CEO shall have such other collection remedies as he has to collect other service charges. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall constitute a lien against the individual user's property. Industrial users desiring to dispute such fines must file a request for the CEO to reconsider the fine within 10 days of being notified of the fine. Where the CEO believes a request has merit, he shall convene a hearing on the matter within 5 days of receiving the request from the industrial user.
- 11.7 *“Emergency Suspensions”*
- a. The CEO may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or wastewater permit of an industrial user whenever such suspension is necessary in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge presenting or causing an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, the POTW, or the environment.
 - b. Any user notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater permit shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a user's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the CEO shall 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 CEO shall allow the user to recommence its discharge when the endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings set forth in Section 11.8 are initiated against the user.
 - c. An industrial user which is responsible, in whole or in part, for 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 CEO prior to the date of the hearing described in paragraph b above.
- 11.8 *“Termination of Permit”* Significant industrial users proposing to discharge into the POTW, must first obtain a wastewater discharge permit from the Control Authority. Any user who violates the following conditions of this Ordinance or a wastewater discharge permit or order, or any applicable or State and Federal law, is subject to permit termination:
- a. Violation of 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 constituents and characteristics; or
 - d. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling.

Non-compliant industrial users will be notified of the proposed termination of their wastewater permit and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 11.3 of this ordinance why the

proposed action should not be taken.

- 11.9 *“Judicial Remedies”* If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into the wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance or any order or permit issued hereunder, the CEO, through the CCWSA General Counsel, may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the Superior Court of Coweta County.
- 11.10 *“Injunctive Relief”* Whenever an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this Ordinance or permit or order issued hereunder, the CEO, through counsel may petition the Court for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction or both (as may be appropriate) which restrains or compels the activities on the part of the industrial user. The CEO shall have such remedies to collect these fees as it has to collect other sewer service charges.
- 11.11 *“Civil Penalties”*
- a. Any industrial user who has violated or continues to violate this Ordinance or any order or permit issued hereunder, shall be liable to the CEO for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 but at least \$1000, plus actual damages incurred by the POTW per violation per day for as long as the violation continues. In addition to the above described penalty and damages, the CEO may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with the enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses. Additionally, the State of Georgia, O.C.G.A. §12-5-52(a), allows the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division to fine such violators up to a maximum amount of \$50,000.00 per day.
 - b. The CEO shall petition the Court to impose, assess, and recover such sums. In determining amount of 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, any economic benefit gained through the industrial users's violation, corrective actions by the industrial user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- 11.12 *“Criminal Prosecution”*
- a. Violations - Generally
 - 1) Any industrial user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this Ordinance or any orders or permits issued hereunder shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00 per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.
 - 2) In the event of a second conviction, the user shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$3,000.00 per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than 3 years or both.
 - b. Falsifying Information
 - 1) Any industrial user who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance, or wastewater permit, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or required under this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation per day or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.

- 2) In the event of a second conviction, the user shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$3,000.00 per violation per day, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.

11.13 *“Supplemental Enforcement Remedies”*

- a. Annual Publication of Industrial Users in Significant Noncompliance.

The CEO shall publish, at least annually in the largest daily newspaper circulated in the service area, a description of those industrial users which are found to be in significant noncompliance with any provisions of this Ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder during the period since the previous publication.

- b. Performance Bonds

The CEO may decline to reissue a permit to any industrial user which has failed to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance or any order or previous permit issued hereunder unless such user first files with it a satisfactory bond, payable to the POTW in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the CEO to be necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

- c. Liability Insurance

The CEO may decline to reissue a permit to any industrial user which has failed to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance or any order or previous permit issued hereunder, unless the industrial user first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurances sufficient to restore or repair POTW damage caused by its discharge.

- d. Water Supply Severance

Whenever an industrial user has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this Ordinance or an order or permit issued hereunder, water service to the industrial user may be severed and service will only recommence, at the user's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

11.14 *“Affirmative Defenses”*

- a. Treatment Upsets

- 1) Any industrial user which experiences an upset in operations that places it in a temporary state of noncompliance, which is not the result of operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation, shall inform the CEO thereof immediately upon becoming aware of the upset. Where such information is given orally, a written report thereof shall be filed by the user within five days. The report shall contain:

- (a) A description of the upset, its cause(s), and impact on the discharger's compliance status;
- (b) The duration of noncompliance, including exact dates and times of noncompliance, and if the noncompliance is continuing, the time by which compliance is reasonable expected to be restored; and

(c) All steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of such an upset

2) An industrial user which complies with the notification provisions of this Section in a timely manner shall have an affirmative defense to any enforcement action brought by the CEO for any noncompliance with this Ordinance, or an order or permit issued hereunder by the user, which arises out of violations attributable to and alleged to have occurred during the period of the documented and verified upset.

B. Treatment Bypasses

1) A bypass of the treatment system is prohibited unless all of the following conditions are met:

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

(b) There was no feasible alternative to the bypass, including the use of auxiliary treatment or retention of the wastewater; and

(c) The industrial user properly notified the CEO as described in paragraph 2 below.

2) Industrial users must provide immediate notice to the CEO upon discovery of an unanticipated bypass. If necessary, the CEO may require the industrial user to submit a written report explaining the cause(s), nature, and duration of the bypass, and the steps being taken to prevent its recurrence.

3) An industrial user may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation of the treatment system. Industrial users anticipating a bypass must submit notice to the CEO at least 10 days in advance. The CEO may only approve the anticipated bypass if the circumstances satisfy those set forth in paragraph 1 above.

SECTION 12

CONFLICT WITH OTHER ORDINANCES

- 12.1 All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
- 12.2 The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this Ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Ordinance which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.
- 12.3 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.

SECTION 13

ORDINANCE IN FORCE

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recording, the public welfare demanding it.

Passed and adopted by the board of Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority on this _____ day of _____, 2025.

ATTEST:

Jay C. Boren, CEO



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

Revised 2025

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 Superintendent or designee shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of these regulations. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Wastewater Superintendent may be delegated by the Wastewater Superintendent to other CCWSA personnel or designees.

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 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.
 - (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 Superintendent. 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 Superintendent;
 - (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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent.
- (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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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

Industrial pretreatment local pollutant limits are established to protect against pollutant pass through and interference. No permitted significant industry shall discharge wastewater with excess concentrations or mass loadings of those pollutants published in CCWSA's Industrial Pretreatment Local Limits document. The Local Limits document is subject to revision as directed by federal and state regulators, NPDES permit requirements, or at the Wastewater Superintendent's discretion. Due to changing conditions, local limits are updated on the Industrial Discharge Permits as issued to each industrial user. The limits apply at the point at which wastewater is discharged to the wastewater collection system. All concentrations for metallic substances are for "total" metal unless indicated otherwise. The Wastewater Superintendent may impose mass limitations in addition to, or in place of, the concentration-based limitations referenced 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent, 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 Superintendent for review, and shall be acceptable to the Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of these regulations.
- B. The Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of type and capacity approved by the Wastewater Superintendent and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the user at their expense.
- 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan. The Wastewater Superintendent may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 wastewater may be introduced into the CCWSA's POTW unless deemed necessary by the Wastewater Superintendent for the benefit of the system.

SECTION 4 - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION

4.1 Wastewater Analysis

When requested by the Wastewater Superintendent, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within forty-five (45) days of the request. The Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent, 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent.

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 Superintendent 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. Standard Industrial Classification for all processes.
- D. Industrial pretreatment category and Code of Federal Regulations reference number.
- E. Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
- F. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
- G. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- H. 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;
- I. Time and duration of discharges; and
- J. Any other information deemed necessary by the Wastewater Superintendent to evaluate the wastewater discharge permit application.

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

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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent. 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 Superintendent to prevent pollutant 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, published local limits, and emerging contaminant limits as regulated by state or federal authorities or at the discretion of the Wastewater Superintendent;
- (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 Superintendent to ensure compliance with these regulations, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

5.3 Wastewater Discharge Permit Appeals

The Wastewater Superintendent shall provide public notice of the issuance of a wastewater discharge permit. Any person, including the user, may petition the Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent may modify a wastewater discharge permit at any time 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, wastewater volume, or wastewater 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 Superintendent and the Wastewater Superintendent approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent may revoke a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- A. Failure to notify the Wastewater Superintendent of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
- B. Failure to provide prior notification to the Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 permit 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, violation of any terms or effluent limitations of the wastewater discharge permit or violation of 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 the 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 Superintendent, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process. Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent.

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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 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 Superintendent, 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 Superintendent of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least ninety (90) days before the change.

- A. The Wastewater Superintendent may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under Section 4.5 of these regulations.
- B. The Wastewater Superintendent 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.
- D. The Wastewater Superintendent may levy user charges and fees, as defined in CCWSA's Rates and Fees Schedule, upon significant changes to the user's operations or system.

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 non-customary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the Wastewater Superintendent of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration, and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the user.
- B. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the Wastewater Superintendent, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to 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 6.6.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 Superintendent as the Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Wastewater Superintendent within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. The user is not required to resample if the Wastewater Superintendent monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if a sample is taken between the user'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 Superintendent, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.
- 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 Superintendent may authorize the use of time proportional sampling or a minimum of four (4) grab samples where the user demonstrates that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous discharge limits. The user's individual permit will denote the sample collection method to be used for each parameter.
- B. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques, unless otherwise noted in the industrial user's issued permit.

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 Superintendent.

SECTION 7 - COMPLIANCE MONITORING

7.1 Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling

The Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

- 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 Superintendent will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- B. The Wastewater Superintendent shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's operations.
- C. The Wastewater Superintendent may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the user at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated 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 Superintendent and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such obstruction and maintaining access shall be born by the user.
- E. Unreasonable delays in allowing the Wastewater Superintendent access to the user's premises shall be a violation of these regulations.

7.2 Search Warrants

If the Wastewater Superintendent has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent's inspection and sampling activities, shall be available to the public without restriction, unless the user specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Wastewater Superintendent, that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable State law. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data. When requested and demonstrated by the user furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other "effluent data" as defined by 40 CFR 2.302 will not be recognized as confidential information and will be available to the public without restriction.

SECTION 9 - PUBLICATION OF USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

The Wastewater Superintendent 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 Superintendent 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 Superintendent'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 Superintendent 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.

SECTION 12 – REGULATIONS IN FORCE

These regulations shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, recording, the public welfare demanding it.

[Signatures below]

Passed and adopted by the board of Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority on this _____ day of _____, 2025.

Attest:

Wastewater Superintendent



**SANITARY SEWER AND INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT
ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE PLAN**

COUNTY OF COWETA

STATE OF GEORGIA

Revised 2025

Coweta County Water and Sewer Authority

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

Adapted from the EPA publication titled "Guidance for Developing Control Authority Enforcement Response Plans."

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COWETA COUNTY WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY PRETREATMENT ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background – Federal and Local Regulations

In 1972, Congress enacted the Clean Water Act (CWA), which established requirements for federal, State, and local agencies to control the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the United States. The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program was instituted to control point-source discharges to surface waters and collection systems. With the responsibility of meeting NPDES permit regulations, the need arose to develop a program for monitoring and enforcing industrial pretreatment discharges in order to protect treatment plants from harmful pollutant loadings.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403) were promulgated in 1978 and have continued to be updated and revised since that time. These regulations govern the discharge of pollutants to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) from any non-domestic source (i.e., industrial users) regulated under 307(b), (c) or (d) of the CWA. These regulations focused on four major problem areas:

1. Interference with POTW (publicly owned treatment works) operations.
2. Pass-through of pollutants.
3. Bio-solids contamination.
4. Exposure of workers to chemical hazards.

The General Pretreatment Regulations provided municipalities (as defined in CWA Section 502) with the legal authority to implement and enforce categorical and locally established permit limitations. CCWSA's Sewer Use Ordinance and its Pretreatment Ordinance were written to assist in achieving these goals and to enable CCWSA's wastewater treatment plants to comply with their corresponding NPDES permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and additional Federal or State regulations to which the POTW is subject to.

1.2 Treatment and Collection Facilities

The Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority (CCWSA) controls and maintains the county's wastewater system which includes the Shenandoah Wastewater Treatment Facility, the Arnco and Sargent wastewater treatment facilities, the Twelve Parks wastewater treatment plant, multiple decentralized treatment systems, as well as a collection network of lift stations, force mains and

gravity sewer. CCWSA's sewer collection system consists of approximately eighty-six miles of gravity sewer, forty-five pump stations, and thirty-three miles of force main. The majority of wastewater flow, including the majority of industrial flow, is conveyed to the Shenandoah WWTF. The service area of the Shenandoah WWTF includes the Shenandoah Industrial Park, Coweta Industrial Park, Bridgeport Industrial Park; residential areas of the White Oak, Shenandoah and East Newnan communities; and the Piedmont-Newnan Hospital.

The Shenandoah Wastewater Treatment Plant was originally built in 1974 as a 600,000 gallon per day plant (.6 MGD) and later expanded to a .89 MGD plant. The treatment facility expansion was completed and put into service in June 2009, creating a 2.0 MGD activated sludge treatment plant. The facility's next expansion to 6.0 MGD is scheduled to be complete in 2026. The plant discharges treated effluent to White Oak Creek, located in the Flint River watershed basin.

1.3 Description of Terms

Terms and abbreviations used in the Enforcement Response Guide are defined below. Specific enforcement responses are described in more detail in Chapter 4.

AO:	Administrative Order – These include “Consent Orders”, “Show Cause Hearing Orders”, “Compliance Orders”, and “Cease and Desist Orders” (All types of Administrative Orders are detailed in the County's Sewer Use Ordinance, Section 11).
CCWSA:	Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority (CCWSA)
Civil Litigation:	Civil litigation against the industrial user seeking equitable relief, monetary penalties and actual damages
Control Authority:	Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority (CCWSA)
Criminal Prosecution:	Pursuing punitive measures against an individual and/or organization through a court of law.
ERG:	Enforcement Response Guide
ERP:	Enforcement Response Plan
Fine:	Monetary penalty assessed by the Control Authority (CCWSA).
IU:	Industrial User

NOV:	Notice of Violation
Show Cause:	Formal Meeting requiring the IU to appear and demonstrate why CCWSA should not take a proposed enforcement action against it. The meeting may also serve as a forum to discuss any corrective actions and compliance schedules.
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.

1.4 Pretreatment Program – Protecting the Collection System

The Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority is responsible utilizing these regulations to maintain the County’s Sewer Use Ordinance. CCWSA’s Industrial Pretreatment program was implemented to maintain the integrity of its collection system and treatment plant by regulating and monitoring the pollutants that industrial users discharge into the system.

Implementation of the pretreatment program includes issuance of Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits to industrial users. These permits detail the discharge limitations and requirements of each respective industry. To be effective, an enforcement plan is needed to address Industrial User (IU) noncompliance and permit violations.

This Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) is designed to meet EPA regulations that require POTWs to identify all violations, respond with appropriate action, and follow up those violations with escalated levels of enforcement whenever necessary to ensure compliance. References to the sewer use ordinance are given to validate the authority of this enforcement plan for implementing these actions. EPA Code of Federal Regulation, Title 40, section 403.8 gives CCWSA the authority “to seek or assess civil penalties in **at least** the amount of \$1000 per day for each violation by Industrial Users of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.” The schedule of administrative fines, user charges, and penalties can be found in Section 11 of the CCWSA Sewer Use Ordinance.

In pursuit of these requirements, the CCWSA’s industrial pretreatment program mandates that IUs and CCWSA Operators maintain a level of service that demonstrates compliance with the above mandates and facilitates the protection of water quality by implementing the following:

- Researches, documents, classifies, and maintains the records of non-domestic sources of pollutants.
- Samples and inspects the sources regularly for compliance with 40 CFR Part 403.

- Issues Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits (IWDPs) for non-domestic discharges.
- Assists users with regulatory compliance.
- Initiates enforcement as appropriate.
- Monitors the health of the collection system and the POTW.
- Maintains records for demonstrating Coweta County, Georgia's compliance with the Clean Water Act.
- Provides service in a business-friendly, environmentally responsible manner
- Provide public outreach as needed.

The objectives of the National Pretreatment Program are achieved by applying and enforcing both discharge and pretreatment standards. The general and specific prohibited discharge standards are contained in the National Pretreatment Standards: Prohibited Discharges (40 CFR 403.5), and the pretreatment standards are contained in the Categorical Pretreatment Standards (40 CFR Parts 405-471), as well as the local discharge limitations (as per 40 CFR 403.5). The result of these efforts is demonstrated compliance with the CWA, the General Pretreatment Regulations, the Sewer Use and Pretreatment ordinances as enacted by the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority, and the Shenandoah Wastewater Treatment Plant's NPDES Permit No. GA0038822.

2. SEWER USE REGULATIONS

2.1 Purpose

The Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) establishes the process for ensuring full compliance with all provisions of the Sewer Use Ordinance and the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits. The ERP is intended to satisfy Sewer Use Ordinance Section 11 and has been developed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(5) and EPA guidelines as presented in the *Guidance for Developing Control Authority Enforcement Response Plans (EPA 1989)*. This plan is not designed fully encompass all aspects of the Sewer Use Ordinance, but to describe and clarify the enforcement of a pretreatment program.

2.2 Authority

To accurately implement the terms of the County's Sewer Use Ordinance, the CCWSA must have the power and authority to:

- Deny or condition new or increased contributions of pollutants or changes in the nature of pollutants discharged to the POTW;
- Require compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements by industrial users;
- Control, through permit, the contribution to the POTW by each industrial user;
- Require development of a compliance schedule by each industrial user and the submission of all notices and self-monitoring reports as necessary to assure compliance:
- Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures to determine compliance independent of information supplied by the industrial user;
- Obtain remedies for noncompliance, including the ability to seek injunctive relief, administrative fines, civil or criminal penalties, and/or collect liquidated damages; and
- Comply with the confidentiality requirements and limitations on data restrictions specified in 40 CFR 403.14.

2.3 Revocation of Permit

CCWSA has the authority to revoke a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

1. Failure to notify the Wastewater Superintendent of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the modified discharge;
2. Failure to provide prior notification to Wastewater Superintendent of changes pursuant to conditions outlined in this document or the Sewer Use Ordinance.
3. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;
4. Falsifying self-monitoring reports;
5. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
6. Refusing to allow Wastewater Superintendent timely access to the facility premises and records;

7. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
8. Failure to pay fines;
9. Failure to pay sewer service charges;
10. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
11. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
12. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of ownership of a permitted facility; or
13. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this ordinance.

All wastewater discharge permits issued to a particular user are void upon the issuance of a new wastewater discharge permit to that user.

2.4 Compliance Monitoring Procedures

The CCWSA's pretreatment compliance monitoring activities are designed to detect and document violations in a manner that ensures that the results are admissible as evidence in judicial proceedings. Compliance data is collected in two ways:

1. Self-monitoring reports by industrial users submitted to CCWSA.
2. Inspections and direct sampling by the Control Authority itself.

Whether generated through self-monitoring reports or by Control Authority field personnel, all monitoring results are used to ensure industrial user compliance. Monitoring procedures include reviewing each self-monitoring report and recording of all test results to identify all violations, including non-discharge violations.

While discharge violations are of obvious concern, other forms of noncompliance such as a failure to test as required or failure to submit reports as required are equally important since such action may indicate an industry's desire to conceal violations. At a minimum, they suggest that the industrial user may not be taking its pretreatment obligations seriously. In order to initiate an enforcement action in a timely manner, the data should be processed as soon after its receipt as

possible. EPA recommends that data be processed no later than five working days after receiving the information.

Whenever self-monitoring results reveal a violation, the IU must adhere to section 6.8 of the county's Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance and notify the Wastewater Superintendent of the violation within the stated timeframe. This notice should always be accompanied by a letter of explanation and the procedures being put into place to correct the violation. If a violation is detected, the CCWSA documents it in the industrial user's file by entering the information on the appropriate electronic record with all violations highlighted. All violation responses are recorded, even when the decision is made to take "no action."

3. ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE GUIDE

The primary component of the enforcement response plan is the Enforcement Response Guide (ERG) located in Appendix B. This Guide is designed to anticipate possible violations and to list a range of appropriate enforcement options. The ERG serves two main functions:

- 1) To eliminate uncertainties by defining the range of appropriate enforcement actions based on the nature and severity of the violation and other relevant factors, and
- 2) To promote consistent and timely use of enforcement remedies.

The ERG is only a guideline, and extenuating circumstances may necessitate an enforcement response outside of the ERG suggestion. Fines, penalties, and enforcement measures stated in the Sewer Use Ordinance supersede this plan where applicable.

3.1 Range of Enforcement Responses

The appropriate enforcement response is chosen in the context of the user's prior violations. For example, if the user continues to exhibit minor noncompliance despite informal enforcement measures, the follow-up enforcement becomes more stringent. If an Industrial User has committed several types of violations, the response will address all violations and will be appropriate to each violation. The following criteria are considered when determining a proper response:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Magnitude of the violation. | 4. Effect of violation on the POTW. |
| 2. Duration of the violation. | 5. Compliance history of the IU. |
| 3. Effect of violation on the receiving water. | 6. Good faith of the IU. |

3.1.1 Magnitude of the Violation

Generally, all noncompliance violations shall be met with a “Notice of Violation (NOV)” through an email or letter. Minor violations shall be addressed through administrative fines and/or user charges issued pursuant to Section 11 of the Sewer Use Ordinance.

Significant Noncompliance - When an isolated violation has the potential to threaten public health and the environment, damage property, or threaten the integrity of the pretreatment program (e.g., falsifying a self-monitoring report), EPA recommends that “significant noncompliance” be met with an enforceable order that requires a return to compliance by a specific deadline. EPA has defined significant noncompliance as violations that meet one or more of the following criteria.

1. Violations of wastewater discharge limits.

- a) **Chronic violations.** Defined by 40 CFR 403.3(I) as when sixty-six percent or more of the measurements taken within a 6-month period exceed, by any magnitude, a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits (as listed in the discharge permit).
- b) **Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations.** Defined 40 CFR 403.3(l) as in which 33 percent or more of all measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a 6-month period equal or exceed the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits, when multiplied by the applicable criteria. There are three groups of TRCs:
 - 1) Group 1 for conventional pollutants (BOD, TSS, Fats, oils, and grease), TRC criteria equals 1.4 times the permit limitation.
 - 2) For all other pollutants (metal, cyanide, and other toxics) TRC criteria equals 1.2 times the permit limitation.
 - 3) pH TRC criteria: Significant noncompliance for pH occurs when 33% or more of the measurements taken during a 6-month period fall above or below the accepted discharge range of between 6.0 and 9.0 pH units.
- c) **Interference or pass-through.** Any violation(s) that leads to pass-through or interference of the treatment plants ability to meet discharge limitations.

d) Imminent endangerment. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment and has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.

- 2. Compliance Schedules.** Violations of compliance schedule goals contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction and attaining final compliance by 90 days or more after the schedule date.
- 3. Missed or late reports.** Failure to provide reports for compliance schedules, self-monitoring data, or categorical standards (baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports and periodic reports) within 30 days from the due date.
- 4. Failure to accurately report noncompliance.**
- 5. Other violations.** Any other violation that the CCWSA considers to be significant.

3.1.2 Duration of the Violation

To prevent extended periods of noncompliance, violations that continue over prolonged periods of time shall subject the industrial user to escalated enforcement actions, which may include fines of at least \$1000.00 per day. EPA recommends issuing administrative orders for chronic violations, and if compliance is not met, administrative penalties should be assessed, or judicial action should be initiated. If prolonged violations cause serious harm to the POTW, service should be terminated, and/or a court order obtained to halt further violations and recover the costs of repairing the damage.

3.1.3 Effect of the Violation on the POTW

Violations that negatively impact the POTW, such as significant increases in treatment costs; interfering with or harming personnel, equipment, processes, or operations; or causing sludge contamination resulting in increased disposal costs, should be met with administrative fines, user charges or civil penalties, and an order to correct the violation in addition to recovery of additional costs and expenses to repair the POTW.

3.1.4 Effect on the Receiving Water

One primary objective of the Pretreatment Program is to prevent pollutant pass through. The EPA states that environmental harm should be presumed whenever an industry discharges a pollutant which:

- Passes through the POTW,
- Causes a violation of the POTW's NPDES permit, or
- Has a toxic effect on the receiving waters (i.e., fish kill).

Any violations that result in environmental harm shall be met with a severe response of at least \$1000.00 per day and an administrative order to ensure complete compliance by the IU. In addition, the response should ensure the recovery from the noncompliant user of any NPDES fines incurred by the Control Authority as well as for any damages that caused destruction or harm to local natural resources. If a user's discharge causes repeated harmful effects, termination of service may be the only option.

3.1.5 Compliance History of the User

A pattern of recurring violations may indicate either that the user's treatment system is inadequate or that it is not being maintained effectively. Repeat violations could indicate possibilities of future significant violations and users with recurring compliance problems should be strongly dealt with to ensure that consistent compliance is achieved.

3.1.6 Good Faith of the User

The Authority's Industrial Pretreatment Program states that an Industrial User must notify CCWSA within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of a violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Wastewater Superintendent within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. This notice should always be accompanied by a letter of explanation along with the procedures being put into place to correct the reason for the violation.

The user's honest intention to remedy its noncompliance coupled with corrective actions should be considered when determining a proper enforcement action and may encourage a less stringent response. However, good faith does not eliminate the necessity of an enforcement action. For example, if a POTW experiences a treatment plant upset that leads to plant violations, it should recover its costs regardless of prior good faith.

3.2 Responsibilities of Personnel

The following sections describe all responsibilities for the CCWSA pretreatment program. All personnel should fulfill their responsibilities and maintain records of all industrial discharge activities.

3.2.1 Operations Manager

The Operations Manager of the County's Wastewater Treatment Plant is responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions of the POTW's NPDES permit and for the overall operation and maintenance of the wastewater plant, including employee safety, protection of the collection system, effluent quality, and sludge use and disposal. Given these responsibilities, the Operations Manager shall have the authority to terminate or suspend service, conduct show cause hearings, initiate judicial proceedings, assess penalties, issue administrative conferences, issue notice to show cause, and reissue pretreatment permits. Due to these responsibilities, the Operations Managers may also serve as the Pretreatment Coordinator.

3.2.2 Pretreatment Coordinator

The Pretreatment Coordinator should be thoroughly familiar with the pretreatment program and is responsible for implementing those requirements. The Pretreatment Coordinator will provide guidance and assistance to industrial users as needed. The Pretreatment Coordinator should also conduct compliance inspections, screen compliance monitoring data, detect noncompliance, make informal contacts (telephone calls, email letters), issue NOVs and publish the annual list of significant violators.

3.2.3 Inspectors

Inspectors should be trained to conduct compliance sampling and inspections as needed. The inspectors should be able to detect possible noncompliance and notify the Pretreatment Coordinator of all suspect conditions or discharges.

3.2.4 Attorney

The CCWSA's Legal Counsel shall advise technical and managerial personnel on enforcement matters and perform the judicial responses deemed necessary by CCWSA. The attorney will be consulted on all matters requiring the interpretation of the Sewer Use and Pretreatment Regulations as well as this Enforcement Response Plan.

3.3 Application of the Enforcement Response Guide

Quick responses to violations are vital to the effectiveness of the enforcement action. A high priority is given to reviewing and recording compliance reports (for both effluent violations and timeliness). Compliance reports should be reviewed within five days of receipt. EPA recommends that no more than 30 days elapse between the detection of the violation(s) and the initiation of an enforcement response. After any enforcement response, the Pretreatment Coordinator should

monitor the industrial user's progress toward compliance. A follow-up is vital for all compliance activities, from relatively insignificant, informal actions to more serious enforcement actions.

3.3.1 Using the Enforcement Response Guide (Appendix B)

1. Locate the type of noncompliance in the first column and identify the most accurate description of the violation.
2. Apply the enforcement response to the industrial user. Specify corrective action or other responses required of the industrial user, if any. Column three indicates the seriousness of the violation.
3. Follow-up with escalated enforcement action if the industrial user's response is not received or the violation continues.

The Control Authority should always maintain all supporting documentation regarding the violation and its enforcement actions in the industrial user's file.

3.4 Evaluating Effectiveness

CCWSA shall periodically assess the effectiveness of this plan in accomplishing pretreatment program goals. This review should meet the following objectives:

- To ensure that violators return to compliance as soon as possible,
- To penalize non-compliant users for pretreatment violations,
- To deter future noncompliance and
- To recover any additional expenses incurred by the CCWSA attributable to the noncompliance.

When improvements or innovations are identified to improve effectiveness of the Enforcement Response Plan, they should be promptly incorporated into the Enforcement Response Guide. CCWSA reserves the right to review and revise the ERG at any time and assess enforcement responses not described in this document at any time in accordance with the Sewer Ordinance.

4. ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES

The ERG allows for the selection of several initial and follow-up actions. This section provides detailed descriptions of the following basic enforcement responses that are detailed in the County's Sewer Use Ordinance:

1. Notice of Violation
2. Administrative Fines
3. Administrative Orders
4. Civil Litigation
5. Criminal Prosecution
6. Termination of Service
7. Supplemental Enforcement Responses
8. Termination of Permit

4.1 Notice of Violation

The most common form of a Notice of Violation (NOV) is an official communication from the Control Authority (CCWSA) to the non-compliant industrial user which informs the user that a pretreatment violation has occurred. A NOV may be issued via e-mail, or by personal delivery when e-mail acknowledgements are not received. The NOV is an appropriate initial response to non-significant violations. In the case of significant noncompliance, a NOV may also be issued prior to issuing an administrative order or pursuing judicial remedies.

The CCWSA has authorized the issuance of NOVs in Section 11 of the Sewer Use Ordinance. The NOV should contain the following minimum findings of fact:

- The CCWSA is charged with constructing, maintaining and regulating the use of the sewer system and treatment works.
- To protect the sewer system and treatment works, the CCWSA administers a pretreatment program.
- Under this program, the industrial user was issued a permit. The permit contained numerical limits on the quality of pollutants that the industry could discharge, as well as self-monitoring requirements and other duties.
- On (date), pollutant analysis showed that the quantity of (pollutant) exceeded the permit limitation, etc.

A sample NOV is shown in Appendix A. When a NOV is issued, a copy of the NOV shall be placed in the user's files, along with an acknowledgment of receipt from the industrial user.

4.1.2 When to Issue NOVs

The NOV is issued for relatively minor or infrequent violations and can be an effective response because it provides the industrial user with an opportunity to correct noncompliance without further action from the Control Authority. These actions help to create a cooperative environment with the industrial user. The NOV also documents the initial attempts of the Control Authority to resolve the noncompliance.

All self-reporting violations are required to be reported to CCWSA as soon as they are detected from self-monitoring testing. The reporting of a violation to the control authority acts as an NOV because it signifies that the industrial user is aware of the violation.. Should the IU be unable to correct the problem and subsequent violations occur, CCWSA must take a more stringent approach and administer surcharges or fines. The NOV establishes that the CCWSA escalated its response according to its enforcement response.

4.2 Administrative Fines

The County's Sewer Use Ordinance authorizes the Authority to issue administrative fines of at least \$1,000.00 per violation for each day of non-compliance. It is imperative that Industrial User's stay in compliance. The Enforcement Response Guide found in Appendix B of this report provides a guideline of violations and fine amounts for all significant and non-significant fines. It is the Control Authority's discretion as to the amount of any fines and will be determined on an individual basis.

4.3 Administrative Orders

Administrative Orders (AOs) are enforcement documents that direct industrial users to undertake or cease specified activities. Administrative orders are recommended as the first formal response to significant noncompliance (unless judicial proceedings are more appropriate), and may incorporate compliance schedules, administrative penalties and termination of service orders. The Sewer Use Ordinance authorizes administrative orders in Sections 11.2 through 11.5.

The four most common types of administrative orders are:

1. Cease and desist orders,
2. Consent orders,
3. Show cause orders and
4. Compliance orders.

The following elements are common to all AOs:

- Title (type of order, to whom it is being issued, summary of purpose(s) of AO, identification number, on Control Authority letterhead),
- Legal authority (Sewer Use and Pretreatment Regulations citation),
- Finding of noncompliance (description, date(s), violation(s), damages),
- Ordered activity (be specific),
- Milestone dates for corrective actions (compliance schedule), and
- Standard clauses (compliance with the terms and conditions of the AO will not relieve the user of its obligation to comply with applicable Federal, State or local law; violation of the AO may subject the user to all penalties available under the sewer use ordinance/regulation; no provision of the AO will be construed to limit the Control Authority's authority to issue supplemental or additional orders or take other actions deemed necessary to implement its pretreatment program; and the provisions of the AO shall be binding upon the use, its officers, directors, agents and employees).

4.4 Civil Litigation

Civil litigation is the formal process of filing lawsuits against users to secure court ordered action to correct violation(s) and to secure penalties for violation(s) including recovery of costs to the POTW for the noncompliance. It is normally pursued when the corrective action required is costly and complex, or when the penalty to be assessed exceeds that which the Control Authority can assess administratively or when the industrial user is considered to be recalcitrant and unwilling to cooperate.

4.5 Criminal Prosecution

Criminal prosecution is appropriate when the Control Authority has evidence of noncompliance which shows criminal intent; it is recommended in cases involving repeated violations, aggravated violations (such as discharges which endanger the health of treatment plant employees), and when less formal efforts to restore compliance (such as NOVs and AOs) have failed. Criminal prosecution may be brought prior to, concurrently with, or subsequent to civil litigation.

As was the case with civil litigation, the Control Authority must enact and maintain legal authority for criminal prosecution. The provisions must satisfy Federal and State constitutional standards of fairness and due process. The provisions must also be broad enough to cover "environmental" crimes including those which do not involve actual discharge to the environment.

4.6 Termination of Sewer Service

The Control Authority must have legal authority to immediately and effectively halt or prevent any discharge of pollutants to the POTW which reasonable appears to present an imminent endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, or to the environment, or which threatens to interfere with POTW operations

Termination may be accomplished by physical severance of the industry's connection to the collection system, by issuance of an AO which compels the user to terminate its discharge, or by a court ruling. However, since termination of service may force industries to halt production or force closure (if discharge privileges are not reinstated), the Control Authority must carefully consider all of the legal and operational implications of termination before using this enforcement response.

4.7 Supplemental Enforcement Responses

EPA encourages Control Authorities to enact legal authority for each of the following supplemental enforcement responses.

4.7.1 Public Notices

According to EPA regulations, all Control Authorities must comply with public participation requirements of 40 CFR Part 25. Among these requirements is an annual publication of a list of industrial users which were significantly violating applicable pretreatment standards or requirements [40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii)]. Publication of this list is intended to deter industrial users from committing pretreatment violations and to satisfy the public's right to know of violations affecting its immediate environment and causing additional expenditures of public funds to operate and maintain the treatment system. Section 11.13 of the Sewer Use Ordinance authorizes the CCWSA to publish a listing of users in significant noncompliance.

4.7.2 Water Service Termination

Procedures for terminating sewer service were described in Section 4.6 of this report; however, termination of water service has proven equally, if not more, effective. Termination of water service for noncompliance is a relatively simple matter. Section 11.13 of the Sewer Use Ordinance authorizes termination of water service for violating terms of the regulations.

4.7.3 Performance Bonds/Liability Insurance

A requirement for posting a bond or obtaining insurance coverage can be placed in an AO and thereafter included as a condition of the industrial user's permit. For example, the Control Authority may require an industrial user to post a performance bond covering expenses which the POTW might incur in the event of future violations. Similarly, the Control Authority may require the industrial user responsible for upsetting the treatment works to obtain sufficient liability insurance to cover the cost of restoring the treatment works in the event a second upset occurs. Section 11.3 of the Sewer Use Ordinance authorizes performance bonds if deemed necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

4.7.4 Other

The following supplemental enforcement responses are normally available without specific legal authority:

1. Increased monitoring and reporting,
2. Rewards for informants,
3. Short term permits.
4. Special community awareness programs and
5. Case referral to the Approval Authority (the Georgia Environmental Protection Division or the Federal Environmental Protection Administration).

4.8 Termination of Permit

CCWSA reserves the right to terminate an industrial user's permit under the following conditions:

1. Violation of State or Federal Law;
2. Violation of permit conditions;
3. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
4. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics; and/or
5. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling.

APPENDIX A – SAMPLE OF A NOTICE OF VIOLATION (NOV)

COWETA COUNTY WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY
INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF:

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Industry Name

LEGAL AUTHORITY

The following findings are made and notice issued pursuant to the authority vested to the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority under Section 7 of the County's Sewer Use Ordinance and the County's Pretreatment Ordinance. This order is based on findings of violation of the conditions of the wastewater discharge permit issued under Section 7 of the County's Sewer Use Ordinance.

FINDINGS

1. The Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority (CCWSA) is charged with construction, maintenance, and control of the sewer system and treatment works.
2. To protect the sewer system and treatment works, The CCWSA administers a pretreatment program.
3. Under this pretreatment program, *{industry name}* was issued a discharge permit.
4. The discharge permit issued to *{industry name}* contained numerical limits on the quality of pollutants, which *{industry name}* could discharge and self-monitoring requirements.
5. On *{date}* pollutant analysis revealed that the quantity of *{pollutant}* exceeded the permit limitation.

NOTICE

THEREFORE, BASED ON THE ABOVE FINDINGS, *{name of industry}* IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT:

1. It is in violation of its discharge permit and the sewer use ordinance of the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority.

Signed:

{Name}
Pretreatment Coordinator
545 Corinth Road
Newnan, GA 30263

APPENDIX B - INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE GUIDE



**COWETA COUNTY WATER
AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY**

GREASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

FOG ORDINANCE

Revised: 2025

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COWETA COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

FOG ORDINANCE

1. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this program is to minimize the introduction of fats, oils, and greases into the Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority's (CCWSA) wastewater collection system. The main components of the program include the proper sizing, installation, and maintenance of grease interceptors. The administrative and inspection requirements of food service facilities are established herein as well.

2. DEFINITIONS:

Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context clearly indicates a different intention, the following terms shall, for the purposes of this document, have the meanings indicated in this section:

- A. CCWSA – Refers to The Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority.
- B. the County – Refers to The Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority.
- C. Domestic Wastewater - Wastewater from sanitary fixtures such as toilets and urinals.
- D. FOG – Fats, Oils, and Grease
- E. Food Service Facility or FSE - Any facility, which cuts, cooks, bakes, prepares, or serves food, or which disposes of food related wastes.
- F. Grease - A material composed primarily of fats, oil, and grease from animal or vegetable sources. The terms fats, oil, and grease shall be deemed as Grease by definition. Grease may also include petroleum-based products.
- G. Hauler or Transporter - One who transfers waste from the site of a user to an approved site for disposal or treatment. The hauler is responsible for assuring that all Federal, State and local regulations are followed regarding waste transport and disposal.
- H. Interceptor or Separator or Trap - A device so constructed as to separate, trap, and hold fats, oils, greases, and/or sand and grit substances from the wastewater discharged by a facility to prevent these substances from entering the sanitary sewer.
- I. “Under–Sink” or Inline Grease Trap - A device placed under, or in close proximity to sinks or other facilities likely to discharge grease in an attempt to separate, trap or hold, oil and grease substances for preventing their entry into the sanitary sewer.
- J. User - A source of discharge to the sanitary sewer of the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority.
- K. Waste or wastewater - The liquid and water-carried domestic or industrial wastes from dwellings, commercial establishments, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, contributing to the sanitary sewer.

3. GENERAL CRITERIA:

A. Installation Requirements for New Food Service Facilities

All proposed or newly remodeled food service facilities inside the Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority (CCWSA) Wastewater Service area shall be required to install an approved, properly operated and maintained grease interceptor. All interceptor units shall be installed outdoors of the Food Service Facility building unless the user can demonstrate to CCWSA that an outdoor interceptor would not be feasible. All interceptor units shall be of the type and capacity approved by the CCWSA.

B. Requirements for Existing Food Service Facilities

All existing food service facilities inside the CCWSA Wastewater Service area are expected to conduct their operations in such a manner that grease is captured on the user's premises and then properly disposed. Existing Food Service Facilities will be handled under CCWSA's Grease Management Program in the following manner:

- 1) CCWSA will periodically inspect each Food Service Facility on an as-needed basis to assure that each facility is complying with the intent of the Grease Control Program. The as needed inspection shall be determined by the CCWSA.
- 2) Each Food Service Facility located in the vicinity of any problem areas will be inspected. The facilities' grease control practices and the adequacy of their grease control interceptor/equipment will be assessed. Maintenance records will also be reviewed.
- 3). Following the inspections, CCWSA will send written notice to the inspected food service facilities containing a summary of the policy requirements and the results of the inspection. The inspections will typically result in one of the following actions:
 - a) Facilities equipped with an appropriate and adequately sized grease interceptor who are meeting the intent of the Grease Management Program through effective grease control practices will be commended for their compliance.
 - b) After notice and an opportunity to be heard, facilities not in compliance shall be required to develop and submit to CCWSA a proposed plan designed to achieve compliance through improved housekeeping and/or increased maintenance and pumping of the existing grease interceptor/equipment
 - c) Facilities that are not successful in achieving compliance with the intent of the Grease Management Program through improved housekeeping and increased maintenance and pumping of the existing grease interceptor/equipment will be required to install the necessary interceptor/equipment to bring the facility into compliance.

C. Prohibited Discharges

Domestic Wastewater shall not be discharged to the grease interceptor unless specifically approved, in writing, by CCWSA.

D. Waste Minimization Plan

Food Service Facilities shall develop and implement a Waste Minimization Plan pertaining to the disposal of grease, oils, and food particles.

E. Floor Drains

Only floor drains which discharge or have the potential to discharge grease shall be connected to a grease interceptor.

F. Location

Each grease interceptor shall be installed and connected so that it is easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and removal of the intercepted grease at any time. Grease interceptors required under this ordinance shall be installed outdoors of the food service facility, and upstream from the domestic wastewater drain line(s). A grease interceptor may not be installed inside any part of a building unless approved in writing by CCWSA. The user bears the burden of demonstrating that an outdoor grease interceptor is not feasible.

4. DESIGN CRITERIA:

A. Construction of Interceptors

Grease interceptors shall be constructed in accordance with Coweta County plumbing standards and outdoor units shall have a minimum of two compartments with fittings designed for grease retention. All alternative grease removal devices or technologies shall be subject to the written approval of CCWSA. Such approval shall be based on demonstrated removal efficiencies of the proposed technology.

B. Access

Outdoor grease interceptors shall be provided with two (2) manholes terminating 1-inch above finished grade with cast iron frame and cover. All grease interceptors shall be designed and installed to allow for complete access for inspection and maintenance of inner chamber(s) as well as viewing and sampling of wastewater discharged to the sanitary sewer. Interceptors shall not be located in heavily trafficked areas such as driving lanes of a parking lot that may interfere with inspection and maintenance capabilities.

C. Load-Bearing Capacity

In areas where additional weight loads may exist, the grease interceptor shall be designed to have adequate load-bearing capacity (example: parking areas).

D. Inlet and Outlet Piping

Wastewater discharging to the grease interceptor shall enter only through the inlet pipe of the interceptor. The inlet pipe bottom tee branch shall extend one (1) foot below liquid level. The outlet pipe bottom tee branch shall be submerged to 2/3 of the liquid depth. Each grease interceptor shall have only one inlet and one outlet pipe.

E. Grease Trap or Interceptor Sizing

According to the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC), the difference between a **grease trap** and a **grease interceptor** is the flow rate of wastewater the device can handle. **Grease traps** have a flow rate of less than 50 gallons per minute, are smaller, and are usually found inside the kitchen, and can vary in size, from as small as a box to as large as a mini-fridge. **CCWSA regulations do not allow any grease traps smaller than a 70-pound capacity.**

Alternatively, **Grease interceptors** have a flow rate of MORE than 50 gallons per minute, are much larger, and due to their size, they are installed underground and outside of the building.

Pre-determining accurate sizing of proposed grease traps and/or interceptors is an inaccurate science at best as flow amounts and grease production assessments are dependent on numerous factors that are difficult to define. To ensure standardization throughout the county, **CCWSA regulations require a minimum interceptor size of no less than 1,500 gallons, and not to exceed a capacity of 3,000 gallons. Any additional capacity shall require the use of multiple interceptors. In addition, all indoor grease traps should hold a minimum of 70 pounds.**

Still, it may be helpful to estimate approximate sizing prior to an installation, and various formulas have been developed for assessing sizing requirements. These formulas are discussed below and on the following page to assist with the planning process.

- 1) **Grease Traps** - For optimum efficiency, a grease trap requires regular maintenance. That means, periodically emptying and cleaning of the grease trap. Due to their smaller size, grease traps will generally require more cleaning than grease interceptors as they tend to fill-up rather quickly. Local inspectors will determine the frequency of cleaning and maintenance based on its performance, which in large part will be based on flow rates and/or grease production.

Under-sink grease trap requirements shall meet Plumbing and Drainage Institute Standard PDI-G101. Flow rates can be estimated using the chart below:

Type of Fixture	Flow Rate (gpm)	Grease Retention Capacity (lbs)
Restaurant hand sink	15	30
Pre-rinse sink	15	30
Single-compartment sink	20	40
Double-compartment sink	25	50
Two double-compartment sinks	35	70
Dishwasher up to 30 gallons	15	30
Dishwasher up to 50 gallons	25	50
Dishwasher up to 100 gallons	40	80
Other fixture	Manufacturer peak	gpm X 2

- 2) **Grease Interceptors** – As stated, Grease Interceptors are designed for kitchens that have

a flow rate of *more than 50 gallons per minute*. As such, grease interceptors are ideal for installation in large restaurants where there is a lot of grease flowing through the drains.

a) Sizing based on flow rates:

Two common formulas are presented below to provide an excellent starting ground for determining grease interceptor needs. Using these formulas, the size of a grease interceptor can be approximated, and the grease interceptor size shall be the larger of the two results.

- Interceptor Capacity (gallons) = (S) x (25) x (Hr/12)
S = Number of Seats
Hr = Maximum hours of daily operation (Include preparation & clean up)
- Interceptor Capacity (gallons) = (Sum of fixture flows) x (20)

Type of Fixture	Flow Rate (gpm)
Restaurant hand sink	15
Pre-rinse sink	15
Single-compartment sink	20
Double-compartment sink	25
Two double-compartment sinks	35
Dishwasher up to 30 gallons	15
Dishwasher up to 50 gallons	25
Dishwasher up to 100 gallons	40
Other fixture	Manufacturer peak

b) Sizing based on Grease Production:

The sizing formulas presented above represent minimum standards for normal usage. Installations with “heavier than typical” usage, such as those restaurants that will be deep frying considerable amounts of food, may consider using an additional sizing method that is based on “grease production” amounts rather than on flow rates. An example of this method is shown in the table on the following page.

**TABLE FOR ESTIMATING INTERCEPTOR SIZING NEEDS
BASED ON “GREASE PRODUCTION”**

Customers or Meals per Day	LOW GREASE OUTPUT				MEDIUM GREASE OUTPUT				HIGH GREASE OUTPUT			
	Sandwich shop, convenience Store, Sushi Bar, Delicatessen, Snack Bar, Ice Cream Parlor, etc.				Coffee House, Pizza, Grocery store (no fryer), Fast food, Drive-in, Greek, Indian, Low Grease Output FSE				Cafeteria, Family Restaurant, Italian, Steak House, Bakery/Donut Shop, Chinese, Mexican, Seafood, Fried Chicken, Barbecue			
	A No Flatware 0.005 lbs/meal		B With Flatware 0.0065 lbs/meal		C No Flatware 0.025 lbs/meal		D With Flatware 0.0325 lbs/meal		E No Flatware .035 lbs/meal		F With Flatware 0.0455 lbs/meal	
	Pounds per Quarter	Suggested Volume of GI in gallons	Pounds per Quarter	Suggested Volume of GI in gallons	Pounds per Quarter	Suggested Volume of GI in gallons	Pounds per Quarter	Suggested Volume of GI in gallons	Pounds per Quarter	Suggested Volume of GI in gallons	Pounds per Quarter	Suggested Volume of GI in gallons
10	5		6		24		30		21		27	
20	9		12		45		60		42		55	
30	14		18		69		90		63		82	
40	18		23		90		117		84			
50	23		29		114		150					
100	45		59		225		293		315	300	410	500
200	90		117		450	300	585	500	630	750	819	750
300	135		176		675	750	878	750	945	1000	1229	1250
400	180		234		900	1000	1170	1000	1260	1250	1638	1500
500	225		293		1125	1000	1463	1250	1575	1500	2048	2000
750	338	300	439	300	1688	1500	2194	2000	2363	2000	3071	3000
1000	450	300	585	500	2250	2000	2925	2500	3150	3000	4095	4000
1250	563	500	731	750	2813	2500	3656	4000	3938	4000	5119	5000
1500	675	750	878	750	3375	3000	4388	4000	4725	4000	6143	6000

It should be noted that even using the “Grease Production” sizing method WILL NOT guarantee that a restaurant is on the correct cleaning frequency. That’s why FOG Inspections are necessary, and why pumping frequencies may be changed if the interceptor proves to be too small to adequately maintain acceptable grease levels!

For establishing standardization throughout the county, regardless of the calculated capacity using the various formulas, the minimum interceptor size for Coweta County shall be 1,500 gallons, not to exceed a capacity of 3,000 gallons. Any additional capacity shall require the use of multiple interceptors. In addition, all indoor grease traps should hold a minimum of 70 pounds.

5. GREASE INTERCEPTOR MAINTENANCE

A. Pumping

CCWSA or a subcontractor selected by CCWSA shall be responsible for pumping, cleaning, and inspection of all grease interceptors. The user shall be responsible for installation and repairs of grease interceptors.

B. Pumping Frequency

Outdoor grease interceptors must be pumped out completely a minimum of once every three months. Under-sink or in-line grease interceptors must be pumped/cleaned out completely a minimum of once every 30-60 days as necessary. CCWSA reserves the right to increase or decrease the pumping frequency as deemed necessary.

C. Pump Out Order

When the oil and grease concentrations exceed CCWSA's maximum discharge limits and/or the combined depth of bottom and top solids exceeds 33% of the total depth of the trap, CCWSA will issue a Pump Out Order to the user. CCWSA's pumping subcontractor shall perform the pump out at the user's expense, assessed on the user's monthly statement. Pump Out Orders may also be issued when pumping frequencies are extended beyond required pumping schedules.

D. Disposal of Interceptor Pumped Material:

All waste removed from each grease interceptor shall be recorded on a proper manifest form. All waste removed from each grease interceptor must be disposed at a facility approved by CCWSA to receive such waste in accordance with the provisions of this program. In no way shall the pumped material be returned to any private or public portion of the sanitary sewer collection system.

E. Additives

Any additive(s) placed into the grease interceptor or the discharge line system on a constant, or scheduled basis shall be reported to CCWSA. Such additives shall include, but are not be limited to, commercially available bacteria or other additives designed to absorb, consume, or treat fats, oils, and grease. The use of additives shall in no way be considered as an alternative technology or a substitution for maintenance procedures required herein.

Chemical treatments such as drain cleaners, enzymes, acids, and other chemicals designed to dissolve, purge, or remove grease shall not be allowed to enter the grease interceptor.

6. OIL-WATER SEPARATOR / SAND INTERCEPTOR REQUIREMENTS:

- A.** Oil/sand interceptors are in-ground tanks designed to capture dirt, sand, sweepings, minor petroleum spills, etc. from car washes and vehicle maintenance facilities to keep these substances out of the CCWSA Wastewater System. The interceptor treats these wastes by allowing substances lighter than water, such as oil, to float and substances heavier than water, such as sand, to sink. Only the grey water between these two zones should flow to the

wastewater system.

Just as with grease interceptors, if not pumped frequently enough the sand or grit and/or the lighter oil and grease will be pulled into the wastewater system. These wastes may also back up into your wastewater service line and cause a blockages that can overflow into the environment causing damage and creating public health issues.

- B.** All users whose wastewater stream is associated with unusually large quantities of grit, sand or gravel shall be required to install a sand trap. All car/truck wash systems shall be required to install these units.

C. Design criteria

All sand and oil/grease interceptors used in conjunction with facilities other than eating establishments shall have a capacity that will provide not less than ten minutes nor more than 30 minutes retention time at the peak eight-hour flow rate. Flow-through velocities shall not exceed one foot per second at the peak eight-hour flow rate.

It shall be the responsibility of the owner to have an architect, engineer, plumber, or other qualified person design, properly size, and install an interceptor for their specific business operation.

D. Maintenance

CCWSA or a subcontractor selected by CCWSA shall be responsible for pumping, cleaning and inspection of all sand and oil/grease interceptors. In maintaining these interceptors, the pumping subcontractor shall be responsible for the proper recovery, removal, and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material, and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the County. As with grease interceptors, the frequency of removal shall be specified by the effectiveness of the interceptor. The interceptor shall be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Installation, repairs, and proper operation of the sand and/or oil/grease interceptor shall be the responsibility of the facility owner.

E. Registration

The owner, or their authorized representative, shall provide the following the County:

- List all equipment that will use water along with estimated water usage amounts.
- Provide a plumbing detail that shows the equipment, flow restrictors, discharge piping size, where the discharge flows to, and the location and size of the interceptor.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Initial Data Acquisition

All food service facilities will be asked to complete a data sheet to establish the grease interceptor database. Forms may be attained from CCWSA and a copy of the form may be

found in Appendix A of this document. The CCWSA database will be updated with additional or modified information after each yearly inspection.

B. Billing and Fees

Initial FSE information forms must be completed and a receipt letter for this document must be signed. However, no fee will be charged for any quarterly or annual inspection by CCWSA. User's shall be charged pumping fees determined by CCWSA to be included on their monthly statements.

C. Inspection and Entry

Authorized personnel of CCWSA, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall have the right to enter upon all properties subject to this program, at any time and without prior notification, for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, testing or record review, as part of this program.

D. Record Retention and Reporting

All users must keep records of all cleaning or maintenance of their grease interceptor. The service provider for grease interceptor servicing shall submit records of service and inspections to CCWSA. CCWSA shall share these records of service with the user for the user's record retention. The following must be kept on-site at the food service facility for a minimum of two (2) years:

- 1) Manifests: Required for all grease interceptors and shall contain the following:
 - a) Food Service Facility (generator) information, including name, address, volume pumped, date and time of pumping, and generator signature verifying the information;
 - b) Transporter information, including company name, address, license plate number, permit number, driver name, and driver signature verifying transporter information.
 - c) Receiving information, including facility name, address, date and time of receiving, EPD permit number, and signature verifying receipt of the waste.
 - d) Manifests are generally provided by the Grease Pumping Company and once received by the Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority, the Authority will submit the manifest to the user for the user's records.
 - e) A manifest may not be required for under-sink or inline grease interceptors, if user can demonstrate a valid reason not to use one. If approved, maintenance logs must be substituted for the pumping manifest. This log shall include the date, time, amount pumped or cleaned, hauler, disposal site, and signature. The log shall be kept in a conspicuous location for inspection and shall be made immediately available to the Health officer or a CCWSA representative upon request. See Appendix B for an example maintenance log.

8. ENFORCEMENT:

Enforcement of these regulations shall be in accordance with the provisions of the County's Sewer Use Ordinance, and its Industrial Pretreatment Regulations. Failure to comply with this program may result in notification to the County Health Department to request enforcement actions that may lead to revocation of the food service permit and/or the County revoking the business license. See Section 11 of the County's Sewer Use Ordinance for additional enforcement actions, up to and including criminal prosecution, that may be used for enforcing this FOG ordinance.

Additional details of enforcement procedures may be found in Appendix C of this document.

APPENDICES

COWETA COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY**Grease Management Program Customer Information form**

If your business processes, prepares or otherwise handles food or food products, your facility is required by CCWSA to operate and maintain a grease interceptor that prevents the excessive discharge of fats, oils and greases to the sanitary sewer system. Please fill out this form accurately and legibly and return to:

Environmental Compliance
Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority

Office Telephone (770) 254-3710

SECTION A – GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Facility Name: _____
2. Facility Street Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone Number: _____ E-mail: _____
3. Billing Address (if different): DO NOT USE A P.O. BOX
Street Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
4. Owner of Premises: (If Different than facility)
Name: _____
Address: _____
Telephone Number: _____
5. Designated facility Contact:
Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone Number: _____ E-mail: _____

SECTION B – WATER SUPPLY

1. Name as it appears on water bill: _____
Additional Name, (if Applicable): _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
2. Water Service Account number: _____

SECTION C – FACILITY OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Please choose one description that best describes your facility.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Bakery Hospital | ☐ Hospital |
| ☐ Child Care | ☐ Hotel / Motel |
| ☐ Club / Organization | ☐ Ice Cream Shop |
| ☐ Coffee Shop | ☐ Nursing Home |
| ☐ Company / Office Building | ☐ Religious Institution |
| ☐ Drive Through (only) Restaurant | ☐ School |
| ☐ Fast Food Restaurant | ☐ Seasonal Restaurant |
| ☐ Full Service Restaurant | ☐ Supermarket |

2. Please indicate each item that you currently have in your facility and the quantity of each:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Grill Pre Rinse Sink | ☐ Pre-Rinse Sink |
| ☐ Oven Garbage Disposal | ☐ Garbage Disposal |
| ☐ Dishwasher 4 Bay Sink | ☐ 4 Bay Sink |
| ☐ Tilt Kettle/Crock Pot _ 3 Bay Sink | ☐ 3 Bay Sink |
| ☐ Mop Sink 2 Bay Sink | ☐ 2 Bay Sink |
| ☐ Deep Fryer Single Bay Sink | ☐ Single Bay Sink |
| ☐ Floor Drains | ☐ Hand Sinks |

3. Provide a brief copy of the indoor and outdoor plumbing floor diagrams, which should include the location of all water meters, facility sewer connections, grease interceptors, sinks, floor drains, dishwashers, restrooms, etc.

4. What is the seating capacity of your facility? _____

5. What are the days and hours of operation (include prep and clean up)?

Monday _____ Time	Tuesday _____ Time
Wednesday _____ Time	Thursday _____ Time
Friday _____ Time	Saturday _____ Time
Sunday _____ Time	TOTAL HOURS _____ Hrs.

SECTION D – WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

1. Please check the item which best describes your current wastewater discharge.

- ☐ Existing Sewer Discharge ☐ Existing Septic System ☐ Proposed (new) Sewer Discharge

2. Are there any changes or expansions planned in the next three years that could alter the wastewater volume and characteristics? (Attach additional sheets if needed)

SECTION E - TREATMENT

1. Do you have a grease interceptor or grease trap?

☐ Interceptor ☐ Trap ☐ Both ☐ None

2. Complete the following for all grease removal devices(s):

a. Make and Model: _____

Location (kitchen, parking lot, etc): _____

Capacity of Grease removal device (in gallons): _____

b. Make and Model: _____

Location (kitchen, parking lot, etc): _____

Capacity of Grease removal device (in gallons): _____

3. If the INDOOR grease trap is being maintained, how do you dispose of the waste after cleaning of the trap?

☐ Contractor cleans and disposes of Grease

☐ Clean myself and place waste in barrels and contractor disposes of grease

☐ Is there proof of service/disposal of units? (provide proof of copies of manifest)

4. If contractor(s) cleans the INDOOR or OUTDOOR grease removal device(s), please list the following:

Contractor Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

EPD FOG Permit Number: _____ *(note: all disposal companies in Georgia must have a State FOG Permit Number and operate under State Laws)*

5. If your facility has grill/ovens, which type of exhaust cleaning system do you use?

☐ Automatic

☐ Manual

6. Are there any additives placed in the plumbing, grease interceptor or grease trap(s)?

(i.e. Enzymes, bacteria, etc?) ☐ Yes ☐ No

7. If yes to question 6 above, please complete the following and attach a MSDS sheet for each product:

Additive Name: _____ Frequency: _____

Additive Name: _____ Frequency: _____

SECTION F – RECYCLING

1. Do you recycle the grease produced at your facility? (i.e. fryer grease) ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which company or companies recycles your grease?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

2. Is there a recycling container on site?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many recycling container are on-site? _____

3. Does your company have pollution prevention measures implemented?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, explain briefly the pollution prevention measures that are implemented.

*The customer shall resolve all unknowns prior to the first inspection

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE STATEMENT:

I certify that I have received and read the Grease Management Program of the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Code and understand that all food service facilities must have a grease removal device before discharge of fats, oils and greases to the CCWSA sanitary sewer system.

I further 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 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 or imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority
545 Corinth Road
Newnan, GA 30263

ATTN: Fog Program

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Name of Inspector: _____

Last known date of Inspection: _____

Last known date of Interceptor/Grease Trap Service: _____

Cleaning Cycle: _____ days

Are manifest on file at location? (up to 3 yrs.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, how long has location been on program and why do they not have proof/manifest?

Inspector Signature: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX B

COWETA COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY Grease Interceptor Maintenance Log (Sample)

Pumper / Hauler: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Disposal Site: _____

Pumping / Cleaning Frequency: _____

Date Cleaned	Time Cleaned	Inlet Chamber Cleaned	Outlet Chamber Cleaned	Amount Cleaned	Signature of Employee

This record must be maintained and available for inspection for three (3) years. If there is a problem or concern pertaining to the release of oils and/or grease into the sewer system, please contact CCWSA Environmental Compliance at 678-552-1419.

**COWETA COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY
FATS, OILS, AND GREASE ENFORCEMENT PLAN**

A. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to present a plan for uniform enforcement actions to deal with user noncompliance with applicable state and federal laws required by the Clean Water Act of 1972 as amended and the Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority's Sewer Use Ordinance, specifically Section 6.6 which states:

6.6 Grease, oil and sand interceptors and Commercial/Industrial wastewater filters shall be provided when, in the opinion of CCWSA, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors/filters shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors/filters shall be of a type and capacity approved by the General Manager and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintenance of these interceptors / filters, the owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the General Manager. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the owner's personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.

B. User Inventory

It is the responsibility of CCWSA to maintain an inventory of users that have, or are required to have grease interceptors. The following list includes a number of resources used by CCWSA for identifying new facilities:

- 1.) Telephone listings
- 2.) Previous survey results
- 3.) Restaurant directories
- 4.) Sewer connection permits
- 5.) Referrals from other agencies (Environmental Health, etc.)
- 6.) Site visits
- 7.) Reports from other regulated industries
- 8.) Citizen reports
- 9.) Contact from potential restaurants
- 10.) Observations by sampling/surveillance/inspection/personnel
- 11.) Websites, Newspaper, trade journal, or business magazine articles
- 12.) Chamber of Commerce
- 13.) Coweta County Commercial Plumbing Inspector.

All new food service facilities are subject to requirements in the CCWSA's Grease Management Program and are added to the master list of regulated facilities.

C. Compliance Monitoring Procedures

Compliance monitoring activities conducted by the Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority (CCWSA) are necessary to identify and document violations that can be presented as admissible and irrefutable evidence in administrative actions and legal proceedings. Industrial compliance with applicable regulations is determined and evaluated through:

- 1.) Reported data from users
- 2.) Inspections conducted by CCWSA
- 3.) Surveillance sampling and analysis conducted by CCWSA
- 4.) Evaluation of application information by CCWSA

D. Data Screening

The majority of the data to be screened and evaluated is generated through manifests, maintenance logs, inspections, and sampling. All data generated by these activities are reviewed by the Environmental Compliance Inspector on a weekly basis. Each violation is noted and appropriate enforcement action initiated. The specific responses and time frames are detailed in the Enforcement Response section. Screening and tracking of reports submitted as part of a schedule of compliance are reviewed at least twice monthly. Action is taken if required reports are not received or if milestones are missed. Tracking of timely submission of information and other data is done on a database made specifically for that purpose.

E. Identification of Violations

The identification of a violation of grease requirements, regardless of the severity, will initiate the enforcement process. Discovery of a violation may occur as a result of any number of activities that include:

1. Review of CCWSA's surveillance-sampling results
2. Review of user manifests and maintenance logs
3. Spill/accidental discharge reports from user
4. Notification of violation by the user
5. Site visits/inspections by CCWSA personnel
6. Other information provided by the user's employees
7. Information provided by the public or private citizens
8. Review of compliance schedule requirements
9. Review of agreed judgment requirements
10. Information provided by other agencies.

Once violations are identified, it is the responsibility of the Residuals and Industrial Coordinator to implement the appropriate enforcement response required in the plan. When determining an appropriate response, particularly one that includes the imposition of penalties and/or fines, the specific procedures outlined in the Enforcement Response section must be followed. However, additional criteria may be used in this determination as listed on the following page.

F. Enforcement Procedures

Generally, all violations identified by the Water Authority are reviewed, evaluated, and then addressed, using the appropriate enforcement response. The standards or conditions that are considered when determining enforcement actions include:

1. Magnitude of violation
2. Duration of violation
3. Effects of the violation
4. Compliance history of the industrial user
5. Good faith of the industrial user

Enforcement actions begin with issuance of an initial notice of violation. This letter describes the nature of the violation and informs the user that any additional violations may result in an escalated enforcement action. Once the user has been notified of a violation or has knowledge of the violation, the user may be allowed up to thirty (30) days to correct the noncompliance before escalation of the enforcement process occurs. This thirty (30) day period applies only to the initial violation. Any violations occurring after this period will be evaluated according to plan procedures. Emergency conditions require immediate correction of noncompliance.

G. Enforcement Remedies Available to CCWSA

The following list is arranged from least severe to most severe:

1. Verbal Warning (VW) or Letter of Warning (LW)
2. Site Visit or Re-inspection (SV)
3. Notice of Violation (NOV)
4. Increased Self-monitoring or reporting (ISM)
5. Consent Orders (CO)
6. Show-cause Hearing (SCH)
7. Compliance Order or Schedule of Compliance (SOC)
8. Cease and Desist Order (CDO)
9. Administrative Fines (AF)
10. Emergency Suspensions (ES)
11. Termination of Discharge (TOD)
12. Water Supply Severance (WSS)
13. Judicial Enforcement Remedies or Litigation (LIT)

For further information or definitions of these enforcement remedies, consult the CCWSA's Sewer Use Ordinance, section 11.

H. Staff Responsibilities

The Residuals and Industrial Coordinator and staff oversee all collection and screening of data, organization of enforcement actions, review of actions taken, and general management of enforcement response procedures. They are authorized to administer enforcement remedies from Verbal Warnings to Increased Self-monitoring. Enforcement will be in conformance with these regulations and the CCWSA's Sewer Use Ordinance.

COWETA COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

GREASE ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE GUIDE

(See previous page, section G for key to abbreviations)

NONCOMPLIANCE	NATURE OF VIOLATION	RANGE OF RESPONSE
Record or Reporting Violation	Missing or incomplete Information	VW, LW, SV, NOV
	Failure to provide Required Reports (30 days late)	NOV, SCH, SOC, AF
	Failure to Pump Interceptor at required frequency	VW, LW, SV, NOV
	Failure to Pump Interceptor after receiving Verbal Warning or NOV	\$200.00 AF, CO, SCH, TOD, WSS
	Falsification of records or manifests	CO, SCH, AF, TOD, WSS, LIT
Failure to Maintain Grease Interceptor	Infrequent	VW, LW, SV, NOV
	Frequent or Recurring	CO, SCH, AF, TOD, WSS, LIT
Improper Waste Disposal	Evidence of Intent (Dumping into sewer)	CO, SCH, AF, TOD, WSS, LIT
Compliance Schedules	Missed Milestone	VW, LW, SV, NOV
	Failure to Install Required Equipment	CO, SCH, AF, TOD, WSS, LIT
	Missed Final Date (90 days outstanding without valid cause)	CO, SCH, AF, TOD, WSS, LIT
Failure to Mitigate Noncompliance or Cease Production	Failure to cease	CO, SCH, AF, TOD, WSS, LIT
Failure to Provide Free access to Facility or Records	Initial Violation	VW, LW, SV, NOV
	Recurring Violation	CO, SCH, AF, TOD, WSS, LIT

**COWETA COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY
ENFORCEMENT GUIDANCE AND TIME FRAMES**

1. Whenever a Notice of Violation is issued that requires a response and the user fails to respond, the next level of enforcement will be taken.
2. Enforcement responses may be escalated as needed and the Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority (CCWSA) is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any non-compliant user.
3. CCWSA may charge any user for Recovery of Costs incurred.
4. Time frames for enforcement responses:
 - a) All violations will be identified and documented within seven (7) days of receiving compliance information.
 - b) Initial enforcement responses involving contact with industrial user and requesting information on corrective or preventative action(s) will occur within thirty (30) days of violation detection.
 - c) Follow up actions for continuing or recurring violations will be taken within sixty (60) days of the initial enforcement response. For all continuing violations, the response will include a compliance schedule.
 - d) Violations that threaten health, property or environmental quality are considered emergencies and will receive immediate responses such as halting the discharge of the user.

GREASE TRAP INSPECTION FORM



GREASE TRAP INSPECTION FORM

General Information

Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

Type of Inspection: ☐ Routine ☐ Re-Inspection

Facility Name _____

Address _____

Contact Person/Title _____

Type of Establishment: Food Prep/Service Other _____

Last Pump Date _____ Commercial Waste Hauler _____

Inspection InformationType of Trap: ☐ Grease Interceptor ☐ Oil/Water Separator ☐ Grit/Sand Trap☐ Inside ☐ OutsideVisual Inspection ☐ Yes ☐ No Measured Inspection ☐ Yes ☐ NoCondition of Grease Trap ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ PoorTotal Water: _____ Inches Total FOG: _____ Inches ☐ Percentage _____ %Pump/Re-Inspection InformationPump Recommended to be pumped in ☐ 7 days ☐ 14 days ☐ 30 days ☐ 60 days

Planned Re-Inspection Date _____

Recommended Pumping Frequency: Every _____ days

Comments

Facility Representative Printed Name _____

Signature _____

Coweta County Water & Sewerage Representative _____

Signature _____

May 2012

Specifications and Plumbing Requirements for Exterior Interceptors:

- Be a minimum of one thousand (1,000) gallons in capacity;
- Be properly sized based on the results of a FOG evaluation, Form B;
- Be constructed of re-enforced materials suitable for load bearing and water tight to prevent inflow and infiltration;
- Be precast with a minimum of three thousand (3,000) psi concrete per applicable American Society for Testing and Materials standards with four (4) to seven (7) percent air entrapment;
- Have an invert elevation of the inlet between three (3) inches to six (6) inches above the invert elevation of the outlet;
- Contain a properly installed and functioning baffle wall and other flow control devices necessary to achieve an adequate time for FOG to properly separate but not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours;
- Contain inlet and outlet T's made of schedule 40 PVC piping and at a ninety-degree angle with a minimum diameter of the inlet and outlet piping to be six (6) inches;
- Include the outlet T six (6) inches from the manhole cover;
- Include T piping of the inlet and outlet that is within eighteen (18) inches of the bottom and at least five (5) inches above the static liquid level of the tank;
- Have the FOG interceptor set level on a consolidated, stable base so that no settling or tipping of the FOG interceptor can occur;
- Connect all of the fresh-air fixtures to the FOG interceptor;
- Have the outlet discharge line from the FOG interceptor directly connected to a sewer line tapped into the collection main;
- Have solid manhole covers to prevent inflow and infiltration;
- Have two (2) or more manholes for entry to each chamber of hydraulic liquid mass;
- Be accessible for inspections and have no permanent or temporary structure or container placed directly over the FOG interceptor or installed in areas subject to traffic;
- Be installed by a licensed plumber;
- The contents of any fryer-oil containers shall not be mixed with any other FOG Interceptor waste or any other no-toxic or toxic substances;
- Mechanical FOG interceptors are prohibited.