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WASTEWATER PRETREATMENT ORDER

_____, 2001

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- D. To protect both District and Publicly Owned Treatment Works personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
- E. To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
- F. To provide for fees for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the District's wastewater facilities and the Publicly Owned Treatment Works; and
- G. To enable the District and the District Permittee to comply with applicable Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the Publicly Owned Treatment Works is subject.

This order shall apply to all industrial users of the District's wastewater facilities and the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that are within the jurisdiction of the District. This order does not apply to discharges of domestic sewage. The order authorizes the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires industrial user reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

1.2 Administration

Except as otherwise provided herein, the Approving Authority shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this order. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Approving Authority may be delegated by the Approving Authority to other District personnel.

1.3 Abbreviations

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

- BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

- COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand
- EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- gpd - gallons per day
- mg/l - milligrams per liter
- POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works
- RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- SIC - Standard Industrial Classification
- TPDES - Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- TSS - Total Suspended Solids
- U.S.C. - United States Code

1.4 Definitions

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

- A. Act or "the Act." The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*
- B. Approving Authority. The District, the District's board of directors, the District's operator or any person authorized by the District's board of directors to act for the District in carrying out the provisions of this order or their duly authorized deputies, agents or representatives.
- C. Authorized Representative of the Industrial User.
 - (1) If the industrial user is a corporation:
 - (a) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

- (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities employing more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five (25) million dollars (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - (2) If the industrial user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
 - (3) If the industrial user is a Federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
 - (4) The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the District Permittee.
- D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD. The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20° centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).
- E. Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1317) which apply to a specific category of industrial users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.
- F. Chemical Oxygen Demand or COD. The measure of the oxygen consuming capacity of inorganic and organic matter present in the water or wastewater expressed in mg/l as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in a specific test, but not differentiating between stable and unstable organic matter and this not necessarily correlating with BOD.
- G. Composite Sample. The aggregate of all samples of an industrial user's wastewater that may be taken in any 24-hour period selected by the Approving Authority. A composite sample shall be determined by not less than three (3) grab samples or such higher number of samples as may be required by the Approving Authority, and may or may not flow weighted at the discretion of the Approving Authority.

- H. Copperfield Joint Operations Board. The joint operations board created to operate and maintain the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, consisting of Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 162, Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 163, Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 179, Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 186, Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 188, and Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 208.
- I. District. Harris County Municipal Utility District No. _____, its Board of Directors, or any authorized person acting on their behalf.
- J. District Permittee. Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 208, its Board of Directors, or any authorized person acting on their behalf.
- K. Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- L. 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.
- M. Grab Sample. A sample which is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.
- N. Indirect Discharge or Discharge. The introduction of pollutants into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.
- O. Industrial User. Any person, including without limitation any municipal utility district, municipality, political subdivision, or other governmental authority, who contributes, causes or permits the discharge of wastewater to the District's wastewater facility and the POTW.
- P. Instantaneous Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit. The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
- Q. Interference. A discharge, which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of the District Permittee's TPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or

disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory provisions and regulations 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.

- R. May. May is permissive or discretionary.
- S. 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.
- T. New Source.
 - (1) Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:
 - (a) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 - (b) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
 - (c) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.
 - (2) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of Section (1)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

- (3) Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - (a) Begun or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program:
 - (i) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (ii) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - (b) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which 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.

- U. Noncontact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.
- V. Pass Through. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the District Permittee's TPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
- W. Person. Any individual, partnership, copartnership, 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.
- X. pH. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.
- Y. 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).

- Z. Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW. This reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.
- AA. Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on an industrial user, other than a pretreatment standard.
- BB. Pretreatment Standards or Standards. Pretreatment standards shall mean prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.
- CC. Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 2.1 of this order.
- DD. Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW. A "treatment works," as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1292) which is owned by the Copperfield Joint Operations Board and permitted by the District Permittee. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to the wastewater treatment plant.
- EE. Septic Tank Waste. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.
- FF. Sewage. Waterborne human waste & waste from domestic activities, such as washing, bathing, and food preparation.
- GG. Shall. Shall is mandatory.
- HH. Significant Industrial User.
- (1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards; or
 - (2) Any other industrial user that:
 - (a) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater);

- (b) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - (c) Is designated as such by the District on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the District's wastewater facilities or the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
- (3) Upon a finding that an industrial user meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the District's wastewater facilities or the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the District may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user should not be considered a significant industrial user.
- II. Slug Load or Slug. Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 2.1 of this order.
- JJ. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code. A classification pursuant to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.
- KK. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
- LL. Suspended Solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.
- MM. 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 District's wastewater facilities and the POTW.
- NN. Wastewater Facilities. All facilities for collection, conveyance, pumping, treating, and disposing of wastewater, including without limitation pipelines, conduits, storm sewers, canals, pumping stations, force mains, and all other constructions, devices, and appurtenant appliances used to transport wastewater.
- OO. Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

SECTION 2 - GENERAL SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Prohibited Discharge Standards

- A. General Prohibitions. No industrial user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all industrial users of the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other National, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- B. Specific Prohibitions. No industrial user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
- (1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
 - (2) Wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 10.0, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW or equipment;
 - (3) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW resulting in interference but in no case solids greater than three inches (3") or 7.6 centimeters (7.6 cm) in any dimension;
 - (4) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW;
 - (5) Wastewater having a temperature greater than 150°F (66°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, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

- (7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
- (8) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Approving Authority in accordance with Section 3.4 of this order;
- (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 District Permittee's TPDES permit;
- (11) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations;
- (12) Storm water, surface water, groundwater, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Approving Authority;
- (13) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
- (14) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Approving Authority in a wastewater discharge permit;
- (15) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;
- (16) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
- (17) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than two hundred (200) mg/l;
- (18) Any substance which is not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment process employed, or is amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sanitary sewer system cannot meet the requirements of agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters; or

- (19) Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate the District Permittee's TPDES permit or the receiving water quality standards.

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 District's wastewater facilities and the POTW.

2.2 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards

The categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471 are hereby incorporated by this reference and hereby made a part of this order with the same force and effect as they would have if they were rewritten here in their entirety.

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

2.3 State Pretreatment Standards

Any state pretreatment standards now or hereafter adopted by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, if any, are hereby incorporated by this reference and hereby made a part of this order with the same force and effect as they would have if they were rewritten here in their entirety.

2.4 Additional Limits for Certain Pollutants

See Appendix A attached hereto.

2.5 District's Right of Revisions

The District reserves the right to establish, by order or in wastewater discharge permits, more stringent standards or requirements on discharges to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW.

2.6 Dilution

No industrial 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 Approving Authority may impose mass limitations on industrial users who are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

SECTION 3 - PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

3.1 Pretreatment Facilities

Industrial users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this order and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in Section 2.1 of this order within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the Approving Authority, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the industrial user's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Approving Authority for review, and shall be acceptable to the Approving Authority before such facilities are

constructed. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the industrial user from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the District under the provisions of this order.

3.2 Additional Pretreatment Measures

- A. Whenever deemed necessary, the Approving Authority may require industrial users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW and determine the industrial user's compliance with the requirements of this order.
- B. The Approving Authority may require any person discharging into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
- C. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Approving Authority, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of type and capacity approved by the Approving Authority and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the industrial user at their expense.
- D. Industrial users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

3.3 Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans

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

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

3.4 Hauled Wastewater

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

SECTION 4 - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION

4.1 Wastewater Analysis

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

4.2 Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirement

- A. No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit from the Approving Authority, except that a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to Section 4.3 of this order may continue to discharge for the time period specified therein.
- B. The Approving Authority may require other industrial users to obtain wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this order.
- C. Any violation of the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this order and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Sections 10 through 12 of this order. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State pretreatment standards or requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

4.3 Wastewater Discharge Permitting: Existing Connections

Any industrial user required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit who was discharging wastewater into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW prior to the effective date of this order and who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within ninety (90) days after said date, apply to the Approving Authority for a wastewater discharge permit in accordance with Section 4.5 of this order, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the District's wastewater

facilities and the POTW to continue after ninety (90) days of the effective date of this order except in accordance with a wastewater discharge permit issued by the Approving Authority.

4.4 Wastewater Discharge Permitting: New Connections

Any industrial user required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit who proposes to begin or recommence discharging into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW must obtain such permit prior to the beginning or recommencing of such discharge. An application for this wastewater discharge permit, in accordance with Section 4.5 of this order, must be filed at least thirty (30) days prior to the date upon which any discharge will begin or recommence.

4.5 Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Contents

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

- A. All information required by Section 6.1(B) of this order;
- B. Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW;
- C. Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation;
- D. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;
- E. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- F. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge;
- G. Time and duration of discharges; and

- H. Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Approving Authority to evaluate the wastewater discharge permit application.

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

4.6 Application Signatories and Certification

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

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

4.7 Wastewater Discharge Permit Decisions

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

SECTION 5 - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCESS

5.1 Wastewater Discharge Permit Duration

A wastewater discharge permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years from the effective date of the permit. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued for

a period less than five (5) years, at the discretion of the Approving Authority. Each wastewater discharge permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

5.2 Wastewater Discharge Permit Contents

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

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

- B. Wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
 - (1) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;

- (2) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works;
- (3) Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or nonroutine discharges;
- (4) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW;
- (5) The unit charge or schedule of industrial user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW;
- (6) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment;
- (7) A statement that compliance with the wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable Federal and State pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the term of the wastewater discharge permit; and
- (8) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Approving Authority to ensure compliance with this order, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

5.3 Wastewater Discharge Permit Appeals

The Approving Authority shall provide public notice of the issuance of a wastewater discharge permit. Any person, including the industrial user, may petition the Approving Authority to reconsider the terms of a wastewater discharge permit within thirty (30) days of notice of its issuance.

- A. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.

- B. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the wastewater discharge permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the wastewater discharge permit.
- C. The effectiveness of the wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
- D. If the Approving Authority fails to act within thirty (30) days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider a wastewater discharge permit, not to issue a wastewater discharge permit, or not to modify a wastewater discharge permit shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.
- E. Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative wastewater discharge permit decision must do so by filing a complaint with the District Court for Harris County, Texas, within the applicable statute of limitations period.

5.4 Wastewater Discharge Permit Modification

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

- A. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- B. To address significant alterations or additions to the industrial user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of wastewater discharge permit issuance;
- C. A change in the District's wastewater facilities or the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- D. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the District's wastewater facilities, the POTW, POTW personnel, or the receiving waters;
- E. Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
- F. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
- G. Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;

- H. To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit; or
- I. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operation. [Note: Modification for this purpose may not be allowed unless the permit is transferable as provided in Section 5.5.]

5.5 Wastewater Discharge Permit Transfer

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

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

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

5.6 Wastewater Discharge Permit Revocation

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

- A. Failure to notify the Approving Authority of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
- B. Failure to provide prior notification to the Approving Authority of changed conditions pursuant to Section 6.5 of this order;
- C. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application;
- D. Falsifying self-monitoring reports;

- E. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- F. Refusing to allow the Approving Authority timely access to the facility premises and records;
- G. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
- H. Failure to pay fines;
- I. Failure to pay sewer charges;
- J. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
- K. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;
- L. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or
- M. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this order.

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

5.7 Wastewater Discharge Permit Reissuance

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

SECTION 6 - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Baseline Monitoring Reports

- A. Within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing categorical industrial users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the Approving Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B, below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical industrial users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the Approving Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraph B below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimate of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.
- B. Industrial user described above shall submit the information set forth below.
- (1) Identifying Information. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
 - (2) Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.
 - (3) Description of Operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such industrial user. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW from the regulated processes.
 - (4) Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined wastestream formula set out in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
 - (5) Measurement of Pollutants.
 - (a) The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
 - (b) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the

Approving 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 6.10 of this order.

- (c) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 6.11 of this order.
- (6) Certification. A statement, reviewed by the industrial user's authorized representative and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.
- (7) Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the industrial user will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in Section 6.2 of this order.
- (8) Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.6 of this order.

6.2 Compliance Schedule Progress Reports

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

- A. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the industrial user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;

- C. The industrial user shall submit a progress report to the Approving Authority 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 industrial user to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Approving Authority.

6.3 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW, any industrial user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the Approving Authority a report containing the information described in Section 6.1(B)(4-6) of this order. For industrial 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 industrial user's long-term production rate. For all other industrial 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 industrial user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.6 of this order.

6.4 Periodic Compliance Reports

- A. All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the Approving Authority but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 4.6 of this order.
- B. All wastewater samples must be representative of the industrial 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 an industrial user to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the industrial user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.

- C. If an industrial user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Approving Authority, using the procedures prescribed in Section 6.11 of this order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

6.5 Reports of Changed Conditions

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

- A. The Approving Authority may require the industrial user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under Section 4.5 of this order.
- B. The Approving Authority may issue a wastewater discharge permit under Section 4.7 of this order or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under Section 5.4 of this order in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.
- C. For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of twenty percent (20%) or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.

6.6 Reports of Potential Problems

- A. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW, the industrial user shall immediately telephone and notify the Approving Authority 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 industrial user.
- B. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the industrial user shall, unless waived by the Approving Authority, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the industrial user to

prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the industrial user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the District's wastewater facilities or the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; not shall such notification relieve the industrial user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this order.

- C. A notice shall be permanently posted on the industrial user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a discharge described in paragraph A, above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

6.7 Reports from Unpermitted Industrial Users

All industrial users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Approving Authority as the Approving Authority may require.

6.8 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting

If sampling performed by an industrial user indicates a violation, the industrial user must notify the Approving Authority and the District within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The industrial user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Approving Authority within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. The industrial user is not required to resample if the Approving Authority monitors at the industrial user's facility at least once a month, or if the Approving Authority samples between the industrial user's initial sampling and when the industrial user receives the results of this sampling.

The Approving Authority shall provide notice of any violation of this Order by an industrial user to the Copperfield Joint Operations Board, the operator of the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the District Permittee within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation.

6.9 Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste

- A. Any industrial user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the Approving Authority, the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the industrial user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the industrial 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 6.5 of this order. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under the self-monitoring requirements of Sections 6.1, 6.3, and 6.4 of this order.
- B. Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of paragraph A, above, during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of nonacute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the industrial user discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
- C. In the case of any new regulations under Section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the industrial user must notify the Approving Authority, the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.
- D. In the case of any notification made under this section, the industrial user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

- E. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this order, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.

6.10 Analytical Requirements

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

6.11 Sample Collection

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

6.12 Timing

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

6.13 Record Keeping

Industrial users subject to the reporting requirements of this order shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring

activities required by this order and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the industrial user independent of such requirements. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three (3) years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the industrial user or the District, or where the industrial user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Approving Authority.

6.14 Fraud and False Statements

Reports and other documents required to be submitted or maintained in accordance with this Wastewater Pretreatment Order shall be subject to;

- (1) The provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 1001 relating to fraud and false statements;
- (2) The provisions of Section 309(c)(4) of the Act governing false statements, representation, or certification; and
- (3) The provisions of Section 309(c)(6) of the Act regarding responsible corporate officers.

SECTION 7 - COMPLIANCE MONITORING

7.1 Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling

The Approving Authority shall have the right to enter the premises of any industrial user to determine whether the industrial user is complying with all requirements of this order and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Industrial users shall allow the Approving

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

- A. Where an industrial user has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the industrial user shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the Approving Authority will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- B. The Approving Authority shall have the right to set up on the industrial user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the industrial user's operations.
- C. The Approving Authority may require the industrial user to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the industrial user at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated once a year to ensure their accuracy.
- D. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the industrial user at the written or verbal request of the Approving Authority and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be born by the industrial user.
- E. Unreasonable delays in allowing the Approving Authority access to the industrial user's premises shall be a violation of this order.

7.2 Search Warrants

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

SECTION 8 - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

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

SECTION 9 - PUBLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL USERS IN SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE

The Approving Authority may publish annually, in the largest daily newspapers published in the municipality where the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW is located, a list of the industrial users which, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The term significant noncompliance shall mean:

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of wastewater measurements taken during a six-(6-) month period exceed the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter by any amount;
- B. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six- (6-) month period equals or exceeds the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- C. Any other discharge violation that the Approving Authority believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of District or POTW personnel or the general public;
- D. Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the Approving Authority's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- E. Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- F. Failure to provide within thirty (30) days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadlines, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- G. Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- H. Any other violation(s) which the Approving Authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

SECTION 10 - ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

10.1 Notification of Violation

When the Approving Authority finds that an industrial user has violated, or continues to violates, any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Approving Authority may serve upon that

industrial user a written Notice of Violation. Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the industrial user to the Approving Authority. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the industrial 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 Approving Authority to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a Notice of Violation.

10.2 Consent Orders

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

10.3 Show Cause Hearing

The Approving Authority may order an industrial user which has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, to appear before the Approving Authority and show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice shall be served on the industrial user specifying the time and place for the meeting, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the industrial user show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the meeting shall be served personally or by

registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least thirty (30) days prior to the hearing. Such notice may be served on any authorized representative of the industrial user. A show cause hearing shall not be a bar against, or prerequisite for, taking any other action against the industrial user.

10.4 Compliance Orders

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

10.5 Cease and Desist Orders

When the Approving Authority finds that an industrial user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the industrial user's past violations are likely to

recur, the Approving Authority may issue an order to the industrial user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the industrial user to:

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

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

10.6 Administrative Fines

- A. When the Approving Authority finds that an industrial user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Approving Authority may fine such industrial user in an amount as permitted by Subchapter C of Chapter 7 of the Texas Water Code. Such fines shall be assessed on a per violation, per day basis. In the case of monthly or other long term average discharge limits, fines shall be assessed for each day during the period of violation.
- B. Unpaid charges, fines, and penalties shall, after sixty (60) calendar days, be assessed an additional penalty of ten percent (10%) of the unpaid balance, and interest shall accrue thereafter at a rate of one percent (1.0%) per month. A lien against the industrial user's property will be sought for unpaid charges, fines, and penalties.
- C. Industrial users desiring to dispute such fines must file a written request for the Approving Authority to reconsider the fine along with full payment of the fine amount within thirty (30) days of being notified of the fine. Where a request has merit, the Approving Authority may convene a hearing on the matter. In the event the industrial user's appeal is successful, the payment, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the industrial user. The Approving Authority may add the costs of preparing administrative enforcement actions, such as notices and orders, to the fine.
- D. Issuance of an administrative fine shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the industrial user.

10.7 Emergency Suspensions

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

- A. Any industrial user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. In the event of an industrial user's failure to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the Approving Authority may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals. The Approving Authority may allow the industrial user to recommence its discharge when the industrial user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Approving Authority that the period of endangerment has passed, unless the termination proceedings in Section 10.8 of this order are initiated against the industrial user.
- B. An industrial 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 Approving Authority prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under Sections 10.3 or 10.8 of this order.

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

10.8 Termination of Discharge

In addition to the provisions in Section 5.6 of this order, any industrial user who violates the following conditions is subject to discharge termination:

- A. Violation of wastewater discharge permit conditions;

- B. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
- C. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- D. Refusal of reasonable access to the industrial user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
- E. Violation of the pretreatment standards in Section 2 of this order.

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

SECTION 11 - JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

11.1 Injunctive Relief

When the Approving Authority finds that an industrial user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the Approving Authority may petition the District Court of Harris County, Texas through the District's Attorney, for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this order on activities of the industrial user. The Approving Authority may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the industrial 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 an industrial user.

11.2 Civil Penalties

- A. An industrial user who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the District for a civil penalty in an amount as permitted by Subchapter D of Chapter 7 of the Texas Water Code on a per violation, per day basis. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.
- B. The Approving Authority may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the District.
- C. In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the industrial user's violation, corrective actions by the industrial user, the compliance history of the industrial user, and any other factor as justice requires.
- D. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against an industrial user.

11.3 Criminal Prosecution

- A. An industrial user who intentionally or knowingly violates any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of an amount or imprisonment for a term as set forth in Subchapter E of Chapter 7 of the Texas Water Code.
- B. An industrial user who intentionally or knowingly introduces any substance into the District's wastewater facilities or the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of an amount or imprisonment for a term as set forth in Subchapter E of Chapter 7 of the Texas Water Code. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under State law.
- C. An industrial user who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this order, wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this order shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of an amount or imprisonment for a term as set forth in Subchapter E of Chapter 7 of the Texas Water Code.

- D. In the event of a second conviction, the maximum punishment is doubled with respect to both the fine and confinement.

11.4 Remedies Nonexclusive

The remedies provided for in this order are not exclusive. The Approving Authority may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant industrial user. Further, the Approving Authority is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant industrial user.

SECTION 12 - SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

12.1 Performance Bonds

The Approving Authority may decline to issue or reissue a wastewater discharge permit to any industrial user who has failed to comply with any provision of this order, a previous wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless such industrial user first files a satisfactory bond, payable to the District, in a sum reasonably determined by the Approving Authority to be the minimum amount necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

12.2 Liability Insurance

The Approving Authority may decline to issue or reissue a wastewater discharge permit to any industrial user who has failed to comply with any provision of this order, a previous wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless the industrial user first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurances sufficient to restore or repair damage to the District's wastewater facilities and the POTW caused by its discharge.

12.3 Water Supply Severance

Whenever an industrial user has violated or continues to violate any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, water service to the industrial user may be severed. Service will only recommence, at the industrial user's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

12.4 Public Nuisances

A violation of any provision of this order, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the Approving Authority. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of Texas law governing such nuisances, including reimbursing the District for any costs incurred in removing, abating, or remedying said nuisance.

SECTION 13 - DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

13.1 Act of God

If an industrial user can establish that an event that would otherwise be a violation of this ordinance or a permit issued under this ordinance was caused solely by an act of God, war, strike, riot, or other catastrophe, the event is not a violation of this ordinance or the permit.

13.2 Prohibited Discharge Standards

An industrial user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in Section 2.1(A) of this order or the specific prohibitions in Sections 2.1(B)(3) through (7) of this order if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and that either:

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

13.3 Bypass

- A. For the purposes of this section,
 - (1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an industrial 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. An industrial user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of paragraphs (C) and (D) of this section.
- C.
 - (1) If an industrial user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Approving Authority, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, if possible.
 - (2) An industrial user shall submit oral notice to the Approving Authority of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within twenty-four (24) hours from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain an description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Approving Authority may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four (24) hours.

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

SECTION 14 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

14.1 Pretreatment Charges and Fees

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

- A. Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications, including the cost of processing such applications;
- B. Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing an industrial user's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports submitted by industrial users;
- C. Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction;
- D. Fees for filing appeals; and
- E. Other fees as the District may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this order and are separate from all other fees, fines, and penalties chargeable by the District.

14.2 Severability

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

SECTION 15 - EFFECTIVE DATE

This order was adopted and became effective on _____, 2001.

By: _____
President, Board of Directors

Attest: _____
Secretary, Board of Directors