

POLICY
for
DOMESTIC and NON-DOMESTIC (INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL) USE
of the
JACKSON COUNTY WATER and SEWERAGE AUTHORITY
WASTEWATER FACILITIES
and called the
SEWER USE POLICY

ARTICLE I

GENERAL -- NON-DOMESTIC (INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL) USE OF PUBLIC WASTEWATER FACILITIES

Sec. 1. Purpose and Policy.

- (a) Compliance With State and Federal Water Pollution Control Laws.** This policy sets forth uniform requirements for persons who cause wastewater to be discharged into the wastewater collection and treatment system of the Authority and enables the Authority to comply with all applicable state and federal laws required by the Clean Water Act, as amended, the Georgia Water Pollution Control Act and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403).

The objectives of this policy are:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Authority's Wastewater System which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;
- (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Authority's Wastewater System which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
- (3) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system; and
- (4) To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of the Authority's Wastewater System.

This policy provides for the regulation of persons who cause wastewater to be discharged into the Authority's Wastewater System through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users and through enforcement activities, requires user reporting, assumes that existing customers' capacity will not be preempted, and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the operation and maintenance of the water and wastewater systems.



(b) Applicability. This policy shall apply to residents of the Authority's HB 489 Service Territory and to all other users of the Authority's Water and Wastewater Systems. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Authority's Manager or his/her designee shall administer, implement and enforce the provisions of the policy.



Sec. 2. Abbreviations.

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BOD -Biochemical oxygen demand
CFR -Code of Federal Regulations
COD -Chemical oxygen demand
CWA -Clean Water Act
EPA -Environmental Protection Agency
l -Liter
mg -Milligrams
mg/l -Milligrams per liter
NPDES-National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M -Operation and Maintenance
WWTP- Publicly owned treatment works or wastewater treatment facility
psi -Pounds per Square Inch
SIC -Standard Industrial Classification
TSS -Total suspended solids
USC -United States Code

Sec. 3. Sewage and Waste Disposal; Impoundment of Surface Waters. It shall be unlawful to use any waters of the state for the disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes or to withdraw, divert, or impound any surface waters of the state, except in such a manner as to conform to and comply with Article 2 of Chapter 5 of Title 12 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated or such other provisions of as may apply.

Sections 4 through 10--RESERVED

Sec. 11. Prohibited Discharges

(a) General Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the WWTP any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the WWTP whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards, this policy, 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 WWTP the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the sewer system or WWTP, 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 5.5 or more than 9.5, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the WWTP or equipment;

(3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the sewer system or WWTP 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 WWTP;

(5) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 150°F (65°C), 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, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, unless specifically authorized by the Authority Manager in a wastewater discharge or pretreatment permit.

(7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the WWTP in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

(8) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except as explicitly authorized in writing by the Authority Manager and at discharge points designated by the Authority Manager, and in accordance with all provisions of this policy;

(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 Authority'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 Authority Manager ;

(13) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;

(14) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Authority Manager 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 WWTP;

(17) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater 150 mg/l;

(18) Wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the WWTP, or at any point in the WWTP, of more than five percent (5%) or any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit of the meter.

(19) The following pollutant limits are established to protect against process interference, stream standards violation, or sludge contamination. Discharges by users of the collection and treatment system are limited such that the concentrations of specific pollutants measured at the point of discharge into the collection system do not exceed concentrations specified below. No user shall discharge wastewater which exceeds the following shown limits (all numbers shown in milligrams per liter, mg/l): Nickel equal or less than 5 mg/l Zinc equal or less than 10 mg/l Chromium (+3) equal or less than 10 mg/l Chromium (+6) equal or less than 0.05 mg/l Chlorine residual equal or less than 0.5 mg/l Cyanides - none allowed Cyanates - none allowed Isocyanates - none allowed



All others - none allowed without an independent justifying study and tests accepted by the Authority. 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 WWTP.

(20) All prohibitions on wastes or discharges found in other provisions of the Authority's Standard Specifications and policies are incorporated into this provision.

Sec. 12. Federal and State Requirements

(a) Any applicable laws or regulations promulgated by the State of Georgia relative to the construction or use of wastewater facilities which are more restrictive than the regulations provided in the Authority's Standard Specifications, Sewer use Policy, and other policies are incorporated herein by reference, and such laws and regulations shall be enforced by the Authority.

(b) Federal Pretreatment Standards

(1) The Federal government has adopted regulations governing wastewater discharges from industries into wastewater treatment facilities. These Federal regulations are generally referred to as the Federal Pretreatment Standards, as set forth in 40 CFR Part 403, or the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 405 - 471. Any portion of these Federal Pretreatment Standards which are more restrictive than the Authority's Standard Specifications, Sewer use Policy and other policies are incorporated herein by reference, and such laws and regulations shall be enforced by the Authority.

(2) It is the affirmative obligation of all industrial users regulated by the Federal Pretreatment Standards, inclusive of the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, to comply with the Federal Pretreatment Standards whether or not the industry has received notification from the Authority or any other jurisdiction of the existence and nature of the Federal Standards.

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

(4) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Authority Manager may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(c).

(5) When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Authority Manager shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e).

(6) 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.

(7) A user may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard, where appropriate following a determination by the Authority, in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15.

(c) Modifications to Federal Pretreatment Standards.

(1) From time to time the Federal Government may alter existing Federal Pretreatment Standards or promulgate new Standards. None of the provisions contained in this policy or the Standard Specifications shall prevent the timely implementation of new or altered Federal Standards by the industries to whom the new or altered policies and Standards apply. Where new or altered Federal Standards are more strict than the Standards presently being imposed by the Authority, the Authority may, without prejudice, immediately revise any Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits to reflect the new or altered Standards. If the industrial user is unable to immediately conform to the new or altered Standards, a reasonable schedule for compliance shall be provided by the Authority Manager.

(2) Where the Authority's Wastewater Treatment System achieves consistent removal of pollutants limited by Federal Pretreatment Standards, the Authority may apply to the approval authority for modification of specific



limits in the Federal Pretreatment Standards. "Consistent removal" shall mean reduction in the amount of a pollutant or alteration of the nature of the pollutant by the wastewater treatment system to a less toxic or harmless state in the effluent which is achieved by the system in ninety-five (95) percent of the samples taken when measured according to the procedures set forth in section 403.7 (c) (2) of 40 CFR Part 403 promulgated pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended. The Authority may then modify pollutant discharge limits in the Federal Pretreatment Standards if the requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 403, Section 403.7 are fulfilled and prior approval from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division is obtained.

Sec. 13. Wastewater Pretreatment Permit Application. All nondomestic users shall, upon the request of the Authority, complete and submit to the Authority a wastewater pretreatment permit application. The wastewater pretreatment permit application may be on a form provided by the Authority or on industry letterhead and shall be used for the purpose of determining whether the industry is a "significant industrial user," issuing a permit and for other purposes. The wastewater pretreatment permit application shall include the following information, at a minimum:

- (a) Name, address and location, if different from the address.
 - (b) SIC number according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987, as amended.
 - (c) Wastewater constituents and characteristics, including but not limited to those shown in Section 11 of this Chapter, including analysis of priority pollutants as defined by U.S. EPA regulations at 40 CFR Part 122.
 - (d) Time and duration of contribution.
 - (e) Average daily and peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations if any.
 - (f) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections and appurtenances by size, location and elevation, and any other potential locations for the discharge or release of wastewater.
 - (g) Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises, including all materials which are or could be discharged, and the location of such discharges.
 - (h) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes and rate of production.
 - (i) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day).
 - (j) Number and type of employees and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment system.
 - (k) Any other information as may be deemed by the Authority to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.
- (1). All wastewater discharge permit applications and user reports must be signed by the user or 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."

The Authority will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information.

Sec. 14. Sampling and Testing Procedures

(a) Sampling Procedures

(1) Except as indicated in Paragraph 2, below, the user must collect wastewater samples using flow proportional composite collection techniques. In the event flow proportional sampling is infeasible, the 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.

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

(b) Testing Procedures

(1) All wastewater monitoring samples required by the Authority shall be tested by an independent Certified Laboratory for the parameters required, with the results submitted to the Authority on the original laboratory report sheets. The requirement for utilization of an independent laboratory may be waived by the Authority when the required tests are performed by the Authority or other approved agency or when duplicate ("split") samples are provided to the Authority and the Authority's testing results of such duplicate samples show a reasonably good correlation with the user's in-house testing results.

(2) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this Chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published by the American Public Health Association, or in accordance with any applicable EPA testing procedure of general acceptance in the chemical testing industry, provided, however, that all such analyses shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 136, which requirements shall prevail in the event of conflict.

(3) The cost(s) incurred for testing shall be the responsibility of the Customer.

(4) All pretreatment plants shall be operated by an individual with a minimum Wastewater Industrial Operator Certification issued by the State of Georgia.

Sec. 15. Significant Industrial Users.

(a) General. All significant Industrial Users (see definition of significant Industrial User in Section 20-117) that discharge wastewater effluent into the Authority's Wastewater System shall comply with the following:

(b) Sampling Manhole. In order to provide for accurate sampling and measurement of industrial wastes, each significant industrial user shall provide and maintain, on each of its industrial waste outlet sewers, a large manhole or sampling chamber to be located outside the plant. If inside the plant fence, there shall be a gate near the sampling manhole with a key furnished to the Authority. There shall be ample room provided in each sampling manhole to enable convenient inspection and sampling by the Authority, or its agent. In certain sampling manholes where noxious fumes may accumulate, the Authority may require a fume exhaust system to protect the life and health of the Authority employees who are required to enter the sampling manhole. The fume exhaust system should extract the fumes from the bottom of the manhole and provide not less than one air change per minute.

(c) Discharge Permit Required. It shall be unlawful for any significant industrial user, as determined under this Policy, to discharge wastewater into the Authority Wastewater System without an Authority issued Discharge Permit.

Sec. 16. Discharge Permits

(a) General. All significant industrial users proposing to connect to or to contribute to the Authority Wastewater System shall obtain a wastewater Discharge Permit or Pretreatment Permit before connecting to or contributing to the Authority's System.

(b) Application

(1) Before the time of issuance of a building permit, or when requested to do so by the Authority, all significant industrial users shall complete and file with the Authority an application for a permit accompanied by a non-refundable fee as set by the Authority Board, from time to time. Existing users shall apply for a discharge permit within sixty (60) days of notification by the Authority that a discharge permit is required. Proposed new users shall make application not less than ninety (90) days prior to connecting to or contributing to the Authority Wastewater System. The completed wastewater pretreatment permit application described in Section 13 will serve as application for a Discharge Permit or Pretreatment Permit.

(2) The Authority's Manager will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, the Authority will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater Discharge Permit or Pretreatment Permit. The Authority may notify the user that additional time is necessary to evaluate the application, request additional information, approve and issue an appropriate permit, or deny any application for a wastewater Discharge Permit or Pretreatment Permit, in writing, stating the reasons for denial.

(3) Any aggrieved user, whose permit application has been denied, may petition the Authority to reconsider the terms of a wastewater Discharge Permit within thirty (30) days of notice of its denial.

(i) Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of any administrative appeal. The petition shall set forth all grounds of alleged error upon which the permit denial was based.

(ii) If the Authority fails to act within thirty (30) days from submittal of a request for reconsideration, said request shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider a wastewater Discharge Permit or Pretreatment Permit denial shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.

(iii) Aggrieved users seeking judicial review of the final administrative wastewater discharge permit decision must do so by filing a Petition for Writ of Certiorari in the Jackson County Superior Court.

(c) Authority Modifications. The Authority may modify a wastewater Discharge Permit or Pretreatment Permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

(1) To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;

(2) To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;

(3) A change in the WWTP that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

(4) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the Authority's WWTP, Authority personnel, or the receiving waters;

(5) Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;

(6) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;

(7) Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;

(8) To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit; or

(9) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator.

(10) Any such other good and sufficient reason in accordance with this Policy.

(d) Conditions. Wastewater Discharge Permits or Pretreatment Permit shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Policy and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the Authority. Permits must contain, at a minimum, the following:

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

(2) A statement that the permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the Authority in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;

(3) Effluent limits based upon, of a minimum, 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 sanctions 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) Permits may also contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:

(i) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;

(ii) 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;

(iii) Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges;

(iv) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the WWTP;

(v) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the WWTP;

(vi) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment;

(vii) 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

(viii) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Authority to ensure compliance with this Policy, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

(e) Duration. Permits shall be issued for a period as determined by the Authority, not to exceed five (5) years, and shall bear a stated expiration date. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to apply for permit renewal a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the Authority during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements as identified in subsection (c), above, are modified, conditions change, or other just cause exists. The permittee shall be informed of any proposed changes in such permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance. No permit shall continue in force beyond five (5) years except where renewal application has been timely made and with written approval from the Authority.

(f) Transfer. Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred to a new owner or operator only if the permittee gives at least sixty (60) days advance notice to the Authority and the Authority approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. The notice to the Authority must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

(1) States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;

(2) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and

(3) 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. The Authority reserves the right to deny any proposed transfer. No transfer is effective until notification is provided in writing by the Authority.

(g) Suspension, Revocation or Denial

(1) Procedure. When the Authority has reason to believe that any one of the conditions enumerated in subsection (2) below exists, he shall give written notice thereof to the permittee. Said notice shall notify the permittee of the opportunity to request a hearing regarding the suspension, revocation, or denial of a permit. Notice shall be sent to the permittee by certified mail, of a permit, or denial of a permit transfer or reissuance to the permittee, notice shall be sent to the permittee by certified mail at the address shown on the permit or at permittee's last known address. At the hearing, the permittee shall have an opportunity to refute the allegations set forth in the proposed permit revocation notice. If after the hearing, the Authority finds that any one of the conditions hereinafter enumerated in subsection (2), below, exists, the Authority shall suspend or revoke the permit, or deny the transfer or renewal of the permit.

(2) Any of the following is reason for permit suspension, revocation or denial:

(i) Failure to notify the Authority's WWTP Authority Manager of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;



(ii) Failure to provide prior notification to the WWTP Authority Manager of changed conditions pursuant to Section 17 of this Policy;

(iii) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;

(iv) Falsifying self-monitoring reports;

(v) Tampering with monitoring equipment;

(vi) Refusing to allow the Authority Manager, or other Authority authorized personnel, timely access to the facility premises and records;

(vii) Failure to meet effluent limitations;

(viii) Failure to pay fines;

(ix) Failure to pay sewer charges;

(x) Failure to meet compliance schedules;

(xi) Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;

(xii) Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility;

or

(xiii) Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this Policy.

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

Sec. 17. Reporting Requirements

(a) Baseline Monitoring Reports.

(1) Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing categorical users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the WWTP shall submit to the Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraph (2), 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 Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraph (2), 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.

(2) Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.

(i) Identifying Information: The name and address of the facility, including the name of the certified operator in responsible charge, and owner.

(ii) Environmental Permits: A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the WWTP 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).

(3) Measurement of Pollutants.

(i) The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.

(ii) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the Authority, 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 14 of this Policy.

(iii) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 14 of this Policy.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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 17(b) of this Policy.

(viii) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 13 of this Policy.

(b) Compliance Schedule Progress Reports. The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Section 17(a)(2)(vii) of this Policy:

(1) 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);

(2) No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;

(3) The user shall submit a progress report to the Authority Manager no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule; and

(4) In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Authority.

(c) Periodic Compliance Reports:

(1) All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the Authority but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), on or before the 10th day of the month due, submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 13 of this Policy.

(2) All other users who have been issued Discharge Permits or Pretreatment Permits are required to submit compliance reports at the intervals set forth in each user's individual permit. The compliance reports shall address the discharge parameters and all other information indicated as being necessary to report as shown in the user's permit.

(3) 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.

(4) If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Authority, using the procedures prescribed in Section 14 of this Policy, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

(d) 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 WWTP, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the Authority a report containing the information described in Section 17(a)(2)(i-vi) of this Policy. 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 13 of this Policy.

(e) Reports of Changed Conditions. Each user must notify the Authority of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least sixty (60) days before the change.

(1) The Authority 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 16 of this Policy.

(2) The Authority may issue a wastewater Discharge Permit or Pretreatment Permit under Section 16 of this Policy, or modify an existing wastewater Discharge Permit or Pretreatment Permit under Section 16 of this Policy in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

(3) For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of twenty percent (20%) or greater, the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants, or any other change which is identified by the Authority and provided to the permittee in writing.

(f) Reports of Potential Problem, including Slug Loading

(1) In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the WWTP, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator or WWTP Superintendent of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the user.

(2) Within five (5) days following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the Authority, 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 WWTP, 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 Policy.

(3) 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 1, above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

(g) Reports from Un-permitted Users. All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Authority as the Authority may require, in writing. If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the Authority 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 Authority as soon as the results are known or at such other time period specified by the Authority. At the Authority's discretion, the user may not be required to resample if the Authority monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the Authority samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.

(i) Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste

(1) Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the WWTP, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the WWTP 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 WWTP 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 17(e) of this Policy. 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 17 (a), (c) and (d) of this Policy.

(2) Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1), 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 non-acute 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.

(3) 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 Director, Georgia EPD, 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.

(4) 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.

(5) This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this Policy, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.

(j) All sampling and testing performed under this subsection for reporting requirements shall be conducted in accordance with Section 14.

(k) 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.



Sec. 18. Maintenance of Records.

(a) Sampling and Testing Records. Any permitted user subject to the reporting requirements established in Section 17 shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by Section 16. Such records shall include for all samples:

- (1) The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and names of the person or persons taking the samples;
- (2) The dates that the analyses were performed;
- (3) The name of the person(s) who performed the analysis;
- (4) The analytical techniques/methods used; and
- (5) The results of such analyses.

(b) Monitoring Activities and Records of Results. Any permitted user subject to the reporting requirements established in Section 17 shall retain for a minimum of five (5) years any records of monitoring activities and results (whether or not such monitoring activities are required by this Policy) and shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the Authority, State, or EPA. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the permitted user, or when requested by the Authority, State, or EPA.

Sec. 19. Regulation of Waste Received from Other Jurisdictions.

(a) Intergovernmental Contract. If another municipality or user located within another municipality, requests permission to contribute wastewater to the WWTP, the Authority may in its discretion enter into an intergovernmental contract with the contributing municipality for such wastewater contribution.

(b) Requested Information. Prior to entering into an agreement required by paragraph 1, above, the Authority may request the following information from the contributing municipality:

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

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

(3) Such other information as the Authority Manager may deem necessary.

(c) Intergovernmental Contract Contents. An intergovernmental contract, as required by paragraph (a), above, shall contain one or more of the following conditions:

(1) A requirement for the contributing municipality to adopt a Sewer Use Policy which is at least as stringent as this Policy and local limits which are at least as stringent as those set out in Section 11 of this Policy. The requirement shall specify that such Policy and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to the Authority's policy or local limits;

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

(3) A requirement for new significant industrial users discharging into sewers of a contributing municipality to obtain a wastewater discharge permit from the Authority.

(4) In the event the contributing municipality has in place an industrial pretreatment program approved by EPD, 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 Authority; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing municipality and the Authority;

(5) A requirement for the contributing municipality to provide the Authority with access to all information that the contributing municipality obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;

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

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

(8) A provision ensuring the Authority 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 Authority; and

(9) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the intergovernmental contract.

Sec. 20. Industrial Pretreatment Facilities.

(a) Requirement For. All users shall provide necessary wastewater pretreatment as required to comply with the limitations and provisions contained in this Policy and to achieve compliance with all Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the time limitations as specified by the Federal Pretreatment Regulations. Any facilities required to pre-treat wastewater to a level acceptable to the Authority shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Authority for review and shall be acceptable to the Authority prior to commencement of construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user of the responsibility for modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the Authority under the provisions of this Chapter. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the Authority prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

(b) Compliance Schedules. The timing of construction and operation of pretreatment facilities as required hereby shall be in accordance with the compliance schedules provided by the Authority as described in Section 17 (b); however, the Authority shall also have the authority to issue compliance schedules independent of the permitting process and such compliance schedules may be enforced by the Authority as provided in the Enforcement and Penalties Section of this Chapter.

(c) Maintenance of Pretreatment Facilities. All wastewater pretreatment facilities shall be properly and adequately maintained by the user so as to achieve the intended purpose of the facilities.

(d) Discharge Restriction. Whenever deemed necessary, the 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 waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the WWTP and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this Policy.

(e) Equalization of Flow. The Authority may require any person discharging into the WWTP 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.

(f) Combustible Gas Detection Meter. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

Sec. 21. Sand and Oil/Grease Interceptors.

(a) Requirement for

(1) All users involved in the preparation of food for commercial purposes shall provide oil/grease interceptors or traps. Grease traps shall be designed as appropriate for the size of the facility as specified in subsection (b), below. Additionally, any user who generates a wastewater which contains greater than the quantity of oil and grease regulated under Section 11, and provided that the excess oil and grease is floatable and can be effectively removed in an oil/grease interceptor or trap, then said user will be required to install a grease/oil interceptor.

(2) All users whose wastewater stream is associated with unusually large quantities of grit, sand or gravel shall be required to install a sand trap. All car/truck wash systems shall be required to install a sand trap. The design and installation of the sand trap shall be approved by the Authority.

(3) The requirements of this Policy section shall not apply to private living quarters or dwelling units.

(b) Design Criteria

(1) For restaurants and other eating establishments. All sand and oil/grease interceptors used in conjunction with restaurants or other eating establishments shall have a capacity of 15 gallons per seat, except that no grease trap shall be smaller than 1500 gallons nor larger than 3500 gallons.

(2) For facilities other than eating establishments. All sand and oil/grease interceptors used in conjunction with facilities other than eating establishments shall have a capacity that will provide not less than ten (10) minutes nor more than thirty (30) minutes retention time at the peak eight (8) hour flow rate. Flow-through velocities shall not exceed one foot per second at the peak eight (8) hour flow rate.

(3) All sand and oil/grease interceptors shall be sized, located and constructed in accordance with the provisions of the duly adopted Grease Trap Policy, JCWSA Standard Specifications, where such parameters have not been otherwise set forth herein.

(c) Maintenance

(1) All grease, oil and sand interceptors or traps shall be maintained by the user at their expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times.

(2) In the maintaining of these interceptors, the owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material, and shall maintain records of the dates, and means of disposal which are subject to review by the Authority. All manifests or other records of removal shall be provided to the Authority on a quarterly basis, and shall be provided to the pretreatment coordinator. The frequency of removal shall be such as to ensure that no overflows of oil, grease or sand into the wastewater system ever results.

(d) Proper Disposal of Collected Materials. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the owner's employees must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms. Under no circumstances shall the collected materials ever be returned to the wastewater system.

Sec. 22. Accidental Discharges

(a) Protection Against. Each significant industrial user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this Policy. Additionally, any person or industry which handles hazardous wastes, any priority pollutant as shown on the EPA list, or any prohibited materials shall, upon the request of the Authority, provide proof of protection from accidental discharge of hazardous wastes, priority pollutants, or prohibited materials. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner's or user's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the Authority for review, and shall be approved by the Authority before construction of the facilities. All existing users shall complete such a plan within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this Policy. Construction shall be completed within one hundred eighty (180) days of approval of plans by the Authority. No significant industrial user who commences contribution to the Authority Wastewater System after the effective date of this Policy shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until accidental discharge procedures and facilities (if required) have been approved by the Authority. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the user from the responsibility to modify the user's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this Policy.

(b) Notification Required. Notification of accidental discharge shall be in accordance with Section 17(f) of this Policy.

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

- (1) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- (2) Description of stored chemicals;
- (3) Procedures for immediately notifying the Authority of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 17 of this Policy; and
- (4) 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.



Sec. 23. Hauled Wastewater. Septic tank waste may be introduced into the WWTP only with the express written approval of the Authority and at locations designated by the Authority, and at such times as are established by the Authority. Such waste shall not violate any section of this Policy or any other requirements established by the Authority. The Authority may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits and to obtain a license for wastewater hauling and discharge.



Sec. 24. Affirmative Defenses to Discharge Violations

(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this section,

(1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.

(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

(b) When Allowed. 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) Notification of Bypass

(1) If a need for a bypass is known by the user in advance, it shall submit such advance notice to the Authority at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) A user shall submit oral notice to the Authority Manager of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards immediately upon the user becoming aware of the bypass. A written notice shall be made within five days from the time the user becomes aware. The Authority Manager may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report is received in accordance with this Policy. If required, the written notice shall contain:

- (i) a description of the bypass and its cause,
- (ii) the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times,
- (iii) the expected duration of the bypass, and
- (iv) steps taken to mitigate and prevent recurrence.

(d) Defenses. If a prohibited bypass occurs, the Authority may take an enforcement action against a user for that bypass, unless:

(1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) 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

(3) The user submitted notices as required under paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) Approval of Anticipated Bypass. The Authority may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (d) of this section.



Sec. 25. Authority's Right of Revision. The Authority reserves the right to establish, by future amendment to this Policy or in wastewater discharge permits, more stringent standards or requirements on discharges to the WWTP.

Sec. 26. 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 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.

Sec. 27. High Strength Wastewater Surcharge.

(a) Establishment of. Users discharging "high strength" wastewater into the Authority's Wastewater System may be assessed a monetary surcharge, in addition to the normally required sewer use charges, in an amount to be calculated as shown below. A "high strength" wastewater is defined as wastewater which contains the below shown parameters in excess of the below shown monthly average concentrations:

- (1) Five day, 20°C biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 250 milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- (2) Chemical oxygen demand (COD) of 500 milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- (3) Total ammonia nitrogen (NH3+NH4) of 30 mg/l, not to exceed a maximum of 45 mg/l.
- (4) Total inorganic phosphates of 15 mg/l, not to exceed a maximum of 25 mg/l.
- (5) Fats, oil and grease of 100 mg/l, not to exceed a maximum of 150 mg/l.

The above parameters shall be determined by the utilization of the sampling and testing procedures as provided in Section 14.

The amount of the surcharge, which may be charged and assessed against all users discharging high strength wastewater into the Authority's Wastewater System, shall reflect the cost incurred by the Authority in handling the excess oxygen demand, ammonia, total inorganic phosphates, and floatable oil and grease. This surcharge shall include a proportionate share of charges for maintenance and operation of the wastewater treatment facilities including depreciation and other incidental expenses.

(b) Formula. When the concentrations of the surcharged parameters shown above exceed the values of the constituents as set forth in subsection (a), above, the excess concentrations may be subject to a surcharge in the amount derived in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Surcharge } \$/\text{month} = P \times G \times 8.34 \times C$$

Where:

P is the excess monthly average concentration in mg/l of the parameter being evaluated, i.e., the actual concentration less the allowable concentration listed in paragraph (a) above equals the excess.

G is equal to the user's monthly wastewater flow in millions of gallons.

8.34 is a conversion factor.

C is equal to the unit cost in dollars per pound (\$/lb) for the treatment of the surcharged parameters. This value shall be established by the Authority based on actual wastewater treatment costs which shall be revised from time to time as necessary.

(c) Surcharge multiplier. The Authority may increase surcharges by the following:

Parameter excess	Surcharge Multiplier
250 - 500 mg/l	2 x surcharge set forth in (a)
500 - 750 mg/l	3 x surcharge set forth in (a)
750 - 1000 mg/l	4x surcharge set forth in (a)
1000 mg/l >	5 x surcharge

(d) Quantitative Measurement of Surchargeable Parameters. The measurement of the surcharge parameters (BOD5, COD, ammonia, total inorganic phosphates, or fats, oil and grease) shall be conducted as follows:

(1) Monitoring to determine surcharge shall be conducted by the Industrial User as specified in the user's permit except that frequency of testing for surchargeable parameters shall be a minimum of two tests per month. If the permit requires more frequent testing, then the average of all test results will be used to calculate the surcharge. If the permit requires less frequent testing for compliance purposes, then testing frequency will be increased to twice per month.

(2) The Authority may sample the user as often as desired at the Authority's expense. The Authority will split the sample with the Industrial User at the user's request.

(e) Billing Procedure. Wastewater surcharges as provided for in this Section will be included on the user's regular water and sewer bill or on a separate wastewater surcharge bill.

Sec. 28 through 40. Reserved.

ARTICLE II

ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Sec. 41. Enforcement

(a) General. The failure of any person to comply with any provision contained in this Policy shall be a violation which shall be enforced in accordance with the penalties and provisions as hereinafter set forth.

(b) Inspections. The Authority shall have the right to direct and conduct such investigations as it may reasonably deem necessary to carry out its duties as described in this Policy. For this purpose, the Authority and its authorized employees and representatives, upon presentation of proper credentials, shall have the right to enter at reasonable times on any property, public or private, for the purpose of investigating and inspecting the conditions relating to pollution and to inspect the operating records of any sewage system, waste treatment work, or other sewage disposal method. Upon refusal of the right of entry, the Authority may apply to the Municipal Court for an administrative search warrant, upon showing probable cause that a violation exists.

(c) Reports and Information. Whenever required to carry out the objectives of this Policy, including but not limited to (1) developing or assisting in the development of any limitation, condition, prohibition, or standard for discharges, pretreatment, performance, or other standard, (2) determining whether any person is in violation of any such effluent or permit limitation, condition, or prohibition, or other limitation, condition, or prohibition established by this Policy, the Authority may require any person to establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods, (including where appropriate, biological monitoring methods), (iv) sample water or wastewater (at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Authority may prescribe) and provide such other information as may reasonably be required or be necessary.

(d) Significant Noncompliance The term "significant noncompliance" shall mean:

(1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of wastewater measurements taken during a six (6) month period exceed the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter by any amount;

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

(3) Any other discharge violation that the Authority believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of WWTP personnel or the general public;

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

(5) 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;

(6) 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;



(7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or

(8) Any other violation(s) which the Authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the Authority's pretreatment program.



Sec. 42. Notice of Violation. When the Authority finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Policy, a wastewater discharge permit or consent order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Authority shall serve upon that user a written Notice of Violation. Within ten (10) 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 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 Authority to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without a Notice of Violation first being issued.

Sec. 43. Consent Orders. The 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 shall include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified in the document. Such documents shall have the same force and effect as binding contracts under Georgia law and shall be judicially enforceable by petition for specific performance.

Sec. 44. Injunctive Relief. When the Authority finds that a user has violated or continues to violate, any provision of this policy, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Authority may petition the Jackson County Superior Court, through the Authority Attorney, for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains the further violation and/or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, consent order, or other requirement imposed by this policy on activities of the user. The 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.

Sec. 45. Termination of Discharge. Certain violations can result in discharge termination. Users that commit such violations shall be notified, in writing, of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered a reasonable opportunity to show cause before the Authority why the proposed action should not be taken. The decision of the Authority, after notice and opportunity for hearing, shall be deemed a final action by the Authority. Exercise of this option by the Authority shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user. Aggrieved users may seek judicial review by petitioning the Superior Court of Jackson County for Writ of Certiorari. The following violations can result in termination of permitted discharge:

- (a) Violation of Conditions.** Violation of wastewater discharge permit conditions,
- (b) Failure to report.** Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge,
- (c) Significant Changes.** Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge,
- (d) Refusal of Access.** Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection,
- (e) Violation of Standards.** Violation of the pretreatment standards in the Industrial Pretreatment Program of this Policy, and
- (f) Violation of conditions.** Discharge of wastewater which exceeds or violates any condition of the Authority's wastewater permit or any applicable water quality standard.

Sec. 46. Emergency Suspensions. The Authority may immediately suspend a user's discharge, after oral notice to the user, whenever, in the Authority's sole discretion, 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 Authority may also immediately suspend a user's discharge that threatens to interfere with the operation of the WWTP, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

(a) Immediate Cessation. 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 Authority may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the WWTP, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The Authority may allow the user to recommence its discharge when the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Authority that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 45 of this Policy are initiated against the user.

(b) Imminent Endangerment. 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 Authority prior to the date of a termination hearing under Sections 45 of this Policy.

Sec. 47. Civil Liability.

- (a) Penalties.** A user who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Policy, any wastewater discharge permit or consent order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or refuses or fails to provide access for inspection or provide reports or information or conduct sampling within the time period prescribed by the Authority, shall be liable to the Authority for a maximum penalty of \$5,000 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.
- (b) Restitution.** In addition to any monetary fine imposed, the Authority may seek restitution of 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 Authority.
- (c) All Relevant Circumstances.** In determining the amount of penalty to be imposed, 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 voluntarily undertaken by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- (d) Filing a Complaint for Civil Liability.** In lieu of the provisions of subparts (a) through (c) of this Section, the Authority may, in its sole discretion, elect to file a complaint for civil liability in the Superior Court of Jackson County in accordance with O.C.G.A. Sec. 12-5-51.
- (e) Other Action.** Conviction in the Jackson County Superior Court under this section shall not be a bar against, or be a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

Sec. 48. Criminal Prosecution

State Warrants. The Authority may seek the issuance of State warrants for any person violating any of the provisions set forth in O.C.G.A. Sec. 12-5-53 (b) through (d), returnable to the appropriate state courts of criminal jurisdiction.

Sec. 49. Remedies Non-exclusive. The remedies provided for in this Policy are not exclusive. The Authority 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 Authority's enforcement response plan. However, the Authority may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the Authority is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant user.

Sec. 50. Publication of Users in Significant Noncompliance. The Authority may publish annually, in the largest daily newspaper published in the municipality where the WWTP is located, a list of the users which, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements as defined in this Policy. Any such user may be required by the Authority to pay any costs of such publication.

Sec. 51. Notification and Delivery of Enforcement Actions.

Written notice personally delivered or placed in the U.S. Mail by Certified Mail to the person's last known address, as shown in Authority utility billing records, shall be deemed sufficient notice for all enforcement actions in this Policy. Such notice(s) may be personally served on the user or any authorized representative of the user. With respect to Policy violations regarding nonpayment of amounts due under this Policy, only notice mailed to the person's last known address, by regular U.S. Mail, of the amount owed and the date upon which payment is due shall be required.

Sec. 52. Severability. If any provision of this Policy is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

Sec. 53 through 70. Reserved.



Sec. 71. GENERAL DEFINITIONS. Unless the specifically defined otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this Sewer Use Policy, 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.

Approval Authority: The Director of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division.

Authority: The Jackson County Water and Sewerage Authority

Authority Manager: The Manager of the Jackson County Water and Sewerage Authority or the person designated by the Manager, Jackson County Water and Sewerage Authority, such as the Wastewater Operations Manager.

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 manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities, if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the 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 1 through 3, above, may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the Authority.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees Celsius, expressed in milligrams per liter.

Building Drain: That part of the piping of a building which collects wastewater inside the walls of the building and conveys it to outside the building wall.

Building Sewer: The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other point of acceptance, also called "house connection." Proper maintenance of this service line is the owner's responsibility from the building drain to the point of acceptance. At this point the service line or "lateral" becomes the Authority's responsibility as it continues from this point to the sanitary sewer trunk line.

Certified Laboratory: A laboratory certified to conduct applicable water and wastewater analysis by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division.

Cooling Water: The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

County: County means any or all of the following: Jackson County, Georgia



Customer: Every person, firm, association, corporation, government agency, or similar organization who is responsible for contracting (expressly or implicitly) with the Authority in obtaining, having or using water or wastewater connections with, or sewer taps to the Authority Wastewater System and in obtaining, having or using water or other related services furnished by the Authority for the purpose of disposing of wastewater through said system. The term customer shall also include illicit users of the water or wastewater systems.

Composite. The make-up of a number of individual samples, so taken as to represent the nature of sewage or industrial wastes.

Direct Discharge: The discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State of Georgia.

Domestic Wastewater: That wastewater discharged into the wastewater system from domestic sources such as toilets, washing machines, dishwashers, sinks, showers and bathtubs from normal household usage.

Easement: An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

Effluent: The discharge flow of a treatment facility.

Environmental Protection Agency or EPA: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the administrator 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.

Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Federal Pretreatment Standard: Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1317) which applies to a specific category of industrial users. Categorical standards appear in 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471. Federal Pretreatment Standards are further defined in Section 12(b) of this Policy, below.

Floatable Oil and Grease: Oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by flotation from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility or sand and oil/grease interceptor.

Flush Toilet: The common sanitary flush commode in general use for the disposal of human excrement.

Garbage: The animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and serving of foods.

Georgia Water Quality Control Act (GWQCA): O.C.G.A. 12-5-20 et seq.

Governing Body: The Jackson County Water and Sewerage Authority..

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

Grit: Matter consisting of sand, gravel, cinders, or other heavy solid materials that has settling velocities or specific gravities greater than those of organic putrescible solids normally encountered in domestic wastewater.

Health Department: The Board of Health or Health Department for the applicable County.

High Strength Wastewater: Wastewater which contains quantities of specified constituents which exceed the quantities normally encountered in domestic wastewater.



Holding Tank Waste: Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

House Connection: Same as the "building sewer".

Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the WWTP from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.

Industrial Customers. Persons who, on account of their particular type of business activity, discharge into the Authority sanitary sewerage system an unusual amount or unusual type of sewage which present special problems in sewage disposal and sewage treatment.

Industrial User or Contributor. An industry which discharges waste waters having the characteristics of industrial wastes, as distinct from commercial wastes or domestic wastes.

Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment System Operators. Operators of industrial wastewater pretreatment systems must comply with State of Georgia licensing requirements.

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit: A permit issued pursuant to this Policy.

Infiltration/Inflow: Groundwater and surface water which leaks into the wastewater system through cracked pipes, joints, manholes or other openings. **Inflow:** Water that flows into the wastewater system from the surface, streams, roof drains, down spouts or other such 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 composite 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 WWTP, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of the Authority's 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.

Main: The pipe, conduit or facility which conveys utility service to individual services or to other mains.

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.

Meter: Any device used to measure service rendered to a customer by the Authority.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System or NPDES Permit or Authority's Permit: A permit issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342), and/or a permit issued in accordance with the provisions of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act. This term includes any applicable land application system permit.

Natural Outlet: Any outlet, including storm sewers, watercourses, ponds, ditches, lakes or other bodies of surface water or groundwater.

New Source: Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under



Section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

- (a) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
- (b) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
- (c) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.
- (d) 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 paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- (e) 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
 - (i) any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (ii) significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

(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. contact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.
Nondomestic User: Any user of the Authority Wastewater System who discharges wastewater into the wastewater system from a structure other than a residential user.

Nondomestic Wastewater: The wastewater generated from nondomestic users as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

Pass Through: A discharge which exits the WWTP into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the Authority's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

Person: Any individual, 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: The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the molar concentration of hydrogen ions in solution.

Pit Privy: Shored, vertical pit in the earth used for the disposal of human or animal wastes.



Point of Acceptance: For sewer systems, the point of acceptance is the point at which the Authority's piping connects with the customer's piping. Commonly called the "tap".

Policy: This Sewer Use Policy, as amended, including any future codification thereof by the Authority's Board of Directors.

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).

Pollution: The man-made or man-induced detrimental alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of water or soil, or the products which create or cause such alteration.

Pretreatment Coordinator. The person designated by the Authority to supervise the operation of the Industrial Pretreatment Program.

Pretreatment Permit or Discharge Permit: A permit issued to an Industrial User pursuant to this Policy.

Pretreatment Requirements: Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment.

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

Pretreatment or Treatment: The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the wastewater treatment system. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or by process changes or other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR section 403.6(d).

Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 11 of this Policy.

Properly Shredded Garbage: The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works or Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTP): Any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling, reclamation and/or land application) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned and/or operated by the Authority. This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a wastewater treatment facility providing treatment. This definition includes any treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned or operated by the Authority. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the WWTP treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purposes of this Policy, WWTP shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the WWTP from persons outside the Authority who are by contract or agreement with the Authority, users of the Authority's WWTP.

Public Sewer: A common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility, in this case, the Jackson County Water and Sewerage Authority (JCWSA).

Resolution: This Sewer Use Policy, as amended, including any future codification thereof by the Authority's Board of Directors.



Sanitary Sewer or Sewer: A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions.

Septic Tank: A subsurface impervious tank designed to temporarily retain sewage or similar waterborne wastes together with:

(a) A sewer line constructed with solid pipe, with the joints sealed, connecting the impervious tank with a plumbing stub out; and

(b) A subsurface system of trenches, piping and other materials constructed to drain the clarified discharge from the tank and distribute it underground to be absorbed or filtered.

Service Connection: The point of connection of the customer's piping with the meter or service pipe owned by the Authority.

Service Lateral: The pipe between the utility's mains and the point of delivery and shall include all of the pipe, fittings and valves necessary to make the connection excluding the meter.

Sewage: A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, businesses, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and storm waters as may be present.

Sewer: A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater.

Significant Industrial User:

(a) A 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 WWTP (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 WWTP treatment plant; or

(3) Is designated as such by the Authority on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the WWTP's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

(c) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the WWTP's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Authority 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 this Policy.

State: State of Georgia.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987, as amended.

Standard Methods: Those procedures or methods established by the latest edition of the "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" as prepared, approved and published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation, a copy of



which is on file in the office of the Authority Manager.

Superintendent: The Authority Manager.

Storm Drain: Sometimes termed storm sewer, it shall mean drain or sewer for conveying surface water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.

Storm Water: Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

Suspended Solids or Total Suspended Solids (TSS): Total suspended matter that either floats on-the surface of, or, is in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" and referred to as non-filterable residue.

Test Manhole: A manhole or other facility suitable to the Authority Manager for obtaining flow measurement and wastewater samples of any and all discharges to the wastewater collection system.

Toxic: Constituents of wastes which adversely affect the organisms involved in wastewater treatment.

Unpolluted Water: Water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities.

User: Any person who contributes, causes or permits the discharge of wastewater into the Authority Wastewater System.

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 WWTP.

Wastewater System, Wastewater Treatment System, or Authority Wastewater System: The total wastewater collection and disposal facilities, including sewers, owned and operated by the Authority or leading to such facilities owned or operated by the Authority, and the Authority's Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTP). This includes the administrative departments that operate the facilities.

Wastewater Treatment Facility: See definition of Public Owned Treatment Works above.

Water Meter. Those devices approved by the Authority for the purpose of establishing the quantity of water consumed by a premise or person.

Water System or Authority Water System: The total water distribution facilities owned and operated by the Authority, including the administrative departments that operate the facilities.

Watercourse: Shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

Waters of the State: Any and all rivers, streams, creeks, branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, and other bodies of surface or subsurface water, natural or artificial, lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the State which are not entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership, or corporation.

WWTP: The Middle Oconee Wastewater Reclamation Facility.