

ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

September 25, 2009

Mr. Steve Mallet, Deputy City Manager
City of Hot Springs Public Works Dept.
Post Office Box 700
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas 71902

RE: City of Hot Springs Draft Code/Ordinance for Streamlining Rule Requirements
(NPDES Permit Number AR0033880, AFIN 26-00145)

Dear Mr. Mallet:

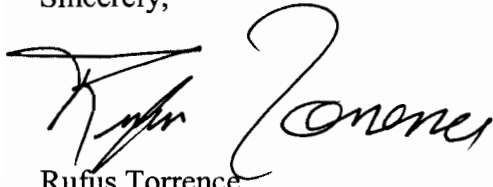
On October 14, 2005 EPA modified 40 CFR Part 403. These modifications to Part 403 are commonly referred to as the "Streamlining Rule Revisions". After EPA published the Model Pretreatment Ordinance (MPO) in January 2007, Arkansas NPDES permits for cities with approved pretreatment programs were issued with Streamlining update requirements. The City of Hot Springs permit has an effective date of February 1, 2008. The City was required to submit a draft ordinance within twelve months of the effective date of the permit. The City submitted the first draft code/ordinance by email on April 1, 2009.

The Department reviewed the City's first draft code/ordinance for compliance with the Streamlining revisions, noted some necessary corrections and updates to comply with the new rule and mailed the corrected draft to the City attached to the department's letter dated August 24, 2009. The City made changes in the first draft and submitted a second draft for review by an email on September 3, 2009. The Department has reviewed the second draft and noted some minor necessary corrections. These required corrections and updates are indicated in red on the enclosures. The Department also noted some minor recommended changes in green which should enhance the City's existing legal authority. The Department welcomes any concerns which the City may have. The City is encouraged to make suggestions on improving the Department's changes.

September 25, 2009
Page 2 of 2

The Department appreciates the City's efforts to comply with the new Streamlining revisions. If any city official has questions or concerns, please contact the Department at 501-682-0626 or by email at torrence@adeq.state.ar.us.

Sincerely,



Rufus Torrence
ADEQ Engineer

CC: Cindy Gardner, Technical Assistance Manager, Enforcement Branch

Enclosures: SECOND DRAFT Proposed Sewer Use Code/Ordinance dated 9-18-09

ARTICLE IV. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PRETREATMENT CODE

9-3-41. Code adopted.

- (a) The following City of Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code regulating discharges from industries served by the municipal sewer system and prescribing administration procedures and penalties for violation of said code is hereby adopted by reference as if set out herein word for word.
- (b) Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the terms, provisions and regulations of the Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code as adopted herein shall be subject to the penalties as stated in said Hot Springs Code.
- (c) If any provisions, paragraph, work, section or article of this ordinance or the reference codes are invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraph, words, sections and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. (Ord. No. 4577, §§ 1-3, 11-18-96)

Editor's note-Three copies of the Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code are on file in the office of the City Clerk for inspection and view by the public, and notice thereof was made by publication on November 21, 1996, in the Sentinel Record (a newspaper of general circulation within the City of Hot Springs, Arkansas)

9-3-42. General provisions.

9-3-42.1. Purpose and policy.

This code sets forth uniform requirements for users of the publicly owned treatment works for the city of Hot Springs and enables the city to comply with all applicable state and federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code § 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 403). The objectives of this code 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;

SECOND DRAFT dated 9-18-09

- (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 city 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.

This code shall apply to all users of the publicly owned treatment works. The code authorizes the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires user reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

9-3-42.2. Administration.

Except as otherwise provided herein, the control authority representative shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this code. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the control authority representative is hereby delegated by the control authority.

9-3-42.3. Abbreviations.

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

- * ADEQ- Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
- * BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- * BMP- Best Management Practice
- * BMR- Baseline Monitoring Report
- * CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
- * CIU - Categorical Industrial User
- * 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
- * SIU- Significant Industrial User
- * SNC- Significant Noncompliance
- * TSS - Total Suspended Solids
- * U.S.C.- United States Code

9-3-42.4. Definitions.

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

Act or "the act." The federal water pollution control act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 75
9-3-42.4

Approval authority. The Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality is designated as the approval authority.

Authorized representative of the user.

- (a) If the user is a corporation:
- (1) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - (2) The SIU manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the SIU manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the SIU manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- (b) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The individuals described in paragraphs (a) through (c) 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 control authority representative.

2

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20° centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).

Best Management Practice or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 9-3-43.1 (a) and (b) [40 CFR 403.5 (a) and (b)]. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw materials storage.

Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD. A measure of oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic in water.

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. § 1317) which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

City. The City of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Title 9 ● Page 76
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

Control Authority. City of Hot Springs ~~Board of Directors~~

Control Authority Representative. The city manager or the person(s) designated by the city manager to supervise the operation of the POTW, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this code, or a duly authorized representative. (Ord. no. 4725, § 2 (a), 4-20-98)

Daily Maximum Limit or Daily Maximum. The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the regional water management division director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.

Existing source. Any source of discharge that is not a "New Source".

Grab sample. A sample which is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

Comment: Please strike "Board of Directors". See EPA Model Pretreatment Ordinance 1.4.J and 40 CFR 403.3(f). The Control Authority is the POTW or the City and not the "Board of Directors"; see definition of POTW below. The City owns the POTW. Rationale: Unlike ADEQ where the "Director" is the "Approval Authority", the City of Hot Springs sole function is not an environmental regulator. EPA delegated the NPDES program to ADEQ and ADEQ delegated the program to the "City of Hot Springs". Please use the exact name of the permittee shown on NPDES permit # AR0033880.

Indirect discharge (or discharge). The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source.

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 composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

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 the city'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 thereunder, or any more stringent state or local regulations: Section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limit. Specific discharge limits developed and enforce by the Control Authority upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b).

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.

Monthly Average. The sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

Monthly Average Limit. The highest allowable average of "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during that month.

New source.

- (a) 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:

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 77
9-3-42.4

- (1) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

- (2) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
 - (3) 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.
- (b) 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 (a)(2) or (3) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- (c) Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
- (1) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program
 - a. any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - b. significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - (2) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

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.

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Pass through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the **United States** **State** in quantities or concentrations which, along or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the city's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

Comment: See the "corrected" definition of "Waters of the State" below.

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.

pH. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

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.

Pretreatment requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment standards or standards. Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.

Prohibited discharge standards or prohibited discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code.

Publicly owned treatment works (POTW). A "treatment works," as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1292) which is owned by the city. 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.

4

Septic tank waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 79
9-3-42.4

Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

Shall. As used in this Code shall is always mandatory. (Ord. No. 4725, § 1 (b), 4-20-98)

Significant industrial user.

- (a) A **I** Industrial User subject to categorical pretreatment standards ; or
- (b) A user that:
 - (1) discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - (2) contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - (3) is designated as such by the control authority representative on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
- (c) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (b) has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority representative 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.

Slug load or slug. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code. A Slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulation, Local Limits or Permit conditions.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. A classification pursuant to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.

Storm water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

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.

User or industrial user. A source of indirect discharge.

Waters of the United States. All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon any state or any portion thereof.

Comment: "Waters of the State" is defined in the Arkansas codes. EPA has delegated the NPDES program to the State of Arkansas and the City of Hot Springs must comply with Arkansas laws. See Arkansas Code §8-4-102(8) for more details.

Title 9 ● Page 80
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-43.1

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.

Wastewater treatment plant or treatment plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

9-3-43. General sewer use requirements.

9-3-43.1. Prohibited discharge.

- (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) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
 - (2) Wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or more than 11.0, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;
 - (3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;

- (4) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW;
- (5) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 110°F, or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C);
- (6) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
- (7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

Supplement No. 26
9-3-43.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 81
9-3-43.1

- (8) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the control authority representative in accordance with Section 9-3-44.4 of this code;
- (9) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
- (10) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the city's NPDES permit;
- (11) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;
- (12) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the control authority representative;
- (13) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;

- (14) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the control authority representative in a wastewater discharge permit;
- (15) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;
- (16) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
- (17) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 150mg/l;
- (18) Wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than twenty-five percent (25%) or any single reading over fifty percent (50%) of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter.

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.

Title 9 ● Page 82
9-3-43.2

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-43.4

9-3-43.2. 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 control authority representative 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 control authority representative shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream 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.

6

9-3-43.3. State pretreatment standards. [Reserved]

9-3-43.4. Local limits.

To protect against pass through and/or interference, no Industrial User may discharge or cause to be discharged into the POTW any wastewater pollutant concentration exceeding the Technically Based Local Limits (TBLLs) developed from time to time by the Control Authority Representative of the City of Hot Springs Municipal Utilities as required by the City of Hot Springs NPDES permit No. AR0033880, authorized by 40 CFR 4032.15 (c) and approved by the Approval Authority. TBLLs based on calculated Maximum Allowable Industrial Loadings are located in the City Pretreatment Program. At the discretion of the Control Authority Representative, TBLLs may be imposed and shall apply at the "monitoring point" described in the individual industrial wastewater discharge permits. All concentration limits for metals shall be in terms of "total" metals unless otherwise indicated. At the discretion of the Control Authority Representative, mass limitations may be imposed in addition to or in place of concentration based TBLLs. The Control Authority Representative may also develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) in individual wastewater discharge permits, to implement specific pollutant limitations. Such BMPs shall be considered Local Limits and Pretreatment Standards. When new Local Limits are implemented and/or revised, the Control Authority Representative will provide individual notice to parties who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond, as set forth by 40 CFR 403.5 (c) (3). This requirement of notice also applies when local limits are set on a case-by-case basis.

9-3-43.5. City's right of revision. [Reserved]

9-3-43.6. 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 control authority representative 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.

9-3-44. Pretreatment of wastewater.

9-3-44.1. Pretreatment facilities.

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this code and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code within the time limitations specified by the EPA, the state, or the control authority representative for review, and shall be acceptable to the control authority [REDACTED] 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 city under the provisions of this code.

9-3-44.2. Additional pretreatment measures.

- (a) Whenever deemed necessary, the control authority representative may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this code.
- (b) The control authority representative 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 control authority representative, 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 control authority representative 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.

9-3-44.3. Accidental discharge/slug control plans.

The control authority representative shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan. The control authority representative may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the control authority representative 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 control authority representative of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 9-3-47.6 of this code; and

7

- (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.

9-3-44.4. Hauled wastewater.

- (a) Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the control authority representative, and at such times as are established by the control authority representative. Such waste shall not violate Section 9-3-43 of this code or any other requirements established by the city. The control authority representative may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.
- (b) The control authority representative shall require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The control authority representative may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The control authority representative also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this code.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-44.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 85
9-3-45.3

- (c) Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the control authority representative. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the control authority representative. The control authority representative may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The control authority representative may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.
- (d) Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

9-3-45. Wastewater discharge permit application.

9-3-45.1. Wastewater analysis.

When requested by the control authority representative, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty (30) days of the request. The control authority representative is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information.

9-3-45.2. Wastewater discharge permit requirement.

- (a) No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the control authority representative, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to Section 9-3-45.3 of this code may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
- (b) The control authority representative may require other users to obtain wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this code.
- (c) Any violation of the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this code and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Sections 9-3-51 through 9-3-53 of this code. 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.

9-3-45.3. Wastewater discharge permitting: Existing connections. [Reserved]

Title 9 ● Page 86
9-3-45.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-45.5

9-3-45.4. 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 9-3-45.5 of this code, must be filed at least thirty (30) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

9-3-45.5. Wastewater discharge permit application contents.

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

- (a) All information required by Section 9-3-47.1(b) of this code;
- (b) Description of activities, facilities, and plant process on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;
- (c) Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;

- (d) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
- (e) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- (f) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge;
- (g) Time and duration of discharges; and
- (h) Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the control authority representative to evaluate the wastewater discharge permit application.

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

Supplement No. 26
9-3-45.6

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 87
9-3-46.2

9-3-45.6. 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."

9-3-45.7. Wastewater discharge permit decisions.

The control authority representative will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, the control authority representative will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The control authority representative may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit.

9-3-46. Wastewater discharge permit issuance process.

9-3-46.1. 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 control authority representative. Each wastewater discharge permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

9-3-46.2. Wastewater discharge permit contents.

A wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the control authority representative to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.

(a) Wastewater discharge permits shall contain:

- (1) A statement that indicates wastewater discharge permit duration, which in no event shall exceed five (5) years;

Title 9 ● Page 88
9-3-46.2

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-46.2

- (2) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the city in accordance with Section 9-3-46.5 of this code, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
- (3) Effluent limits, Best Management Practices (BMPs), based on applicable pretreatment standards;
- (4) Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law; and
- (5) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal, state, or local law.
- (6) Requirements to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the control authority representative to be necessary.

- (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;
 - (5) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees;
 - (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

Supplement No. 26
9-3-46.2

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 89
9-3-46.4

- (8) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the control authority to ensure compliance with this code, and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

9-3-46.3. Wastewater discharge permit appeals.

The control authority representative shall provide public notice of the issuance of a wastewater discharge permit. Any person, including the user, may petition the control authority representative to reconsider the terms of a wastewater discharge permit within thirty (30) 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 control authority representative fails to act within thirty 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 proper court with the proper jurisdiction within the statute of limitations.

9-3-46.4. Wastewater discharge permit modification.

The control authority representative may modify a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (a) To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- (b) To address significant alterations to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;
- (c) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

- (d) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the city's POTW, city 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.

9-3-46.5. Wastewater discharge permit transfer.

Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least thirty (30) days advance notice to the control authority representative and the control authority representative approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the control authority representative shall include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

- (a) States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
- (b) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; 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.

9-3-46.6. Wastewater discharge permit revocation.

The control authority representative may revoke a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (a) Failure to notify the control authority representative of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
- (b) Failure to provide prior notification to the control authority representative of changed conditions pursuant to Section 9-3-47.5 of this code;
- (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 control authority representative 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, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this code.

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.

9-3-46.7. 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 9-3-45.5 of this code, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing wastewater discharge permit.

9-3-46.8. Regulation of waste received from other jurisdictions.

- (a) If another municipality, or user located within another municipality, contributes wastewater to the POTW, the control authority shall enter into an intermunicipal agreement with the contributing municipality.
- (b) Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph (a) above, the control authority representative shall request the following information from the contributing municipality:
 - (1) A description of the quality; and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing municipality;
 - (2) An inventory of all users located within the contributing municipality that are discharging to the POTW; and
 - (3) Such other information as the control authority may deem necessary.

- (c) An intermunicipal agreement, as required by paragraph (a) above, shall contain the following conditions:
- (1) A requirement for the contributing municipality to adopt a sewer use ordinance which is at least as stringent as this code and local limits which are at least as stringent as those set out in Section 9-3-43.4 of this code. The requirement shall specify that such ordinance and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to the city's ordinance or local limits;
 - (2) A requirement for the contributing municipality to submit a revised user inventory on at least an annual basis;
 - (3) A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including wastewater discharge permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing municipality; which of these activities will be conducted by the control authority; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing municipality and the control authority;
 - (4) A requirement for the contributing municipality to provide the control authority with access to all information that the contributing municipality obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;
 - (5) Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing municipality's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;
 - (6) Requirements for monitoring the contributing municipality's discharge;
 - (7) A provision ensuring the control authority representative access to the facilities of users located within the contributing municipality's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the control authority; and
 - (8) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the intermunicipal agreement.

9-3-47. Reporting requirements.

9-3-47.1. 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 be discharged to the POTW shall submit to the control authority [REDACTED] 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 control authority representative 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 points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
 - (4) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream 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 control authority representative, 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 9-3-47.10 of this code.

Title 9 ● Page 94
9-3-47.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.2

- c. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 9-3-47.11 of this code.
- (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 9-3-47.2 of this code.
- (8) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9-3-45.6 of this code.

9-3-47.2. Compliance schedule progress reports.

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 9-3-47.1(b)(7) of this code.

- (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 referral to above shall exceed nine (9) months;

- (c) The user shall submit a progress report to the control authority representative 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 control authority representative.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.3

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 95
9-3-47.5

9-3-47.3. 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 control authority representative a report containing the information described in Section 9-3-47.1(b)(4-6) of this code. 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 9-3-45.6 of this code.

9-3-47.4. Periodic compliance reports.

- (a) All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the control authority representative 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. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the control authority representative or Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine compliance status of the user. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9-3-45.6 of this code.
- (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 control authority representative, using the procedures prescribed in Section 9-3-47.11 of this code, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

9-3-47.5. Reports of changed conditions.

Each user must notify the control authority representative of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, qualify, or volume of its wastewater at least thirty (30) days before the change.

- (a) The control authority representative 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 9-3-45.5 of this code.

Title 9 ● Page 96
9-3-47.5

HOT SPRINGS CODE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.8

- (b) The control authority representative may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 9-3-45.7 of this code or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 9-3-46.4 of this code 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.

9-3-47.6. Reports of potential problems.

- (a) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the control authority representative 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 control authority representative, 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 result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this code.
- (c) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph (a) above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

- (d) Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the control authority representative immediately of and changes at its facility affecting the potential for Slug Discharge.

9-3-47.7. Reports from unpermitted users.

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the control authority representative as the control authority representative may require.

9-3-47.8. Notice of violation/repeat sampling and reporting.

If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the control authority representative 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 control authority representative within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. The user is not required to resample if the control authority representative monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the control authority representative samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.9

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 97
9-3-47.9

9-3-47.9. Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste.

- (a) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and state hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream 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 9-3-47.5 of this code. 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 9-3-47.1, 9-3-47.3, and 9-3-47.4 of this code.

- (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 control authority representative, 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 this code, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable federal or state law.

9-3-47.10. 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 or

ADEQ

Comment: The City must keep ADEQ in the loop. If 40 CFR 136 does not have a technique, the Approval Authority (ADEQ) must approve all program modifications or changes. EPA may assist ADEQ if necessary.

9-3-47.11. Sample collection.

- (a) Except as indicated in Section (b) and (c) below, the User must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the control authority representative. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the control authority representative, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols and sulfides, the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the control authority representative as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous limits.
- (b) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.
- (c) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90 day compliance reports required in sections 9-3-47.1 and 9-3-47.3 [40 CFR 403.12 (b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the control authority representative may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs section 9-3-47.3 [40 CFR 403.12 (e) and 403.12 (h)], the industrial user is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

9-3-47.12. 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.

9-3-47.13. Record keeping.

Users subject to the reporting requirements of this code shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this code and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under section 9-3-43.4. 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 city or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the control authority representative.

Supplement No. 26

Title 9 ● Page 99

9-3-48

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

9-3-48.2

9-3-48. Compliance monitoring.

9-3-48.1. Right of entry - Inspection and sampling.

The control authority representative shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this code and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the control authority representative 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 control authority representative will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- (b) The control authority representative 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 control authority representative 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 annually 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 control authority representative and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be born by the user.
- (e) Unreasonable delays in allowing the control authority representative access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this code.

9-3-48.2. Search warrants.

If the control authority representative has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this code, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the city designed to verify compliance with this code or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the control authority representative may seek issuance of a search warrant from the proper court of the city.

Title 9 ● Page 100
9-3-49

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-50

9-3-49. 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 control authority representative'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 control authority representative, 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.

9-3-50. Publication of users in significant noncompliance.

The control authority representative 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 all the measurements for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period exceed ~~by any magnitude~~ a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits defined in section 9-3-43.1;
- (b) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period equals or exceeds the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by section 9-3-43.1 multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- (c) Any other violation of the a pretreatment standard or requirement as defined by section 9-3-43.1 (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the control authority representative determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;
- (d) Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the control authority representative's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;

Comment: Required Streamlining change; see 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii)(A) for exact language.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-50

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 101
9-3-51.3

- (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 control authority representative determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

9-3-51. Administrative enforcement remedies.

9-3-51.1. Notification of violation.

When the control authority representative finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority representative may serve upon that user a written notice of violation. Within thirty (30) days of the receipt 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 by the user to the control authority representative. 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. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the control authority representative to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.

9-3-51.2. Consent orders.

The control authority representative may enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any user responsible for noncompliance. Such documents will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as the administrative orders issued pursuant to Sections 9-3-51.4 and 9-3-51.5 of this code and shall be judicially enforceable.

9-3-51.3. Show cause hearing.

The control authority representative may order a user which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to appear before the control authority representative and show

Title 9 ● Page 102
9-3-51.3

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-51.5

cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any authorized representative of the user. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

9-3-51.4. Compliance orders.

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

9-3-51.5. Cease and desist orders.

When the control authority representative finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provisions of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the user's past violations are likely to recur, the control authority representative may issue an order to the user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the user to:

- (a) Immediately comply with all requirements; and
- (b) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.

Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

Supplement No. 26

9-3-51.6

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 103

9-3-51.7

9-3-51.6. Administrative fines.

- (a) When the [REDACTED] finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the [REDACTED] may fine such user in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.00. Such fines shall be assessed on a per violation, per day basis. In the case of monthly or other long term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.
- (b) A lien against the user's property will be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.

Comment: The reviewer recommends limiting levying administrative fines to a single city official (City Manager or Utilities Director). By not designating a specific official, the City may inadvertently void its ability to levy administrative fines.

- (c) Users desiring to dispute such fines must file a written request for the [REDACTED] to reconsider the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within thirty (30) days of being notified of the fine. Where a request has merit, the [REDACTED] may convene a hearing on the matter. In the event the user's appeal is successful, the payment, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the user. The [REDACTED] may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions, such as notices and orders, to the fine.
- (d) Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

9-3-51.7. Emergency suspensions.

The control authority representative may immediately suspend a user's discharge, after informal notice to the user, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which reasonably appears to present or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The control authority representative may also immediately suspend a user's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.

- (a) Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a user's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the control authority representative may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The control authority representative may allow the user to recommence its discharge when the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the control authority representative that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 9-3-51.8 of this code are initiated against the user.

Title 9 ● Page 104
9-3-51.7

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-52.1

- (b) A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the control authority representative prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 9-3-51.3 or 9-3-51.8 of this code.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

9-3-51.8. Termination of discharge.

In addition to the provisions in Section 9-3-46.6 of this code, any user who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination.

- (a) Violation of wastewater discharge permit conditions;
- (b) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
- (c) Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- (d) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
- (e) Violation of the pretreatment standards in Section 9-3-43 of this code.

Such user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 9-3-51.3 of this code why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the control authority representative shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

9-3-52. Judicial enforcement remedies.

9-3-52.1. Injunctive relief.

When the control authority representative finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority representative may petition the proper court through the city's attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this code on activities of the user. The control authority representative may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

Supplement No. 26

9-3-52.2

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 105

9-3-52.3

9-3-52.2. Civil penalties.

- (a) A user who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the city for a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000.00 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

- (b) The control authority may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the city.
- (c) In determining the amount of civil liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the user's violation, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- (d) Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

9-3-52.3. Criminal prosecution.

- (a) A user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.
- (b) A user who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least \$1,000.00. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.
- (c) A user who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this code, wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this code shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.
- (d) In the event of a second conviction, a user shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.

9-3-52.4. Remedies nonexclusive.

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

9-3-53. Affirmative defenses to discharge violators.

9-3-53.1. Upset.

- (a) For the purpose of this section, "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- (b) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of paragraph (c), below, are met.
- (c) A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and the users can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
 - (3) The user has submitted the following information to the control authority representative within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days:
 - a. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

Section 101.01. The purpose of this chapter is to provide a uniform system of laws that will govern the practice of law in this state.

Section 101.02. The rules of professional conduct shall be adopted by the board of law examiners and shall be subject to the approval of the board of law examiners.

Section 101.03. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to suspend or revoke the license of any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.04. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.05. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.06. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.07. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.08. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.09. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.10. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.11. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.12. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.13. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.14. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

Section 101.15. The board of law examiners shall have the authority to discipline any lawyer who is found to be in violation of the rules of professional conduct.

- c. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- (d) In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- (e) Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.
- (f) Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

9-3-53.2. Prohibited discharge standards.

A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 9-3-43.1(a) of this code or the specific prohibitions of this code if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and that either:

- (a) A local limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the user was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the pass through or interference; or
- (b) No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user's prior discharge when the city was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

9-3-53.3. Bypass.

- (a) For the purposes of this section,
 - (1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of wastewater from any portion of a user's treatment facility.
 - (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonable be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

- (b) A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.
- (c)
- (1) If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the control authority representative, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
- (2) A user shall submit oral notice to the control authority representative of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The control authority representative may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.
- (d)
- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the control authority representative may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless
- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- c. The user submitted notices as required under paragraph (c) of this section.
- (2) The control authority representative may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the control authority representative determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(Ord. No. 4577, §§ 1-3, 11-18-96; Ord. No. 4725, § 1, 4-20-98)

Torrence, Rufus

From: Dennis Brunson [DBrunson@cityhs.net]
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2009 2:26 PM
To: Torrence, Rufus
Cc: Gilliam, Allen
Subject: Re; Ordinance 4577

Rufus,

The following attachment is the City's ordinance with the streamline rules revisions and recommendations highlighted in red. If you have any questions and/or comments, please let me know.

Thanks,

Dennis R. Brunson

Pretreatment Coordinator
City of Hot Springs Municipal Utilities WWTP
dbrunson@cityhs.net
(501) 262-1881#15
(501) 262-0339 Fax
www.cityhs.net

ARTICLE IV. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PRETREATMENT CODE

9-3-41. Code adopted.

- (a) The following City of Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code regulating discharges from industries served by the municipal sewer system and prescribing administration procedures and penalties for violation of said code is hereby adopted by reference as if set out herein word for word.
- (b) Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the terms, provisions and regulations of the Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code as adopted herein shall be subject to the penalties as stated in said Hot Springs Code.
- (c) If any provisions, paragraph, work, section or article of this ordinance or the reference codes are invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraph, words, sections and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. (Ord. No. 4577, §§ 1-3, 11-18-96)

Editor's note-Three copies of the Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code are on file in the office of the City Clerk for inspection and view by the public, and notice thereof was made by publication on November 21, 1996, in the Sentinel Record (a newspaper of general circulation within the City of Hot Springs, Arkansas)

9-3-42. General provisions.

9-3-42.1. Purpose and policy.

This code sets forth uniform requirements for users of the publicly owned treatment works for the city of Hot Springs and enables the city to comply with all applicable state and federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code § 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 403). The objectives of this code 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;

Title 9 ● Page 74
9-3-42.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

- (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 city 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.

This code shall apply to all users of the publicly owned treatment works. The code authorizes the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires user reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

9-3-42.2. Administration.

Except as otherwise provided herein, the **control authority representative** shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this code. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the **control authority representative is hereby** delegated by **the control authority**. ✓

9-3-42.3. Abbreviations.

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

- * **ADEQ- Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality**
- * **BOD- Biochemical Oxygen Demand**
- * **BMP- Best Management Practice**
- * **BMR- Baseline Monitoring Report**
- * **CFR - Code of Federal Regulations**
- * **CIU - Categorical Industrial User**
- * **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**
- * **SIU- Significant Industrial User**
- * **SNC- Significant Noncompliance**
- * **TSS - Total Suspended Solids**
- * **U.S.C.- United States Code**

9-3-42.4. Definitions.

OR

representative.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20° centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).

Best Management Practice or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 9-3-43.1 (a) and (b) [40 CFR 403.5 (a) and (b)]. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw materials storage. ✓

Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD. A measure of oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic in water. ✓

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. § 1317) which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

City. The City of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Title 9 ● Page 76
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

Control Authority. ~~City of Hot Springs Board of Directors~~ X

Control Authority Representative. The city manager or the person(s) designated by the city manager to supervise the operation of the POTW, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this code, or a duly authorized representative. (Ord. no. 4725, § 2 (a), 4-20-98)

Daily Maximum Limit or Daily Maximum. The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day. ✓

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the regional water management division director, or other duly authorized official of said agency. ✓

Existing source. Any source of discharge that is not a "New Source". ✓

Grab sample. A sample which is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes. ✓

2

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

Act or "the act." The federal water pollution control act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 75
9-3-42.4

Approval authority. The **Director of the** Arkansas Department of **Environmental Quality** is designated as the approval authority. ✓

Authorized representative of the user.

- (a) If the user is a corporation:
 - (1) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - (2) The **SIU manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the SIU manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the SIU manager in accordance with corporate procedures.** ✓
- (b) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The individuals described in paragraphs (a) through (c) 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 **control authority**

Indirect discharge (or discharge). The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source. ✓

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 composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event. ✓

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 the city'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 thereunder, or any more stringent state or local regulations: Section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act. ✓

Local Limit. Specific discharge limits developed and enforce by the Control Authority upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b). ✓

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. ✓

Monthly Average. The sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month. ✓

Monthly Average Limit. The highest allowable average of "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during that month. ✓

New source.

- (a) 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: ✓

- (1) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or ✓
3

- (2) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or ✓
- (3) 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. ✓
- (b) 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 (a)(2) or (3) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment. ✓
- (c) Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has: ✓
 - (1) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program ✓
 - a. any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or ✓
 - b. significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or ✓
 - (2) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph. ✓

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. ✓

Pass through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the ~~United States~~ in quantities or concentrations which, along or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the X

city's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

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.

pH. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

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.

Pretreatment requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment standards or standards. Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.

Prohibited discharge standards or prohibited discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code.

Publicly owned treatment works (POTW). A "treatment works," as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1292) which is owned by the city. 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.

Septic tank waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

Shall. As used in this Code shall is always mandatory. (Ord. No. 4725, § 1 (b), 4-20-98)

Significant industrial user.

- (a) A **Industrial User** subject to categorical pretreatment standards ; or
- (b) A user that:
 - (1) discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - (2) contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - (3) is designated as such by the **control authority representative** on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
- (c) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (b) has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the **control authority representative** 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.

Slug load or slug. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code. **A Slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulation, Local Limits or Permit conditions.**

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. A classification pursuant to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.

Storm water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

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.

User or industrial user. A source of indirect discharge.

~~*Waters of the United States.* All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon any state or any portion thereof.~~

Title 9 ● Page 80

9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26

9-3-43.1

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. ✓

Wastewater treatment plant or treatment plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste. ✓

9-3-43. General sewer use requirements.

9-3-43.1. Prohibited discharge.

- (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) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21; ✓
 - (2) Wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or more than 11.0, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment; ✓
 - (3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference; ✓
 - (4) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW; ✓
 - (5) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 110°F, or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C); ✓

5

- (6) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
- (7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

Supplement No. 26
9-3-43.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 81
9-3-43.1

- (8) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the control authority **representative** in accordance with Section 9-3-44.4 of this code;
- (9) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
- (10) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the city's NPDES permit;
- (11) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;
- (12) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the control authority **representative**;
- (13) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
- (14) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the control authority **representative** in a wastewater discharge permit;
- (15) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;
- (16) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
- (17) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 150mg/l;

- (18) Wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than twenty-five percent (25%) or any single reading over fifty percent (50%) of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter.

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.

Title 9 ● Page 82
9-3-43.2

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-43.4

9-3-43.2. 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 control authority **representative** 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 control authority **representative** shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream 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.

9-3-43.3. State pretreatment standards. [Reserved]

9-3-43.4. Local limits.

To protect against pass through and/or interference, no Industrial User may discharge or cause to be discharged into the POTW any wastewater pollutant concentration exceeding the Technically Based Local Limits (TBLLs) developed from time to time by the Control Authority Representative of the City of Hot Springs Municipal Utilities as required by the City of Hot Springs NPDES permit No. AR0033880, authorized by 40 CFR 4032.15 (c) and approved by the Approval Authority. TBLLs based on calculated Maximum Allowable Industrial Loadings are located in the City Pretreatment Program. At the discretion of the Control

Authority Representative, TBLLs may be imposed and shall apply at the "monitoring point" described in the individual industrial wastewater discharge permits. All concentration limits for metals shall be in terms of "total" metals unless otherwise indicated. At the discretion of the Control Authority Representative, mass limitations may be imposed in addition to or in place of concentration based TBLLs. The Control Authority Representative may also develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) in individual wastewater discharge permits, to implement specific pollutant limitations. Such BMPs shall be considered Local Limits and Pretreatment Standards. When new Local Limits are implemented and/or revised, the Control Authority Representative will provide individual notice to parties who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond, as set forth by 40 CFR 403.5 (c) (3). This requirement of notice also applies when local limits are set on a case-by-case basis.

9-3-43.5. City's right of revision. [Reserved]

9-3-43.6. 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 control authority representative 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.

9-3-44. Pretreatment of wastewater.

9-3-44.1. Pretreatment facilities.

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this code and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code within the time limitations specified by the EPA, the state, or the control authority representative for review, and shall be acceptable to the control authority 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 city under the provisions of this code.

9-3-44.2. Additional pretreatment measures.

- (a) Whenever deemed necessary, the control authority representative may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this code.
- (b) The control authority representative 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.

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- (c) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the **control authority representative**, 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 control authority **representative** 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.

9-3-44.3. Accidental discharge/slug control plans.

The control authority **representative** shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan. The control authority **representative** may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the control authority **representative** 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 control authority **representative** of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 9-3-47.6 of this code; 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.

9-3-44.4. Hauled wastewater.

- (a) Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the control authority **representative**, and at such times as are established by the control authority **representative**. Such waste shall not violate Section 9-3-43 of this code or any other requirements established by

the city. The control authority **representative** may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.

- (b) The control authority **representative** shall require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The control authority **representative** may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The control authority **representative** also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this code.

Supplement No. 26

Title 9 ● Page 85

9-3-44.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

9-3-45.3

- (c) Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the control authority **representative**. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the control authority **representative**. The control authority **representative** may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The control authority **representative** may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.

- (d) Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

9-3-45. Wastewater discharge permit application.

9-3-45.1. Wastewater analysis.

When requested by the control authority **representative**, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty (30) days of the request. The control authority **representative** is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information.

9-3-45.2. Wastewater discharge permit requirement.

- (a) No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the control authority **representative**, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to Section 9-3-45.3 of this code may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
- (b) The control authority **representative** may require other users to obtain wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this code.
- (c) Any violation of the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this code and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Sections 9-3-51 through 9-3-

53 of this code. 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. ✓

9-3-45.3. Wastewater discharge permitting: Existing connections. [Reserved] ✓

Title 9 ● Page 86
9-3-45.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-45.5

9-3-45.4. 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 9-3-45.5 of this code, must be filed at least thirty (30) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence. ✓

9-3-45.5. Wastewater discharge permit application contents.

All users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must submit a permit application. The control authority **representative** may require all users to submit as part of an application the following information: ✓

- (a) All information required by Section 9-3-47.1(b) of this code;
 - (b) Description of activities, facilities, and plant process on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW; ✓
 - (c) Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation; ✓
 - (d) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production; ✓
 - (e) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day); ✓
 - (f) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge; ✓
 - (g) Time and duration of discharges; and ✓
 - (h) Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the control authority **representative** to evaluate the wastewater discharge permit application. ✓
- 8

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

Supplement No. 26
9-3-45.6

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 87
9-3-46.2

9-3-45.6. 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."

9-3-45.7. Wastewater discharge permit decisions.

The control authority **representative** will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, the control authority **representative** will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The control authority **representative** may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit.

9-3-46. Wastewater discharge permit issuance process.

9-3-46.1. 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 control authority **representative**. Each wastewater discharge permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

9-3-46.2. Wastewater discharge permit contents.

A wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the **control authority representative** to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.

(a) Wastewater discharge permits shall contain:

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- (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 city in accordance with Section 9-3-46.5 of this code, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
 - (3) Effluent limits, **Best Management Practices (BMPs)**, based on applicable pretreatment standards;
 - (4) Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law; and
 - (5) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal, state, or local law.
 - (6) **Requirements to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the control authority representative to be necessary.**
- (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;
 - (5) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees;

(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 ✓

Supplement No. 26
9-3-46.2

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 89
9-3-46.4

(8) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the control authority to ensure compliance with this code, and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations. ✓

9-3-46.3. Wastewater discharge permit appeals.

The control authority **representative** shall provide public notice of the issuance of a wastewater discharge permit. Any person, including the user, may petition the control authority **representative** to reconsider the terms of a wastewater discharge permit within thirty (30) 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 control authority **representative** fails to act within thirty 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 proper court with the proper jurisdiction within the statute of limitations. ✓

9-3-46.4. Wastewater discharge permit modification.

The control authority **representative** may modify a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons: ✓

(a) To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment ✓

standards or requirements;

- (b) To address significant alterations to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance; ✓
- (c) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; ✓

Title 9 ● Page 90
9-3-46.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-46.6

- (d) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the city's POTW, city 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. ✓

9-3-46.5. Wastewater discharge permit transfer.

Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least thirty (30) days advance notice to the control authority **representative** and the control authority **representative** approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the control authority **representative** shall include a written certification by the new owner or operator which: ✓

- (a) States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes; ✓
- (b) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; 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. ✓

10

9-3-46.6. Wastewater discharge permit revocation.

The control authority **representative** may revoke a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (a) Failure to notify the control authority **representative** of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
- (b) Failure to provide prior notification to the control authority **representative** of changed conditions pursuant to Section 9-3-47.5 of this code;
- (c) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;

Supplement No. 26
9-3-46.6

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 91
9-3-46.8

- (d) Falsifying self-monitoring reports;
- (e) Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- (f) Refusing to allow the control authority **representative** 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, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this code.

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.

9-3-46.7. 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 9-3-45.5 of this code, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing wastewater discharge permit.

9-3-46.8. Regulation of waste received from other jurisdictions.

- (a) If another municipality, or user located within another municipality, contributes wastewater to the POTW, the control authority shall enter into an intermunicipal agreement with the contributing municipality.
- (b) Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph (a) above, the control authority **representative** shall request the following information from the contributing municipality:

- (1) A description of the quality; and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing municipality;

Title 9 ● Page 92
9-3-46.8

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-46.8

- (2) An inventory of all users located within the contributing municipality that are discharging to the POTW; and
- (3) Such other information as the control authority may deem necessary.
- (c) An intermunicipal agreement, as required by paragraph (a) above, shall contain the following conditions:

- (1) A requirement for the contributing municipality to adopt a sewer use ordinance which is at least as stringent as this code and local limits which are at least as stringent as those set out in Section 9-3-43.4 of this code. The requirement shall specify that such ordinance and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to the city's ordinance or local limits;

- (2) A requirement for the contributing municipality to submit a revised user inventory on at least an annual basis;

- (3) A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including wastewater discharge permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing municipality; which of these activities will be conducted by the control authority; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing municipality and the control authority;

- (4) A requirement for the contributing municipality to provide the control authority with access to all information that the contributing municipality obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;

- (5) Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing

municipality's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;

- (6) Requirements for monitoring the contributing municipality's discharge;
- (7) A provision ensuring the control authority **representative** access to the facilities of users located within the contributing municipality's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the control authority; and
- (8) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the intermunicipal agreement.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 93
9-3-47.1

9-3-47. Reporting requirements.

9-3-47.1. 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 control authority 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 control authority **representative** 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 points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.

(4) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream 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 control authority **representative**, 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 9-3-47.10 of this code.

Title 9 ● Page 94
9-3-47.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.2

c. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 9-3-47.11 of this code.

(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 9-3-47.2 of this code.

(8) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9-3-45.6 of this code.

9-3-47.2. Compliance schedule progress reports.

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 9-3-47.1(b)(7) of this code.

(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

12

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 referral to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- (c) The user shall submit a progress report to the **control authority representative** 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 control authority **representative**.

Supplement No. 26

9-3-47.3

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 95

9-3-47.5

9-3-47.3. 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 control authority **representative** a report containing the information described in Section 9-3-47.1(b)(4-6) of this code. 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 9-3-45.6 of this code.

9-3-47.4. Periodic compliance reports.

- (a) All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the control authority **representative** 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. **In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the control authority representative or Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine compliance status of the user.** All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9-3-45.6 of this code.
- (b) All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge.

user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this code.

- (c) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph (a) above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- (d) **Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the control authority representative immediately of and changes at its facility affecting the potential for Slug Discharge.**

9-3-47.7. Reports from unpermitted users.

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the control authority **representative** as the control authority **representative** may require.

9-3-47.8. Notice of violation/repeat sampling and reporting.

If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the control authority **representative** 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 control authority **representative** within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. The user is not required to resample if the control authority **representative** monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the control authority **representative** samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.

Supplement No. 26

9-3-47.9

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 97

9-3-47.9

9-3-47.9. Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste.

- (a) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and state hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream 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

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 **control authority representative**, using the procedures prescribed in Section 9-3-47.11 of this code, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

9-3-47.5. Reports of changed conditions.

Each user must notify the control authority **representative** of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, qualify, or volume of its wastewater at least thirty (30) days before the change.

- (a) The control authority **representative** 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 9-3-45.5 of this code.

Title 9 ● Page 96
9-3-47.5

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.8

- (b) The control authority **representative** may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 9-3-45.7 of this code or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 9-3-46.4 of this code 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.

9-3-47.6. Reports of potential problems.

- (a) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the control authority **representative** 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 control authority **representative**, 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 result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the

13

submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under Section 9-3-47.5 of this code. 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 9-3-47.1, 9-3-47.3, and 9-3-47.4 of this code.

- (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 **control authority representative**, 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 this code, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable federal or state law.

Title 9 ● Page 98
9-3-47.10

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.13

9-3-47.10. 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.

9-3-47.11. Sample collection.

- (a) Except as indicated in Section (b) and (c) below, the User must collect **wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the control authority representative. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the**

14

control authority representative, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols and sulfides, the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the control authority representative as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous limits.

- (b) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.
- (c) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90 day compliance reports required in sections 9-3-47.1 and 9-3-47.3 [40 CFR 403.12 (b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the control authority representative may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs section 9-3-47.3 [40 CFR 403.12 (e) and 403.12 (h)], the industrial user is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

9-3-47.12. 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.

9-3-47.13. Record keeping.

Users subject to the reporting requirements of this code shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this code and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under section 9-3-43.4. 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 city or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the control authority representative.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

9-3-48. Compliance monitoring.

9-3-48.1. Right of entry - Inspection and sampling.

The control authority **representative** shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this code and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the control authority **representative** 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 control authority **representative** will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- (b) The control authority **representative** 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 control authority **representative** 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 annually 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 control authority **representative** and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be born by the user.
- (e) Unreasonable delays in allowing the control authority **representative** access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this code.

9-3-48.2. Search warrants.

If the control authority **representative** has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this code, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the city designed to verify compliance with this code or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the control authority **representative** may seek issuance of a search warrant from the proper court of the city.

9-3-49. 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 control authority **representative'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 control authority **representative**, 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.

9-3-50. Publication of users in significant noncompliance.

The control authority **representative** 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 **all the measurements for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period exceed a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits defined in section 9-3-43.1;**
- (b) Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period equals or exceeds the product of **the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by section 9-3-43.1** multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- (c) Any other violation of **the a pretreatment standard or requirement as defined by section 9-3-43.1 (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard)** that the control authority **representative determines** has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;

- (d) Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the control authority **representative's** exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;

Supplement No. 26
9-3-50

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 101
9-3-51.3

- (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 control authority **representative** determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

9-3-51. Administrative enforcement remedies.

9-3-51.1. Notification of violation.

When the control authority **representative** finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority **representative** may serve upon that user a written notice of violation. Within thirty (30) days of the receipt 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 by the user to the control authority **representative**. 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. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the control authority **representative** to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.

9-3-51.2. Consent orders.

The control authority **representative** may enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any user responsible for noncompliance. Such documents will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as

the administrative orders issued pursuant to Sections 9-3-51.4 and 9-3-51.5 of this code and shall be judicially enforceable. ✓

9-3-51.3. Show cause hearing.

The control authority **representative** may order a user which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to appear before the control authority **representative** and show ✓

Title 9 ● Page 102
9-3-51.3

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-51.5

cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any authorized representative of the user. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user. ✓

9-3-51.4. Compliance orders.

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

9-3-51.5. Cease and desist orders.

When the control authority **representative** finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provisions of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the user's past violations are likely to recur, the control authority **representative** may issue an order to the user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the user to: ✓

- (a) Immediately comply with all requirements; and

- (b) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge. ✓

Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-51.6

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 103
9-3-51.7

9-3-51.6. Administrative fines.

- (a) When the control authority **representative** finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority **representative** may fine such user in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.00. Such fines shall be assessed on a per violation, per day basis. In the case of monthly or other long term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.
- (b) A lien against the user's property will be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.
- (c) Users desiring to dispute such fines must file a written request for the control authority **representative** to reconsider the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within thirty (30) days of being notified of the fine. Where a request has merit, the control authority **representative** may convene a hearing on the matter. In the event the user's appeal is successful, the payment, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the user. The control authority **representative** may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions, such as notices and orders, to the fine.
- (d) Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

9-3-51.7. Emergency suspensions.

The control authority **representative** may immediately suspend a user's discharge, after informal notice to the user, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which reasonably appears to present or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The control authority **representative** may also immediately suspend a user's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment. ✓

- (a) Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a user's failure to immediately

comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the control authority **representative** may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The control authority **representative** may allow the user to recommence its discharge when the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the control authority **representative** that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 9-3-51.8 of this code are initiated against the user.

Title 9 ● Page 104
9-3-51.7

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-52.1

- (b) A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the control authority **representative** prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 9-3-51.3 or 9-3-51.8 of this code.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

9-3-51.8. Termination of discharge.

In addition to the provisions in Section 9-3-46.6 of this code, any user who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination.

- (a) Violation of wastewater discharge permit conditions;
- (b) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
- (c) Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- (d) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
- (e) Violation of the pretreatment standards in Section 9-3-43 of this code.

Such user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 9-3-51.3 of this code why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the control authority **representative** shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

9-3-52. Judicial enforcement remedies.

9-3-52.1. Injunctive relief.

When the control authority **representative** finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority **representative** may petition the proper court through the city's attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this code on activities of the user. The control authority **representative** may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

Supplement No. 26

9-3-52.2

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 105

9-3-52.3

9-3-52.2. Civil penalties.

- (a) A user who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the city for a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000.00 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.
- (b) The control authority may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the city.
- (c) In determining the amount of civil liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the user's violation, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- (d) Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

9-3-52.3. Criminal prosecution.

- (a) A user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per

violation, per day.

- (b) A user who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least \$1,000.00. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.
- (c) A user who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this code, wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this code shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.
- (d) In the event of a second conviction, a user shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.

Title 9 ● Page 106
9-3-52.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-53.1

9-3-52.4. Remedies nonexclusive.

The remedies provided for in this code are not exclusive. The control authority **representative** may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant user. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the city's enforcement response plan. However, the control authority **representative** may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the control authority **representative** may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the control authority **representative** is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant user.

9-3-53. Affirmative defenses to discharge violators.

9-3-53.1. Upset.

- (a) For the purpose of this section, "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- (b) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of paragraph (c), below, are met.
- (c) A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall

demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- (1) An upset occurred and the users can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- (2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
- (3) The user has submitted the following information to the control authority **representative** within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days:
 - a. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

Supplement No. 26
9-3-53.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 107
9-3-53.3

- c. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
 - d. In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
 - e. Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.
 - f. Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

9-3-53.2. Prohibited discharge standards.

A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 9-3-43.1(a) of this code or the specific prohibitions of this code if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and that either:

- (a) A local limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the user was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the pass through or

interference; or

- (b) No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user's prior discharge when the city was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements. ✓

9-3-53.3. Bypass.

- (a) For the purposes of this section,
 - (1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of wastewater from any portion of a user's treatment facility. ✓
 - (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. ✓

- (b) A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.
- (c)
- (1) If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the control authority **representative**, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
- (2) A user shall submit oral notice to the control authority **representative** of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The control authority **representative** may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.
- (d)
- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the control authority **representative** may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless
- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- c. The user submitted notices as required under paragraph (c) of this section.
- (2) The control authority **representative** may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the control authority **representative** determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(Ord. No. 4577, §§ 1-3, 11-18-96; Ord. No. 4725, § 1, 4-20-98)

ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

August 24, 2009

Mr. Steve Mallet, Deputy City Manager
City of Hot Springs Public Works Dept.
Post Office Box 700
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas 71902

RE: City of Hot Springs Draft Code/Ordinance for Streamlining Rule Requirements
(NPDES Permit Number AR0033880, AFIN 26-00145)

Dear Mr. Mallett:

On October 14, 2005 EPA modified 40 CFR Part 403. These modifications to Part 403 are commonly referred to as the "Streamlining Rule Revisions". After EPA published the Model Pretreatment Ordinance (MPO) in January 2007, Arkansas NPDES permits for cities with approved pretreatment programs were issued with Streamlining update requirements. The City of Hot Springs permit has an effective date of February 1, 2008. The City was required to submit a draft ordinance within twelve months of the effective date of the permit. The City submitted the draft code/ordinance by email on April 1, 2009. The Department appreciates the City's efforts to comply with the Streamlining revisions.

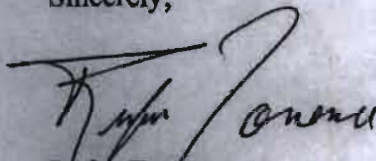
The Department reviewed the City's draft code/ordinance for compliance with the Streamlining revisions and noted some necessary corrections and updates to comply with the new rule. These required corrections and updates are indicated in red on the enclosures. The Department noted recommended changes in green which should enhance the City's existing legal authority. The Department also provided instructions and listed items which require attention. These instructions and items of attention are highlighted in yellow. The Department welcomes any concerns which you or members of the City staff may have. The City is encouraged to make suggestions on improving the Department's changes.

August 24, 2009
Page 2 of 2

The Department used the enclosed checklist to ensure that (1) all the required "Streamlining" updates were included in the attached draft and (2) all recommended language to enhance the existing legal authority was included.

The Department looks forward to working with you and your staff on these "Streamlining" changes. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact my office at 501-682-0626 or by email at torrence@adeq.state.ar.us.

Sincerely,



Rufus Torrence
ADEQ Engineer

CC: Cindy Gardner, Technical Assistance Manager, Enforcement Branch

Enclosures: DRAFT Proposed Sewer Use Code/Ordinance
ADEQ Checklist-Pretreatment Program Legal Authority Reviews

ARTICLE IV. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PRETREATMENT CODE

9-3-41. Code adopted.

- (a) The following City of Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code regulating discharges from industries served by the municipal sewer system and prescribing administration procedures and penalties for violation of said code is hereby adopted by reference as if set out herein word for word.
- (b) Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the terms, provisions and regulations of the Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code as adopted herein shall be subject to the penalties as stated in said Hot Springs Code.
- (c) If any provisions, paragraph, work, section or article of this ordinance or the reference codes are invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraph, words, sections and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. (Ord. No. 4577, §§ 1-3, 11-18-96)

Editor's note-Three copies of the Hot Springs Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Code are on file in the office of the City Clerk for inspection and view by the public, and notice thereof was made by publication on November 21, 1996, in the Sentinel Record (a newspaper of general circulation within the City of Hot Springs, Arkansas)

9-3-42. General provisions.

9-3-42.1. Purpose and policy.

This code sets forth uniform requirements for users of the publicly owned treatment works for the city of Hot Springs and enables the city to comply with all applicable state and federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code § 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 403). The objectives of this code 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;

FIRST DRAFT

- (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;

Title 9 ● Page 74
9-3-42.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

- (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 city 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.

This code shall apply to all users of the publicly owned treatment works. The code authorizes the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires user reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

9-3-42.2. Administration.

Except as otherwise provided herein, the city manager or his designee shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this code. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the city manager or his designee may be delegated by the city manager or his designee to other city personnel.

9-3-42.3. Abbreviations.

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

ADEQ - Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality

- * BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- * BMP - Best Management Practice
- * BMR - Baseline Monitoring Report
- * CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
- * CIU - Categorical Industrial User
- * 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
- SIU - Significant Industrial User**
- * SNC - Significant Noncompliance
- * TSS - Total Suspended Solids
- * U.S.C. - United States Code

9-3-42.4. Definitions.

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

Act or "the act." The federal water pollution control act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 75
9-3-42.4

Approval authority. The Director of the Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology, Environment Quality is designated as the approval authority.

Comment: See 40 CFR 403.3(c); the Approval Authority is the Director.

Authorized representative of the user.

(a) If the user is a corporation:

(1) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(2) The city manager or his designee of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities employing more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five (25) million dollars (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the city manager or his designee in accordance with corporate procedures.

Comment: This paragraph has two errors. (1) "City Manager" is not appropriate here. (2) The regulations [40CFR403.12(1)] have been updated; please use the paragraph below.

The SIU manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the SIU manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the SIU manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

2

- (b) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The individuals described in paragraphs (a) through (c) 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 city.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20° centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).

Best Management Practice or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 3-3-1 and 3-3-1 (a) and (b) [40 CFR 403.5(a) and (b)]. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD. A measure of oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.

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. § 1317) which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

City. The City of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Control authority. The city manager or the person(s) designated by the city manager to supervise the operation of the POTW, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this code, or a duly authorized representative. (Ord. no. 4725, § 2 (a), 4-20-98)

City Manager. The person designated by the city to supervise the operation of the POTW, and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this code. The term also means a Duly Authorized Representative of the City Manager.

Daily Maximum. The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.

Comment: See the EPA Model Pretreatment Ordinance I.4.J and 40 CFR 403.3(f). The Control Authority is the POTW or the City and not the city manager; see definition of POTW below.

Comment: Must define "City Manager" since this term is used throughout the code. The City should substitute (where appropriate) "City Manager" for "Control Authority" throughout this code.

Comment: Even though the MPO contains this definition, this definition conflicts with the definition in the City's NPDES permit; see Part IV, page 1 paragraph 8. The term "Daily Maximum" refers to a "limit" and is defined correctly in the next paragraph here.

Daily Maximum Limit ~~or Daily Maximum~~. The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the regional water management division director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.

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, that is not a "New Source"~~

Grab sample. A sample which is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

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~~

Comment: Even though 40 CFR 403.3(i) contains this phrase, this phrase limits the discharge to CIUs only.

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 composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

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 the city'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 thereunder, or any more stringent state or local regulations: Section 405 of the Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limit. Specific discharge limits developed and enforce by the Control Authority upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b).

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.

Monthly Average. The sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

Monthly Average Limit. The highest allowable average of "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during that month.

New source.

- (a) 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:

Supplement No. 26

Title 9 ● Page 77

9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

9-3-42.4

- (1) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 - (2) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
 - (3) 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.
- (b) 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 (a)(2) or (3) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- (c) Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
- (1) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program
 - a. any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or

- b. significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
- (2) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

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.

Title 9 ● Page 78
9-3-42.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-42.4

Pass through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the **United States** **State** in quantities or concentrations which, along or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the city's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

Comment: See definition of "Waters of the State" below.

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.

pH. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

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.

Pretreatment requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.

4

Pretreatment standards or standards. Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.

Prohibited discharge standards or prohibited discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code.

Publicly owned treatment works (POTW). A "treatment works," as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1292) which is owned by the city. 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.

Septic tank waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

Shall. As used in this Code shall is always mandatory. (Ord. No. 4725, § 1 (b), 4-20-98)

Significant industrial user [REDACTED].

- (a) A [REDACTED] **Industrial User** subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or
- (b) A user that:
- (1) discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - (2) contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - (3) is designated as such by the city on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

Comment: "Categorical" is redundant here.

- (c) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (b) has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the city 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.

Slug load or slug. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code. **A Slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulation, Local Limits or Permit conditions.**

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. A classification pursuant to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.

Storm water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

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.

User or industrial user. A source of indirect discharge.

Waters of the State. All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State of Arkansas or any portion thereof.

Comment: See Arkansas Code §8-4-102 (8).

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.

Wastewater treatment plant or treatment plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

5

9-3-43. General sewer use requirements.

9-3-43.1. Prohibited discharge.

- (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) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
 - (2) Wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or more than 11.0, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;
 - (3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;
 - (4) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW;
 - (5) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 110°F, or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C);
 - (6) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 - (7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

Supplement No. 26
9-3-43.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 81
9-3-43.1

- (8) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Control Authority in accordance with Section 9-3-44.4 of this code;

Comment: The City should substitute "City Manager" for "Control Authority" throughout this code.

- (9) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
- (10) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the city's NPDES permit;
- (11) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations;
- (12) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the **control authority**;
- (13) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
- (14) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the **control authority** in a wastewater discharge permit;
- (15) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;
- (16) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
- (17) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 150mg/l;
- (18) Wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than twenty-five percent (25%) or any single reading over fifty percent (50%) of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter.

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.

9-3-43.2. National categorical pretreatment standards.

The categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 are hereby incorporated.

6

- (a) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the **Control Authority** 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 **Control Authority** shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream 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.

9-3-43.3. State pretreatment standards. [Reserved]

State pretreatment standards set by state statute or regulation are hereby incorporated.

Comment: ADEQ has no plans to develop pretreatment standards; ADEQ has adopted EPA pretreatment standards. The City has also adopted EPA pretreatment standards and this section should be marked "Reserved".

9-3-43.4. Local limits.

To protect against pass through and/or interference, no Industrial User may discharge or cause to be discharged into the POTW any wastewater pollutant concentration exceeding the Technically Based Local Limits (TBLLs) developed from time to time by the **Control Authority** of the City of Hot Springs Municipal Utilities as required by **Part III** of the City of Hot Springs NPDES permit No. AR0033880, authorized by 40 CFR 4032.15 (c) and approved by the Approval Authority. TBLLs based on calculated Maximum Allowable Industrial Loadings are located in the City Pretreatment Program **Attachment L**. At the discretion of the **Control Authority**, TBLLs may be imposed and shall apply at the "monitoring point" described in the individual industrial wastewater discharge permits. All concentration limits for metals shall be in terms of "total" metals unless otherwise indicated. At the discretion of the **Control Authority**, mass limitations may be imposed in addition to or in place of concentration based TBLLs. The Control Authority may also develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) in individual wastewater discharge permits, to implement specific pollutant limitations. Such BMPs shall be considered Local Limits and Pretreatment Standards. When new Local Limits are implemented and/or revised, the **Control Authority** will provide individual notice to parties who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond, as set forth by 40 CFR 403.5 (c) (3). This requirement of notice also applies when local limits are set on a case-by-case basis.

Comment: ADEQ may move the location of the pretreatment requirements in the City's NPDES permit from time to time.

Comment: In the future, the City may wish to move the location of the TBLL development in the pretreatment program.

9-3-43.5. City's right of revision. [Reserved]

The city reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or in wastewater discharge permits, Best Management Practices (BMPs), more stringent standards or requirements on discharges to the POTW.

Comment: This paragraph is redundant now. This paragraph is applicable when specific numerical limits appear in section 9-3-43.4 above. This section should be marked "[Reserved]".

9-3-43.6. 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 **control authority** 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.

9-3-44. Pretreatment of wastewater.

9-3-44.1. Pretreatment facilities.

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this code and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 9-3-43.1 of this code within the time limitations specified by the EPA, the state, or the **control authority** for review, and shall be acceptable to the control authority 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 city under the provisions of this code.

Comment: OK to use "Control Authority" here.

9-3-44.2. Additional pretreatment measures.

- (a) Whenever deemed necessary, the control authority may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this code.
- (b) The control authority 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 **control authority**, 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 control authority 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.

Comment: The City should replace "superintendent" with "City Manager" throughout this code.

7

- (d) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

9-3-44.3. Accidental discharge/slug control plans.

At least once every two (2) years, the control authority shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan. The control authority may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the control authority may develop such a plan for any user. An accidental discharge/slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

Comment: In accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v), the Control Authority must inspect each SIU once per year. At a minimum period of once each year, the Control Authority must inspect each SIU and evaluate the status of each SIU's potential to discharge a slug to the POTW.

- (a) Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges;
- (b) Description of stored chemicals;
- (c) Procedures for immediately notifying the control authority of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 9-3-47.6 of this code; 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.

9-3-44.4. Hauled wastewater.

- (a) Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the control authority, and at such times as are established by the control authority. Such waste shall not violate Section 9-3-43 of this code or any other requirements established by the city. The control authority may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.
- (b) The control authority shall require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The control authority may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The control authority also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this code.

- (c) Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the control authority. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the control authority. The control authority may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The control authority may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.

- (d) Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

9-3-45. Wastewater discharge permit application.

9-3-45.1. Wastewater analysis.

When requested by the **control authority**, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within thirty (30) days of the request. The **control authority** is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information.

9-3-45.2. Wastewater discharge permit requirement.

- (a) No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the control authority, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to Section 9-3-45.3 of this code may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
- (b) The **control authority** may require other users to obtain wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the out the purposes of this code.
- (c) Any violation of the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this code and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Sections 9-3-51 through 9-3-53 of this code. 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.

9-3-45.3. Wastewater discharge permitting: Existing connections. **Reserved**

Any user required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit who was discharging wastewater into the POTW prior to the effective date of this code and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within thirty (30) days after said date, apply to the control authority for a wastewater discharge permit in accordance with Section 9-3-45.3 of this code, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after thirty (30) days of the effective date of this code except in accordance with a wastewater discharge permit issued by the control authority.

Comment: This provision applies to cities which are developing a new pretreatment program for the first time. All users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must already be permitted by the City. This section may be marked "[Reserved]".

8

9-3-45.4. 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 9-3-45.5 of this code, must be filed at least thirty (30) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

9-3-45.5. Wastewater discharge permit application contents.

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

- (a) All information required by Section 9-3-47.1(b) of this code;
- (b) Description of activities, facilities, and plant process on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW;
- (c) Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
- (d) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
- (e) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- (f) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge;
- (g) Time and duration of discharges; and
- (h) Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the [REDACTED] to evaluate the wastewater discharge permit application.

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

9-3-45.6. 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."

9-3-45.7. Wastewater discharge permit decisions.

The **control authority** will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, the **control authority** will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit. The **control authority** may deny any application for a wastewater discharge permit.

9-3-46. Wastewater discharge permit issuance process.

9-3-46.1. 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 **control authority**. Each wastewater discharge permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

9-3-46.2. Wastewater discharge permit contents.

A wastewater discharge permit shall include such conditions as are deemed reasonably necessary by the **superintendent** to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, and protect against damage to the POTW.

- (a) Wastewater discharge permits shall contain:
 - (1) A statement that indicates wastewater discharge permit duration, which in no event shall exceed five (5) years;

9

- (2) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the city in accordance with Section 9-3-46.5 of this code, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
 - (3) Effluent limits, **Best Management Practices (BMPs)**, based on applicable pretreatment standards;
 - (4) Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law; and
 - (5) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal, state, or local law.
 - (6) **Requirements to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the [REDACTED] to be necessary.**
- (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;
 - (5) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees;
 - (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 **control authority** to ensure compliance with this code, and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

9-3-46.3. Wastewater discharge permit appeals.

The **control authority** shall provide public notice of the issuance of a wastewater discharge permit. Any person, including the user, may petition the control authority to reconsider the terms of a wastewater discharge permit within thirty (30) 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 **control authority** fails to act within thirty 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 proper court with the proper jurisdiction within the statute of limitations.

9-3-46.4. Wastewater discharge permit modification.

The **control authority** may modify a wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- (a) To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- (b) To address significant alterations to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;
- (c) A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

10

- (d) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the city's POTW, city 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.

9-3-46.5. Wastewater discharge permit transfer.

Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least thirty (30) days advance notice to the control authority and the control authority approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the control authority shall include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

- (a) States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
- (b) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; 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.

9-3-46.6. Wastewater discharge permit revocation.

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

- (a) Failure to notify the control authority of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;

- (b) Failure to provide prior notification to the **control authority** of changed conditions pursuant to Section 9-3-47.5 of this code;
- (c) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;

Supplement No. 26
9-3-46.6

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 91
9-3-46.8

- (d) Falsifying self-monitoring reports;
- (e) Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- (f) Refusing to allow the **control authority** 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, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this code.

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.

9-3-46.7. 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 9-3-45.5 of this code, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing wastewater discharge permit.

9-3-46.8. Regulation of waste received from other jurisdictions.

- (a) If another municipality, or user located within another municipality, contributes wastewater to the POTW, the **control authority** shall enter into an intermunicipal agreement with the contributing municipality.

Comment: OK to use "Control Authority" here

(b) Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph (a) above, the **control authority** shall request the following information from the contributing municipality:

(1) A description of the quality; and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing municipality;

Title 9 ● Page 92
9-3-46.8

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-46.8

(2) An inventory of all users located within the contributing municipality that are discharging to the POTW; and

(3) Such other information as the **control authority** may deem necessary.

(c) An intermunicipal agreement, as required by paragraph (a) above, shall contain the following conditions:

(1) A requirement for the contributing municipality to adopt a sewer use ordinance which is at least as stringent as this code and local limits which are at least as stringent as those set out in Section 9-3-43.4 of this code. The requirement shall specify that such ordinance and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to the city's ordinance or local limits;

(2) A requirement for the contributing municipality to submit a revised user inventory on at least an annual basis;

(3) A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including wastewater discharge permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing municipality; which of these activities will be conducted by the **control authority**; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing municipality and the **control authority**;

(4) A requirement for the contributing municipality to provide the **control authority** with access to all information that the contributing municipality obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;

(5) Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing municipality's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;

(6) Requirements for monitoring the contributing municipality's discharge;

- (7) A provision ensuring the [redacted] access to the facilities of users located within the contributing municipality's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the [redacted]; and
- (8) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the intermunicipal agreement.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 93
9-3-47.1

9-3-47. Reporting requirements.

9-3-47.1. 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 be discharged to the POTW shall submit to the [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
 - (4) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in 40 CFR 403.6(e).

12

(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 [REDACTED], 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 9-3-47.10 of this code.

Title 9 ● Page 94
9-3-47.1

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.2

- c. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 9-3-47.11 of this code.

(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 9-3-47.2 of this code.

(8) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9-3-45.6 of this code.

9-3-47.2. Compliance schedule progress reports.

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 9-3-47.1(b)(7) of this code.

- (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 referral to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- (c) The user shall submit a progress report to the [redacted] 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 [redacted].

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.3

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 95
9-3-47.5

9-3-47.3. 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 control authority a report containing the information described in Section 9-3-47.1(b)(4-6) of this code. 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 9-3-45.6 of this code.

9-3-47.4. Periodic compliance reports.

- (a) All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the [redacted] 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. **In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the [redacted] or Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the user.** All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9-3-45.6 of this code.
- (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.

13

- (c) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the [redacted], using the procedures prescribed in Section 9-3-47.11 of this code, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

9-3-47.5. Reports of changed conditions.

Each user must notify the [redacted] of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, qualify, or volume of its wastewater at least thirty (30) days before the change.

- (a) The [redacted] 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 9-3-45.5 of this code.

Title 9 ● Page 96
9-3-47.5

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.8

- (b) The [redacted] may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 9-3-45.7 of this code or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 9-3-46.4 of this code 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.

9-3-47.6. Reports of potential problems.

- (a) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the [redacted] 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 [redacted], 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 this code.
- (c) A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph (a) above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

- (d) **Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the [redacted] immediately of and changes at its facility affecting the potential for Slug Discharge.**

9-3-47.7. Reports from unpermitted users.

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the [redacted] as the [redacted] may require.

9-3-47.8. Notice of violation/repeat sampling and reporting.

If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the [redacted] 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 [redacted] within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. The user is not required to resample if the [redacted] monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the [redacted] samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.9

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 97
9-3-47.9

9-3-47.9. Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste.

- (a) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and state hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream 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 9-3-47.5 of this code. 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 9-3-47.1, 9-3-47.3, and 9-3-47.4 of this code.

19

- (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 [REDACTED], 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 this code, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable federal or state law.

Title 9 ● Page 98
9-3-47.10

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-47.13

9-3-47.10. 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 [REDACTED].

Comment: Allow ADEQ to assist the City.

9-3-47.11. 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 control authority 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.

(a) Except as indicated in sections (b) and (c) below, the User must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the **control authority**. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the **control authority**, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the **control authority**, as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous limits.

Comment: Required Streamlining Update

(b) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.

(c) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in sections 9-3-47.1 and 9-3-47.3 [40 CFR 403.12(b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the **control authority** may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs section 9-3-47.4 (40 CFR 403.12(e) and 403.12(h)), the Industrial User is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

Comment: Required Streamlining Update

9-3-47.12. 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.

9-3-47.13. Record keeping.

Users subject to the reporting requirements of this code shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this code and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under section 9-3-43.4. 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 city or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the **control authority**.

Comment: Required Streamlining Update

15

9-3-48. Compliance monitoring.

9-3-48.1. Right of entry - Inspection and sampling.

The **control authority** shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this code and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the **control authority** 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 **control authority** will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- (b) The **control authority** 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 **control authority** 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 annually 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 **control authority** and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be born by the user.
- (e) Unreasonable delays in allowing the **control authority** access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this code.

9-3-48.2. Search warrants.

If the **control authority** has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this code, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the city designed to verify compliance with this code or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the control authority may seek issuance of a search warrant from the proper court of the city.

9-3-49. 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 **control authority'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 **control authority**, 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.

9-3-50. Publication of users in significant noncompliance.

The **control authority** 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 all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six (6)-month period exceed the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter by any amount (by any magnitude) a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits defined in section 9-3-43.1**
- (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 the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by section 9-3-43.1** 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 of a pretreatment standard or requirement as defined by section 9-3-43.1 (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard)** that the **control authority believes determines** has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;

Comment: Required Streamlining Update

Comment: Required Streamlining Update

Comment: Required Streamlining Update

- (d) Any discharge of pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the control authority's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;

Supplement No. 26
9-3-50

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 101
9-3-51.3

- (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 may include a violation of Best Management Practices which the control authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

Comment: The Streamlining Rule increased the period to forty-five (45) days.

Comment: Streamlining Rule update

9-3-51. Administrative enforcement remedies.

9-3-51.1. Notification of violation.

When the control authority finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority may serve upon that user a written notice of violation. Within thirty (30) days of the receipt 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 by the user to the control authority. 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. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the control authority to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.

9-3-51.2. Consent orders.

The control authority may enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any user responsible for noncompliance. Such documents will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as the administrative orders issued pursuant to Sections 9-3-51.4 and 9-3-51.5 of this code and shall be judicially enforceable.

9-3-51.3. Show cause hearing.

The [redacted] may order a user which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to appear before the [redacted] and show

cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any authorized representative of the user. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

9-3-51.4. Compliance orders.

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

9-3-51.5. Cease and desist orders.

When the [redacted] finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provisions of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the user's past violations are likely to recur, the [redacted] may issue an order to the user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the user to:

- (a) Immediately comply with all requirements; and

17

- (b) Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.

Issuance of a cease and desist order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-51.6

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 103
9-3-51.7

9-3-51.6. Administrative fines.

- (a) When the [redacted] [redacted] finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the [redacted] [redacted] may fine such user in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.00. Such fines shall be assessed on a per violation, per day basis. In the case of monthly or other long term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.
- (b) A lien against the user's property will be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.
- (c) Users desiring to dispute such fines must file a written request for the [redacted] to reconsider the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within thirty (30) days of being notified of the fine. Where a request has merit, the [redacted] may convene a hearing on the matter. In the event the user's appeal is successful, the payment, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the user. The [redacted] may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions, such as notices and orders, to the fine.
- (d) Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

Comment: The reviewer strongly recommends that the city give authority specifically to the City Manager to impose Administrative Fines.

9-3-51.7. Emergency suspensions.

The [redacted] may immediately suspend a user's discharge, after informal notice to the user, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which reasonably appears to present or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The [redacted] may also immediately suspend a user's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.

- (a) Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of a user's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the [REDACTED] may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The [REDACTED] may allow the user to recommence its discharge when the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the [REDACTED] that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 9-3-51.8 of this code are initiated against the user.

- (b) A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence, to the [REDACTED] prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 9-3-51.3 or 9-3-51.8 of this code.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

9-3-51.8. Termination of discharge.

In addition to the provisions in Section 9-3-46.6 of this code, any user who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination.

- (a) Violation of wastewater discharge permit conditions;
- (b) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
- (c) Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- (d) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
- (e) Violation of the pretreatment standards in Section 9-3-43 of this code.

Such user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 9-3-51.3 of this code why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the control authority shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

19

9-3-52. Judicial enforcement remedies.

9-3-52.1. Injunctive relief.

When the **control authority** finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the **control authority** may petition the proper court through the city's attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this code on activities of the user. The **control authority** may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

Supplement No. 26
9-3-52.2

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Title 9 ● Page 105
9-3-52.3

9-3-52.2. Civil penalties.

- (a) A user who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the city for a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000.00 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.
- (b) The **control authority** may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the city.
- (c) In determining the amount of civil liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the user's violation, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- (d) Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

9-3-52.3. Criminal prosecution.

- (a) A user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this code, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.

- (b) A user who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least \$1,000.00. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.
- (c) A user who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this code, wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this code shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.
- (d) In the event of a second conviction, a user shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 per violation, per day.

Title 9 ● Page 106
9-3-52.4

HOT SPRINGS CODE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Supplement No. 26
9-3-53.1

9-3-52.4. Remedies nonexclusive.

The remedies provided for in this code are not exclusive. The [REDACTED] may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant user. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the city's enforcement response plan. However, the [REDACTED] may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the control authority may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the [REDACTED] is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant user.

9-3-53. Affirmative defenses to discharge violators.

9-3-53.1. Upset.

- (a) For the purpose of this section, "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- (b) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of paragraph (c), below, are met.
- (c) A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

19

- (1) An upset occurred and the users can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- (2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
- (3) The user has submitted the following information to the [REDACTED] within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset if this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within five (5) days:
 - a. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

- c. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- (d) In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- (e) Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.
- (f) Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

9-3-53.2. Prohibited discharge standards.

A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 9-3-43.1(a) of this code or the specific prohibitions of this code if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and that either:

- (a) A local limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the user was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the pass through or interference; or
- (b) No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user's prior discharge when the city was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

9-3-53.3. Bypass.

- (a) For the purposes of this section,
 - (1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of wastewater from any portion of a user's treatment facility.
 - (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonable be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- (b) A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.
- (c)
- (1) If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the **control authority**, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
- (2) A user shall submit oral notice to the **control authority** of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The **control authority** may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.
- (d)
- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the **control authority** may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless
- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- c. The user submitted notices as required under paragraph (c) of this section.
- (2) The **control authority** may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the **control authority** determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(Ord. No. 4577, §§ 1-3, 11-18-96; Ord. No. 4725, § 1, 4-20-98)