TO: **James L. App, City Manager**

FROM: **Doug Monn, Public Works Director**

SUBJECT: **Ordinance Establishing the Rules and Regulations for Sewer System Operations and Discharge of Industrial (Non-Domestic) Waste.**

DATE: **October 6, 2009**

NEEDS: For City Council to consider adoption of a revised ordinance addressing sewer system operation and discharge of industrial (non-domestic) waste.

FACTS:

1. California Department of Water Resources' 1981 report, *Water Quality in the Paso Robles Area*, recommends more stringent control of total dissolved solids and sodium (salts) in the City's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) discharge.

2. The State and Regional Water Board's 1994 *Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin*, states regarding Paso Robles, "Use of reclaimed water should be investigated and implemented, if feasible. A reduction of inorganic salt in the effluent would increase its desirability to potential users."

3. The Federal Code of Regulations (CFR) requires Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) to develop and enforce limits of the character and volume of pollutants discharged into the wastewater treatment system.

4. Limits on industrial wastewater quality are necessary to protect the City's sewer system and WWTP, limit adverse water quality impacts, and provide for future recycled water use.

5. The City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit for the WWTP requires the City to implement a Source Control/Industrial Waste program and monitor discharges into the WWTP.

6. Per California Water Code Section 13385, the City is subject to mandatory minimum penalties of $3,000 per effluent violation. The California Water Code provides for penalties of up to $10,000 per day. The City currently pays penalties of approximately $9,000 per month for violations of its salts and toxic pollutants effluent limits.

7. The City's 2007 *Water Resources Plan Integration and Capital Improvement Program* states:
   "…a principal finding of the City's eight water resource reports is that potable water demand may more than double over the next 18 years. This demand will require development of new fresh water supplies along with efforts to conserve water and to provide recycled water for non-potable users. Accompanying this sharp increase in water demand would be an impressive investment in infrastructure to deliver more water, faster and to collect the waste stream for treatment back at the wastewater treatment plant. Handling the waste stream will get increasingly difficult and costly if current salt loading trends continue. The City currently deposits treated wastewater that contains over double the salt concentrations as that which is drawn for use from the very same source. Alternatively, the City could deliver improved water quality principally from Lake

Nacimiento while simultaneously alerting customers to the salt-concentrating effects of on-site regenerated water softeners along with pretreatment of commercial discharges. Successfully decreasing salt loading in the waste stream would advance the success of recycling treated wastewater, lessen the potential for long-term degradation of underground fresh water sources, bringing us full circle to using recycled water to offset a portion of the increasing demand for potable water supplies."

8. The State's 2009 Recycled Water Policy requires local agencies in every region of California to develop plans to control the source of nutrients and salts, to facilitate increased use of recycled water.

9. The City's requirement to limit its salt discharge is consistent with the neighboring communities of Atascadero, Templeton, and San Miguel.

10. The City is required to prepare and implement a Fats, Oils, and Grease program to reduce the amount of these substances discharged to the sanitary sewer system, to prevent sewage spills and comply with the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wastewater Collection Agencies.

11. The ordinance being proposed is consistent with the Federal Pretreatment Streamlining Rule adopted October 14, 2005.

ANALYSIS & CONCLUSION:

The City's wastewater discharge permit includes stringent effluent limits for certain pollutants. The City is required to prepare and implement a Source Control Plan that will help achieve compliance with the effluent limits. Additionally, the City must control fats, oils, and grease discharges into the collection system and require installation of grease removal devices.

The proposed ordinance establishes the Source Control Plan. It requires industrial (non-domestic) wastewater to meet quality limits before discharge into the City's sewer system (the technical basis for these limits is discussed in the attached *Technical Basis for Local Wastewater Limits* report, dated June 2009). These limits will require most large industrial users to pre-treat wastewater before discharge.

Reducing discharge salinity is a long-term goal and depends on delivery of softer Nacimiento water. With Nacimiento water, some industrial users may meet salts limits without changing their water softening equipment. Some industrial users may have to reduce or discontinue use of self-regenerating water softeners. In order to allow for Nacimiento water to come online and provide industrial users with high salinity discharges (e.g., commercial laundry facilities, hotels) adequate time to plan improvements, City staff recently added language to the proposed ordinance (see section 14.10.010) which states the City will not begin inspecting and permitting industrial users with high salinity discharges until January 1, 2011. If the industrial user must make improvements to comply, the industrial user may request a compliance schedule by submitting a proposed schedule to the Public Works Director. The compliance schedule may not exceed three years.

Compliance monitoring and program administration will cost the City approximately $270,000 annually. This is a cost of doing business for industrial wastewater dischargers. Kennedy/Jenks Consultants is currently evaluating the costs of the Industrial Waste

Program to determine appropriate industrial user fees. Fees will offset the costs of the administration and implementation of the Industrial Waste Program, rendering it fiscally neutral. Industrial user fees will be presented for City Council consideration at a later date.

POLICY REFERENCE: Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0047593, Waste Discharge Requirements for the Paso Robles Wastewater Treatment Plant

February 2007 Water Resources Plan Integration and Capital Improvement Program

Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ

City of Paso Robles Sewer System Management Plan, May 1, 2009

2009 Recycled Water Policy

FISCAL IMPACT: Adoption of the Ordinance and implementation of an Industrial Waste Program will cost the Wastewater Fund approximately $270,000 annually. Permit fees will be established to offset the costs associated with the Industrial Waste Program.

OPTIONS:

a. Adopt Resolution No. 09-xx to establish local discharge limits, and introduce for first reading Ordinance No. 09-xxx, which:

1. Repeals Ordinance Nos. 88-563 and 97-722 14.08 in entirety

2. Adopts Ordinance No. 09-xxx

b. Amend, modify or reject the above option

Prepared by: Patti Gwathmey, Industrial Waste Manager
Matt Thompson, Wastewater Resources Manager

Attachments: Resolution No. 09-xx, Local Limits
Proposed Ordinance No. 09-xxx
Technical Basis for Local Wastewater Limits
September 15, 2009 letter from Regional Water Board

RESOLUTION NO. 09-xxx

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PASO ROBLES ESTABLISHING LOCAL DISCHARGE LIMITS FOR WASTEWATER.

WHEREAS, the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant permit requires the City to implement a Source Control program; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Code of Regulations requires Publicly Owned Treatment Works to develop and enforce limits of the character and volume of pollutants being discharged into their wastewater treatment system; and

WHEREAS, the City conducted a technical study to re-evaluate the local limits and the results of the study are discussed in the *Technical Basis for Local Wastewater Limits* report dated June 2009 and attached to this report.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Repeal the current local limits listed in the section 14.08.07 of the Municipal Code.

SECTION 2. The City Council of the City of El Paso de Robles does hereby adopt the following local limits, to be contained in section 14.10.060 of the Municipal Code:

Constituent	**Concentration Limit**
Ammonia	20.0 mg/L
Boron	5.00 mg/L
Cadmium	0.10 mg/L
Chromium	3.70 mg/L
Copper	0.30 mg/L
Cyanide	0.01 mg/L
Nickel	1.90 mg/L
Molybdenum	1.10 mg/L
Selenium	0.27 mg/L
Zinc	4.00 mg/L
Sulfate	200 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000 mg/L
Sodium	200 mg/L
Chloride	150 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	360 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	360 mg/L
Oil and Grease	100 mg/L

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paso Robles on October 6, 2009, by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

Duane Picanco, Mayor

ATTEST:

Cathy M. David, Deputy City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 09-XXX

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES
REPEALING CHAPTER 14.08 SEWERAGE SYSTEM OPERATIONS. AND
ESTABLISHING A REVISED MUNICIPAL CODE, CHAPTER 14.08 AND NEW
CHAPTER 14.10

WHEREAS, the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge permit requires the City to implement a Source Control/Industrial Waste program; and

WHEREAS, the proposed industrial waste discharge ordinance would be consistent with the Federal Pretreatment Streamlining Rule adopted October 14, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Code of Regulations requires Publicly Owned Treatment Works to develop and enforce limits of the character and volume of pollutants being discharged into their wastewater treatment system; and

WHEREAS, on May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ; and

WHEREAS, the Statewide Order requires all sewering entities to develop and implement a Sewer System Management Plan and to develop a Fats, Oils, and Grease Program; and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Repeal Chapter 14.08 in entirety; and

SECTION 2: Replace with the attached Chapter 14.08 and insert new Chapter 14.10, Discharge of Industrial (Non-Domestic) Waste.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after adoption as provided by Government Code section 36937.

SECTION 5. Publication. This Ordinance shall be published once fifteen (15) days after its passage in a newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in the City in accordance with Government Code section 36933.

Introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council held on October 6, 2009, and passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of El Paso de Robles on the _____ day of _____ 2009 by the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

_____
Duane Picanco, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Cathy M. David,
Deputy City Clerk

Attachments: Revised Municipal Code Chapter 14.08 and new Chapter 14.10

Chapter 14.08 SEWERAGE SYSTEM OPERATIONS

Article I General Provisions

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Article II Sewer Connection

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14.08.140 Backflow Device Required

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14.08.160 Capacity Fees

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14.08.200 Authority to Disconnect

14.08.210 Adjustments and Exceptions

Article III Private Wastewater Disposal System

14.08.220 General Provisions

14.08.230 Permit for Private Wastewater Disposal System

14.08.240 Conditions of Permit

14.08.250 Failure of Private Wastewater Disposal System

Article IV Violations and Penalties

14.08.260 Violations

14.08.270 Penalties

Article I General Provisions

14.08.010 Authority—Code Adopted.

A. Sections 50022.1 to 50022.8 of the California Government Code define procedures for the City to adopt state and federal codes by reference.

B. This Chapter and Chapter 14.10 shall supplant all prior Code provisions, amendments thereto, and policy statements relating to the rules and regulations for the operation of the City of El Paso de Robles sewer system and matters incidental thereto.

14.08.020 Purpose

The wastewater discharge regulations in this Chapter and in Chapter 14.10 set uniform requirements for discharges of domestic and industrial waste in the City sewer system to enable the City to comply with the administrative provisions of the clean water regulations, water quality requirements set by the Water Quality Control Board and the applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, pretreatment effluent standards, and any other discharge criteria that are required or authorized by state and federal law, and to derive the maximum public benefit by regulating the quality and quantity of wastewater discharged into those systems.

A. Establishing Rules and Regulations. Except as provided otherwise, the Director of Public Works shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Chapter. The Director is hereby authorized to establish any rules and regulations necessary for the enforcement of this Chapter, and may delegate and appoint employees of the City to act on his or her behalf.

B. Constitutionality. If any provision of this Chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Chapter or application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

C. Conflict with State Law. Any provision in this Chapter that conflicts with the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, Streets and Highways Code, Government Code, or any other California Code shall be automatically superseded by the provisions in said Code until such time as this Chapter can be revised.

14.08.030 General Regulations.

A. It is unlawful for any person to place, deposit or permit to be deposited in an unsanitary manner upon public or private property within the City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any domestic or industrial sewage.

B. It is unlawful to discharge to any waters of the state any sewage, industrial wastes or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with provisions of this Chapter.

C. It is unlawful for any person to dump or discharge into the City sewer system any raw or chemically treated wastewater from septic tanks or chemically treated wastewater from portable toilets, or any raw or chemically treated sewage from any industrial or unidentified liquid waste or any hazardous waste except as provided by Chapter 14.10.

D. Except as provided in Article III of this Chapter, it is unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, seepage pit or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage except for permitted and approved septic tank, leach-field and seepage pit systems.

E. No building, industrial facility or other structure shall be occupied until the owner of the premises has complied with all rules and regulations of the City. Any industrial or commercial facility is prohibited from discharging pollutants which may: (1) pass through an individual disposal system, and is untreated or partially treated; (2) interfere with any individual disposal system treatment works; and/or (3) contaminate any individual disposal system's sludge.

F. All privately owned building laterals and private sewage disposal systems and appurtenances from all points of the property to the City sewer, shall be maintained by the property owner in a safe and proper operating condition; and all devices or safeguards which are required by this Chapter for the operation thereof shall be maintained in good working order.

1. To determine compliance with this Chapter the City may require any plumbing system, new or existing, to be reinspected.
2. The Director may require a property owner to submit to the City a video of the private lateral and appurtenances. If the City determines that the private lateral or any portion thereof, has become unsanitary or a threat to health or property, the City shall order in writing that plumbing be removed or placed in a safe and sanitary condition. Any such order shall fix a reasonable time limit for compliance. No person shall use or maintain defective plumbing after receiving such notice.

G. All Users of the sewer system shall prevent the discharge of prohibited substances as described in Sections 14.10.040 – 14.10.060 of Chapter 14.10 into the laterals or other sewer lines connected with the City sewer and sewer treatment system and all Users shall take such reasonable and necessary measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the City Council to make effective enforcement of this prohibition. More stringent requirements imposed by the Water Quality Control Board shall be controlling.

H. Excessive Sewer Maintenance/Damage to Facilities. Any person(s) who discharge or causes to be discharged into the City's sewerage facilities either directly or indirectly, any waste or wastewater which is prohibited, creates a blockage, breakage, permanent reductions to sewer capacity, causes excessive maintenance expenses, creates detrimental effects to the POTW, causes the violation of a discharge requirement or regulation imposed by a regulatory agency, or causes any other damage to City facilities, shall be liable for all damages and costs occasioned thereby, including any penalty

assessed by a regulatory agency. The damages, cost, or penalty assessed shall be deemed a debt to the City and shall be charged to the User.

14.08.040 Definitions

Acreage means a parcel of land that is the gross acres of said parcel before existing improved streets have been deducted.

Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) (33 U.S.C. § 1251, et seq.) and any amendments thereto including the Clean Water Act of 1977, as well as any regulations, guidelines, limitations and standards promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Act.

Applicant means the person applying for a permit for a sewer or plumbing installation and shall be the owner or authorized agent of the premises to be served by the sewer for which a permit is requested.

Approval Authority means the State Water Resources Control Board.

Authorized or Duly Authorized Representative of the User means:

1. If the 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, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including the explicit or implicit duty to make major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; has the ability to ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for wastewater discharge permit requirements, and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
2. If the User is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
3. If the User is a federal, state or local governmental facility: a Director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the governmental facility, or their designee.
4. The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this subsection may designate a Duly Authorized Representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for either the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or the overall environmental matters of the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the City.

Beneficial Uses means uses of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation including, but not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply, power generation, recreation, athletic enjoyment, navigation and the preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife and other aquatic resources or reserves and other uses, both tangible or intangible, as specified by federal or state law.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means the schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Sections 14.10.040(A) and (C). BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage, or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees centigrade, expressed in terms of weight and concentration (milligrams per liter).

Building means any structure used for human habitation or a place of business, recreation or other purpose containing sanitary facilities.

Building Sewer means that portion of any sewer beginning at the building drain, 2' from the building, of any building or facility and running to the City sewer main, or to a private sewage disposal system, or to a public right-of-way or easement.

Capacity Charge means the amount charged for connection to the City Sewer System for the purposes of mitigation of impacts of new development. A reasonable relationship must be demonstrated between the use of the fee and the type of development on which the fee is imposed.

Categorical Industrial User means an Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard or categorical standard.

Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1317) that apply to a specific category of Industrial Users, including those standards promulgated in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, as amended from time to time.

Cesspool means an unlined excavation in the ground that receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, so designed as to retain the organic matter and solids discharging therein, but permitting the liquids to seep through the bottom and sides.

City means the City of El Paso de Robles in the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California.

City Attorney means an attorney appointed by the City Council to represent the City.

City Council means the five (5) City Council members elected at large from within the City boundaries and empowered as a group acting in public meetings to legislate in all matters related

to the City's jurisdiction established by the laws of the State of California.

City Engineer means the engineer appointed by, and acting for, the City Council. The City Engineer shall be a registered civil engineer.

City Inspector means the inspector acting for the City Council and may be the engineer or inspector appointed by the Director of Public Works.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) means a document of the United States government presenting federal agency rules, regulations and guidelines.

Commercial Establishment means any building used for conducting private or public wholesale or retail transactions involving the exchange of services, commodities or financial business. Such facilities normally produce domestic wastes, but may also contain some industrial wastes.

Connector means any owner or renter of any premises connected to the sewer system.

Contractor means an individual firm, corporation, partnership, or association duly licensed by the State of California to perform the type of work to be done under the permit.

Control Authority means The City of El Paso de Robles.

Conventional Pollutants means pollutants which are usually found in domestic and/or commercial wastes such as suspended solids, biological oxygen demand, and oil and grease of animal or vegetable origin.

Cooling Water means the blow-down or bleed water from cooling towers, water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, during which the only pollutant added to the water is heat.

County means the County of San Luis Obispo in the State of California.

Director means the Public Works Director of the City of El Paso de Robles or his or her authorized representative.

Discharge means to pump, to place, to deposit, to permit or to cause to flow.

Domestic Wastes means liquid waste and solid waterborne wastes derived from the ordinary living processes of humans of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the public sewer or by means of a private disposal system.

Dwelling Unit means a single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, which may include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

EPA or Environmental Protection Agency means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Existing Source means any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication by the 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.

Garbage means solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

Grab Sample means 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.

Hazardous Waste means a waste defined in Section 66261.3 of Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations. "Hazardous waste" includes extremely hazardous waste, acutely hazardous waste, RCRA hazardous waste, non-RCRA hazardous waste, and special waste.

Health Department means a State or County health department.

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

Industrial User (IU) means any non-domestic source of indirect discharge including Significant Industrial Users.

Industrial Wastewater means any non-domestic liquid or solid wastes from any commercial, industrial or institutional establishment. Industrial waste is distinct from domestic waste.

Infectious Waste means waste which contains pathogenic organisms that can invade the tissues of the body and cause disease.

Instantaneous Limit means the maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

Interference means any discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits, disrupts, or damages the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and therefore, is a cause of a violation of the City's NPDES permit (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/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent state or local regulations: Section 405 of the Clean Water Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) including Title II, more 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 SWDA; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Lateral means a privately owned, operated, and maintained sewer line connecting a building or private facility to the City's main sewer. The lateral includes that portion of the line located within the public right-of-way.

Leach Field means a conventional septic effluent treatment and absorption system which consists of a network of perforated pipes buried in gravel-filled trenches.

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

Main Sewer means a public sewer designated to accommodate more than one lateral sewer, in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and is controlled by public authority.

Medical Waste means isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

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

Monthly Average Limit means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

NPDES Permit or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit means the regulatory agency document issued by either a federal or state agency which is designed to control all discharges of pollutants from point sources.

Natural Outlet means any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.

New Source means:

(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 that 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 subsections (1)(b) or (c) of this section, 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 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.

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

Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User. See definition of Significant Industrial User under this section.

Pass Through means any 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 POTW's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

Permit means any written authorization required pursuant to this Chapter or Chapter 14.10 or any other rule, regulation or ordinance of the City for the installation of any sewage facilities.

Person means any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all federal, state, and local governmental entities.

pH means the scale of 1 to 14 which measures acidity and alkalinity; 7.0 being neutral, 0 - 6.9 being acidic, and 7.1 – 14 being basic or alkaline. Technically, it is the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in pH units.

Plumbing System means all plumbing fixtures and traps, or soil, waste, special waste and vent pipes, and all sanitary sewer pipes within a building and extending to the building sewer connection three (3) feet outside the building wall.

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

Pretreatment means 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 City's sewerage system. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or by process changes, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable Pretreatment Standard.

Pretreatment Requirements means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a Pretreatment Standard, imposed on a User.

Pretreatment Standard or Standards means any prohibited discharge standards, Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and local limits.

Private Sewer means a sewer serving a private developed property and which accommodates one or more buildings and is connected with a public sewer main.

Private Wastewater Disposal System means a water-tight receptacle that receives the discharge of wastewater, designed and constructed so as to retain solids, digest organic matter through a period of detention and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank into a leach field.

Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges means absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances. These prohibitions appear in Sections 14.10.040 – 14.10.060 of Chapter 14.10.

POTW or Publicly Owned Treatment Works is defined by the Act and includes any devices and systems owned by the City and used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances that convey wastewater to a treatment plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in Section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to, and the discharges from, such a treatment works.

Septage means sludge produced in individual on-site wastewater disposal systems such as septic tanks and cesspools.

Septic Tank Waste means any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

Sewage means wastewater.

Sewage System or Sewerage System means all City facilities for the collection, pumping, treatment and disposal of sewage.

Sewer means a pipe or conduit that transports wastewater, into which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Shall means mandatory.

Significant Industrial User (SIU) means any User of the City's sewerage system that is:

1. A User subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards; or
2. A User that:
    a. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons or more per day of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow down wastewater), or
    b. Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average daily dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant, or
    c. Is classified as a categorical industry as regulated under Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or
    d. Is designated as such by the City on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
3. The City may determine that a User subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a SIU on a finding that the User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow down wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:
    a. The User, prior to City's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;
    b. The User annually submits the certification statement required in Section 14.10.430(B) [see 40 CFR 403.12(q)], together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
    c. The User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
4. Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in subsection 2 of this section has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the City may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a User, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User.

Slug Load or Slug means any discharge at a flow rate or concentration that could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Sections 14.10.040 – 14.10.060 of Chapter 14.10. A slug discharge is any discharge of nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTWs's regulations, local limits or permit conditions.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) means the compilation of industrial groups and their economic activities which is printed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in its Standard

Industrial Classification Manual.

Storm Water means any flow occurring during or immediately following any form of natural precipitation.

Street means any public highway, road, street, avenue, alley way, place, easement or right-of-way.

Suspended Solids or Total Suspended Solids means the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater or other liquids and which is removable by laboratory filtering.

User means any person, domestic or non-domestic, who discharges, or causes a discharge of wastewater directly or indirectly into the City's sewer system.

Waste includes sewage and any and all other water substances, liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive substances associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any production, manufacturing, or processing operation of whatever nature, including such waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for the purpose of, disposal.

Wastewater means the liquid and water-carried wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are discharged into, or permitted to enter, the City's sewer system.

Wastewater Constituents and Characteristics means the individual chemical, physical, bacteriological and radiological parameters including volume and flow rate and such other parameters that serve to define, classify or measure the contents, quality, quantity and strength of wastewater.

Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant means that portion of the POTW that is designated to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

Water Quality Control Board means a state or regional office of the California Water Quality Control Board.

Watercourse means a channel in which a flow of water occurs either continuously or intermittently.

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

Article II. Sewer Connection

14.08.050 Sewer Connection Required

A. Occupancy Prohibited. No building, industrial facility or other structure shall be occupied until the owner of the premises has complied with all City rules and regulations.

B. Sewer Required. All new buildings shall connect to the City sewerage system and all land development projects shall include provisions for the connection of future buildings to the City sewerage system.

1. Exceptions will be allowed only when the City Council approves a private wastewater disposal system permit in accordance with Article III of this Chapter.

2. Individual sewer lateral. An individual lateral sewer shall be provided for each building, except when a building is located in the rear of another building on an interior lot, permission may be granted by the City to construct a private sewer, provided the buildings are under the same ownership or controlled by sufficient agreement to assure compliance by each building with the provisions of this Chapter.

C. Clean-Outs. All plumbing systems or building sewers shall be maintained with clean-outs installed pursuant to the applicable provisions of this Code. Each premise shall install and leave in place a Test-Y clean-out at the public easement abutting the premises. All clean-outs shall meet the standard specifications of the City and shall be maintained to be water tight.

14.08.060 Connection Permit

A. No person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance, or perform any work on any plumbing or drainage system within the City's public right-of-way, without first obtaining an encroachment permit from the City Engineer.

B. No person shall construct a sewer lateral or make a connection with any public sewer without first obtaining a plumbing permit from the City Building Division and paying all required capacity and reimbursement fees.

14.08.070 Manholes

Any licensed contractor who undertakes to pave, resurface, regrade or do any work on any street that contains City sewers shall not cover up or conceal any manholes or structure, or their covers; every care must be taken to protect them. In the event said work results in damage to, or a change of grade in, the area of the manhole or structure, the contractor performing the work shall be responsible, at his own expense, for repairing or modifying the manhole or structure to meet the new grade. Before any work is performed to City manholes or structures, the City's Public Works Department shall be contacted and all work shall be done under an encroachment permit at the direction of the City Engineer, and in accordance with City standards.

14.08.080 Contractor's Requirements.

It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a licensed contractor under the State Contractor's License Law to install or construct any sewer for connection to the City's sewer system, or to otherwise make a connection to said system. All contractors must obtain an encroachment permit from the City Engineer prior to commencing or carrying out any such work within the City.

14.08.090 Standard Specifications and Details.

The City has adopted Standard Specifications and Details for the construction of sewers and appurtenances, which is available in the office of the City Engineer and on the City's web site at www.PRCity.com. Said Standard Specifications and Details are incorporated herein by reference.

14.08.100 Plans, Profiles and Specifications Required.

The application for an encroachment permit for public sewer construction shall be accompanied by complete plans, profiles and specifications showing all details of the proposed work, and which shall be approved by the City Engineer, and which shall comply with all applicable City rules and regulations. Plans shall be prepared by a registered civil engineer licensed in the State of California.

14.08.110 Record drawings

Drawings showing the actual location of all mains, structures, laterals and clean-outs shall be filed with the City Engineer prior to acceptance of the work.

14.08.120 Master Plan.

An adopted official master plan for trunk systems within the City shall be on file in the office of the Director of Public Works, and shall be incorporated herein by reference.

14.08.130 Authorization for Construction of Sewers.

Authorization to construct new sewer mains in the public right-of-way must be obtained from the City Engineer acting under the authority of the Director. Request for authorization shall be made to the City Engineer. All construction shall be in accordance with the City's Standard Specifications and Details.

14.08.140 Backflow Device Required.

A. To assist in the protection of health and property, a backflow valve or overflow device shall be installed in the sewer serving any building where the lowest floor elevation (containing plumbing fixtures) will be less than one foot above the rim of the upstream manhole or flushing inlet.

B. When an overflow device is installed, the elevation of discharge of said installation shall be at least one foot below the lowest floor elevation containing a plumbing fixture system, building sewer or lateral sewer and may include a back-up check valve wherever and whenever the City may deem advisable.

14.08.150 Reimbursement for Master Planned Sewers

The City may require, as a condition of development, that a developer install oversized sewer improvements to serve adjacent properties consistent with the City's Sewer Master Plan. In such event, the City may provide that such developer be reimbursed for a portion of the cost of such oversized improvements.

14.08.160 Capacity Charges

A capacity charge shall be charged for each connection to the City sewer at a rate established by City resolution.

14.08.170 Reimbursement Agreements for Sewer Extensions

A. A reimbursement agreement may be prepared by the City Engineer for consideration by the City Council where a property owner has installed sewer lines and appurtenances beyond his or her property line and the sewer line is subject to probable future use by other properties.

B. Funds for reimbursement of sewer extensions are obtained from future connections to said sewer. Reimbursements occur semi-annually. Distribution to the property owner shall be limited to an amount equal to total excess costs approved by the City Council. Agreements shall terminate ten (10) years from date of acceptance by the City Council, unless extended by the City Council.

14.08.180 Sewers Outside City Limits

It shall be the City's policy to deny sewer permits for any property outside the City, except where exceptional circumstances warrant such permit and where the City, in its sole discretion, determines it will benefit from providing such sewer service outside the City limits. If such permit is approved by the City Council, the applicant must enter into a written contract with the City whereby the applicant shall bind himself, his heirs, his successors and assigns to abide by all City ordinances, rules and regulations in regard to the manner in which such sewer shall be used, the manner of connecting such sewer, the plumbing and drainage in connection therewith, and to pay all specified fees and charges. The granting of a permit for sewer service outside the City limits, and the scope of such permit, shall be within the sole discretion of the City Council.

14.08.190 Annexation Requirements

A. Conditions. As a condition of annexation to the City, the owners of property petitioning for annexation shall, as a condition precedent thereto, pay to the City the following:

1. Processing Costs. The actual cost of preparation of maps, legal descriptions, publication charges, and any and all other applicable charges pertaining to the sewerage system.
2. Fees. Amounts fixed by the City as contribution of such areas annexed or serviced toward the costs of the City's then existing sewerage system.

B. Payment of Processing Costs and Fees. The fees shall be paid prior to the issuance of a permit as required by this Chapter.

C. Additional Terms and Conditions. The City Council reserves the right to or to provide for additional terms and conditions.

14.08.200 Authority to Disconnect.

In the event of a failure to pay sewer service charges, the City shall have authority to disconnect the water service. When service has been disconnected as provided, the cost or estimated cost of disconnection and reconnection to the system shall be deposited by the User within the City before such User is reconnected to the system. The City shall refund any part of the deposit remaining after payment of all costs of disconnection and reconnection.

During the period of such disconnection, habitation of such premises by human beings shall constitute a public nuisance, whereupon the City shall cause proceedings to be brought for the abatement of the occupancy of said premises by human beings during the period of such disconnection. In such event, and as a condition of reconnection, there is to be paid to the City reasonable attorney's fee and cost of suit arising in said action.

The City declares that the foregoing procedures are established as a means of enforcement of the terms and conditions of its Code, rules and regulations, and not as a penalty.

14.08.210 Adjustments and Exceptions.

The City Council retains the right to grant adjustments and exceptions to the provisions of this Chapter in order to vary and modify the strict application thereof in cases in which there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships. Application for any adjustment or exception shall be made to the City Council in the form of a written application submitted to the City Manager. However, no such adjustment or exception shall be allowed to contravene state or federal standards or the City's technically-based local limit standards.

Article III. Private Wastewater Disposal Systems

14.08.220 General Provisions.

It shall be the goal of the City to make available the City's sewage system to all premises within the boundaries of the City. Permission to construct a private wastewater disposal system may be granted only when the provisions of this Code have been met.

14.08.230 Permit for Private Wastewater Disposal System

When it has been determined by the City Council that sewers are not reasonably available to serve a given property (generally more than two hundred (200) feet from the property) within the City, the owner of said property, meeting provisions of this Chapter, may request of the City Council a permit for the construction of a private wastewater disposal system. The granting of such permit shall not overrule any negative action as may be formally issued against such installation by either the California Water Quality Control Board or the San Luis Obispo County Health Department.

14.08.240 Conditions of Permit.

A. The property owner shall enter into an agreement with the City in a form acceptable to the City Attorney. The agreement shall be recorded in the County Recorder's Office and shall include the following provisions:

1. Consent to future formation of an assessment district if said district is established by the City Council for the purpose of constructing sewers to serve said property.

2. Connect said property to the City sewer system, obtain appropriate permits and pay connection fees and special fees as applicable, when available and when directed to do so by the Director of Public Works. Such connection shall be completed within six (6) months of the date of receipt of said notification.

3. Construct septic tank and appurtenances in accordance with requirements of the California Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Basin Plan, County Health Department, California Plumbing Code as modified within Title 17 of this Code, and City's Standard Details and Specifications.

4. Operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal system and facilities in a safe and sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the City.

5. Grant to the City authority to enter premises for periodic inspection to ensure proper operation and maintenance. Said authority shall be conveyed in writing by the owner of the property and shall be binding upon all future owners, heirs, lessees, or occupants.

6. Grant to the City authority to enter premises in the event of an emergency involving the system or a nuisance created by the system, which, in the sole opinion of the City, County Health Department or California Water Quality Control Board creates a hazard that

threatens the health and safety of the citizens. The owner shall follow the instructions of the City and any service rendered pursuant to such instructions shall be paid for by the owner. When a health hazard or nuisance is determined to exist or water quality is threatened, the City may revoke certificates of occupancy for buildings utilizing the private wastewater disposal system.

7. Upon connection to the City sewer, abandon the septic tank and leach field per Code requirements when an order to do so has been issued by the City Council or its designated representative, and within the time set forth in such order.

8. For private wastewater disposal systems that are approved for use for five (5) years or longer, dual leach fields shall be installed with initial construction. A diverter valve shall be installed to control drainage into either or both leach fields. Each leach field shall be designed to handle one hundred (100) percent of the design flow. For private wastewater disposal systems where use can be reasonably demonstrated to be five (5) years or less, only one (1) leach field may be required. However, an additional area shall be designated, tested for adequacy as a leach field for use, and maintained free from any installation which could inhibit the potential use of said area as a leach field should the first leach field installed be determined by the state, county, or city to have failed or to be inadequate in any way.

14.08.250 Failure of Private Wastewater Disposal System

A. If a private wastewater disposal system fails and a City sewer is determined to be reasonably available, the City Engineer shall direct the owner to connect to the City sewer pursuant to Section 14.08.240 (A)(2). The owner shall pay to the City all applicable connection fees and reimbursements and shall cause the property to be connected to the City's sewer system in a timely manner.

B. The City Engineer shall notify the property owner, in writing, of such determinations, the amount of fees and special fees that must be paid, and any other requirements regarding the connection to the City sewer system.

Article IV. Violations and Penalties

14.08.260 Violations

A. Except as this Chapter may otherwise permit, following its effective date, it shall be unlawful for any person to connect to the City sewerage system except in the manner provided in this Chapter. Any person found to be violating any provision of this Chapter shall be served by the Director or other authorized person with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently

cease all violations. All persons shall be held strictly liable for any and all acts of agents or employees under the provisions of this Chapter. Upon receiving notice of any defect arising in any sewer or of any violation of this Chapter, the person or persons having charge of said work shall immediately correct the defect or violation.

B. Continued habitation of any building or continued operation of any facility in violation of the provisions of this Chapter or of any other rule or regulation of the City is declared to be a public nuisance. The City may cause proceedings to be brought for the abatement of the occupancy of the building or facility during the period of such violation.

14.08.270 Penalties

Any person violating the provisions of this Chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor unless otherwise deemed to be an infraction by City ordinance or resolution and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine consistent with the maximum fine provided for a misdemeanor, or by a fine set as an infraction, or by imprisonment in the county jail.

Each and every connection or occupancy in violation of this Chapter shall be deemed a separate violation, and each and every day and part of a day a violation of this Chapter continues shall be deemed a separate offense hereunder and shall be punishable as such.

Chapter 14.10 Discharge of Industrial (Non-Domestic) Waste

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Article I Purpose and Policy

14.10.010 Application, Purpose, and Scope

A. This Chapter shall apply to all Users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) of the City of El Paso de Robles (City).

B. This Chapter authorizes the issuance of wastewater discharge permits to Industrial Users (IUs), provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities, and requires Significant Industrial User (SIU) reporting.

C. This Chapter sets forth uniform requirements for IUs of the POTW and enables the City to comply with all applicable state and federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code [Act] Section 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 403). The objectives of this Chapter are:

1. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will interfere with its operation;
2. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
3. To protect POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and to protect the general public;
4. To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the POTW;
5. To enable the City to comply with its NPDES permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other federal or state laws to which the POTW is subject.

D. Conflict with State Law. Any provision in this Chapter that conflicts with the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, Streets and Highways Code, Government Code, or any other California Code shall be automatically superseded by the provisions in said Code until such time as this Chapter can be revised.

E. The City will begin inspecting and permitting Class II Industrial Users (as defined in Section 14.10.470) with high salinity discharges (e.g., commercial laundry facilities, hotels) on January 1, 2011. If the Industrial User must improve Best Management Practices or Pretreatment to comply with this Chapter, the Industrial User may request a compliance schedule by submitting a proposed schedule to the Director. The compliance schedule shall meet the requirements set forth in Section 14.10.320. The compliance schedule may not exceed three years.

14.10.020 Establishing Rules and Regulations

Except as provided otherwise, the Director of Public Works shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Chapter. The Director is hereby authorized to establish any rules and regulations necessary for the enforcement of this Chapter, and may delegate and appoint employees of the City to act on his or her behalf.

14.10.030 Definitions

Terms in this Chapter shall have the meanings set forth in Section 14.08.040 of Chapter 14.08.

Article II Prohibitions and Limits on Discharges

14.10.040 Prohibited Discharge Standards

A. No IU shall contribute or cause to be contributed directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater to the POTW without a permit.

B. No IU shall contribute or cause to be contributed directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater that will cause pass through or interference at the POTW whether or not the IU is subject to national Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

C. Specific Prohibitions. No User, domestic or industrial shall contribute or cause to be contributed the following substances to the POTW:

1. Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause a fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. This includes, but is not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less that 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

2. Any waste having a pH less than 6 or more than 9 or having any corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazards to structures, equipment, and/or POTW personnel. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, acids, caustics, sulfides, concentrated chloride and fluoride compounds, and substances that will react with water to form acidic products;

3. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which will, or may, obstruct the flow in the City sewer or POTW resulting in interference with the proper operation of the City's sewage system. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, fats, oils or grease of animal or vegetable origin, debris, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch, manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood and/or components, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, concrete or concrete slurry, stone or marble, dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, cut roots, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud and glass grinding or polishing wastes;

4. Any pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a slow rate and/or pollutants with a concentration that either alone or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW;

5. Any wastewater having a temperature greater than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (sixty-six degrees Celsius) into the sewer, or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater that causes the temperature at the introduction of the treatment plant to exceed one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit (forty degrees Celsius);

6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

7. Oils and grease in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L, whether emulsified or not, shall not be discharged into the public sewer system. Oils and greases may be from living or nonliving sources or contain substances that may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two degrees and one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit at the point of discharge into the system or in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

8. Pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

9. Noxious or malodorous solids, liquids or gases, or other wastewater which, either singularly or by interaction with other wastes, are capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life or prevent entry into sewers for maintenance or repair;

10. Hazardous Waste. All Users are prohibited from discharging hazardous waste;

11. Wastewater which imparts color not removable by the treatment process, including but not limited to, inks, dyes and tanning solutions, which consequently impart color to the treatment plant's effluent;

12. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations;

13. Any trucked or hauled pollutants; except at discharge points designated by the City, with City pre-approval, and in accordance with Section 14.10.90 of this Chapter;

14. Infectious wastes from hospitals, clinics, out-patient clinics, medical and dental offices, mortuaries, etc.; pathologic specimens; disposable hypodermic needles, syringes and associated articles (whether ground or not); recognizable portions of the human anatomy; solid wastes generated in the rooms of patients who are isolated because of a suspected or diagnosed communicable disease; wastes excluded by other provisions of this Chapter except as specifically permitted for; or any other waste defined by the health officer of San Luis Obispo County as being infectious;

15. Any wastewater containing toxic substances in sufficient quantity, either singularly or by interaction with other substances, to injure or to interfere with any wastewater treatment process, to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, to create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW or to exceed the limitations set forth in Categorical

Pretreatment Standards or of this section. A toxic pollutant shall include, but need not be limited to, any pollutant identified in Section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act;

16. Any wastewater which is capable of causing either alone or by interaction with other substances, the POTW effluent or any other product of the treatment process, residuals, or biosolids to be unsuitable for reclamation or reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process;

17. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which might cause excessive foaming in the POTW;

18. Draining of swimming pools and spas.

a. The contents of a salt water swimming pool (including electrolytic cell backwash) shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer, storm drain system or natural water way.

b. The contents of chlorinated swimming pools and/or spas (including filter backwash from swimming pools and/or spas) shall not be discharged into the sewer system without first applying for and receiving written permission from the Director. Such approved discharge must be accomplished in the manner specified herein.

i. The water is discharged by pumping and shall not exceed the capacity of the line.

ii. Each swimming pool discharging to a sewer system pursuant to a permit shall be equipped with an indirect waste connection to preclude any possibility of a backflow of sewage into the swimming pool or piping system.

19. Discharges from water softening.

Portable exchange water softening systems should be used instead of on-site regeneration water softening units. Discharges from commercial, industrial, and residential on-site regeneration water softening units must comply with the following:

a. Commercial or Industrial Users discharging water-softening brine shall not exceed the limits listed in Section 14.10.060(B) of this Chapter. A commercial operation not in compliance with the local limits shall be deemed an IU and will be required to obtain an industrial wastewater discharge permit.

b. High-efficiency reverse osmosis units do not generate salt and are the best technology available for water softening. Commercial or Industrial Users that use high-efficiency reverse osmosis units instead of on-site regeneration water softening units may be eligible for User-specific exceptions to the local limits listed in Section 14.10.060(B) of this Chapter.

c. New residential housing and replacement water softener units shall meet the following requirements:

i. On-site regeneration water softener units must be equipped with salt efficiency controls to regenerate on hardness demand or other approved techniques.

ii. Salt efficiency control units shall be a sealed tamper-proof type that controls the most efficient regeneration setting or a portable exchange unit.

20. Shredded garbage. Discharges containing improperly shredded garbage that has not been ground or comminuted to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under normal flow conditions in the public sewers or with any particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension are not allowed. Acceptable discharges from garbage grinders are as follows:

a. Wastes generated in preparation of food in a residence;

b. Where a nonresidential IU has an existing garbage grinder or a proposed new grinder and has approval for that specific use from the City. Such grinders must be kept in proper working order. Prohibited discharges from garbage grinders are as follows:

i. Garbage grinders shall not be used for grinding plastic, paper products, inert materials, garden refuse or waste products resulting from the handling, storage and sale of fruit and vegetables in wholesale and retail produce establishments and wastes from entities engaged in the preparation, processing or preserving of food not intended primarily for immediate consumption.

c. The City reserves the right to prohibit the use of garbage grinders in commercial applications if this waste creates excessive problems in the sewerage system.

21. Rain, storm water, surface water, ground water, seepage, roof runoff, street or yard drainage, subsurface drainage, ponds or lawn sprays or the uncontaminated water or water added for the purpose of diluting wastes which exceed maximum concentration limitations;

22. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any storm drain or natural outlet any wastewater derived from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, including domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater petroleum products, or otherwise polluted water;

23. Outdoor connections, drains and/or wash racks connected to the City sewer shall be covered and bermed to prevent the inflow of storm water and shall be equipped with sand-oil interceptor approved by the Director.

14.10.050 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards

A. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards shall be in addition to prohibited discharge standards cited in Sections 14.10.040 and 14.10.060 of this Chapter.

B. All applicable federal pretreatment standards that specify quantities or concentrations of pollutants that may be discharged by a specific industrial category will be enforced by the City as required by Section 309(e) and (f) et seq. of the Federal Clean Water Act.

C. Upon the promulgation of the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards for a particular industrial category, the federal standard, if more stringent than limitations and prohibitions

imposed under this Chapter for a source in that category, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this Chapter.

D. When wastewater subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Director shall impose an alternate limit in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).

14.10.060 Local Limits

A. Pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c) the City reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or resolution, more stringent standards or prohibitions on discharges to the POTW consistent with this Chapter if:

1. The City determines that the limitations and prohibitions in this Chapter or other City Codes or resolutions may not be sufficient to protect the operation of the POTW; or
2. The City determines that the limitations and prohibitions in this Chapter or other City Codes or resolutions, may not be sufficient to enable the POTW to comply with water quality standards or effluent limitations specified in the City's POTW NPDES permit.

B. The following pollutant limits are established to protect against pass through and interference. No User shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of the following:

Constituent	Concentration Limit
Ammonia	20.0 mg/L
Boron	5.00 mg/L
Cadmium	0.10 mg/L
Chromium	3.70 mg/L
Copper	0.30 mg/L
Cyanide	0.01 mg/L
Nickel	1.90 mg/L
Molybdenum	1.10 mg/L
Selenium	0.27 mg/L
Zinc	4.00 mg/L
Sulfate	200 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).	1000 mg/L
Sodium	200 mg/L
Chloride	150 mg/L
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	360 mg/L

Constituent	Concentration Limit
Total suspended solids (TSS)	360 mg/L
Oil and Grease	100 mg/L

(All concentrations for metallic substances are for "total" metal unless indicated otherwise.)

C. The Director may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), by ordinance or in wastewater discharge permits, to implement local limits and the requirements in Section 14.10.040.

D. Maximum concentrations of pollutants allowable in wastewater discharges to the POTW are established by the Director and shall be adopted by the City Council by resolution to insure compliance with the POTW's NPDES requirements or more restrictive pretreatment standards prescribed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board or the EPA.

14.10.070 Limitation on Point of Discharge

A. No User or IU shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in a public sewer, other than through an approved building sewer, without the City's prior approval.

B. Wastes prohibited by this Chapter shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW. All floor drains located in process or materials storage areas must be permanently sealed or discharged to the IU's pretreatment facility before connecting with the POTW.

14.10.80 Dilution Prohibited

No User or IU shall ever increase the use of potable or process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with any specific discharge limitation or requirement.

Article III Hauled Waste

14.10.90 Hauled Waste

A. Hauled waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the Director, with the Director's prior consent, and at such times as established by the Director. Such waste shall not violate Sections 14.10.040 -14.10.060 of this Chapter or any other requirements established by the City.

B. The Director may require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The Director may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste.

C. The hauler shall provide the Director with waste analysis of any load prior to discharge. The Director may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards.

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.

Article IV – Discharge Permits

14.10.210 Wastewater Discharge Permit Required

It shall be unlawful for any IU to connect to, or to discharge to, the City sewer without first obtaining an industrial wastewater discharge permit from the City.

14.10.220 Permit Duration

Permits shall be issued for a specified time, not to exceed five (5) years from the effective date of the permit. A permit may be issued for a period of less than five (5) years or may be stated to expire on a specific date.

14.10.230 Permit Modification

A. The Director may modify any industrial wastewater discharge 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 IU's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the industrial wastewater discharge permit issuance;
3. To add information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the City's POTW, personnel, or the receiving waters;
4. In light of a violation of any terms or conditions of the industrial wastewater discharge permit;
5. In light of misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the industrial wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting;
6. To correct typographical or other errors in the industrial wastewater discharge permit.

B. An IU shall be informed of any proposed changes in its permit at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

14.10.240 Permit Transfer

A. Industrial wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific IU for a specific operation. An industrial wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned, transferred, nor sold to a new owner, new IU, different premises, or a new or changed operation. Any succeeding owner or IU shall immediately notify the City of the change of ownership and complete an industrial wastewater discharge permit application and shall comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit until a new permit is issued.

B. Industrial wastewater discharge permits shall be voidable upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership. All industrial wastewater discharge permits issued to an IU are void upon the issuance of a new industrial wastewater discharge permit to that IU.

14.10.250 Permit Application.

A. All IUs required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file an industrial wastewater discharge permit application with the City within thirty (30) days of receiving a notice to apply. Proposed new IUs shall apply ninety (90) days prior to actual connection to the municipal sewer.

B. In support of its application, the applicant must submit the information requested in the application form issued by the City.

C. The Director will evaluate the data furnished by the IU and may require additional information. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the IU for revision. After evaluation and acceptance of the information furnished, the Director may issue an industrial wastewater discharge permit subject to the terms and conditions provided herein.

D. All industrial wastewater discharge permit applications, IU reports, and certification statements must be signed by an Authorized Representative of the IU and contain the certification statement set forth in Section 14.10.430(A).

E. If the designation of an Authorized Representative is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has assumed responsibility either for the overall operation of the facility or for the overall environmental matters of the company, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to, or together with, any reports to be signed by an Authorized Representative.

F. A denial of a permit application may be appealed pursuant to the procedures in Section 14.10.610.

14.10.260 Permit Conditions

Industrial wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Chapter and all other applicable regulations, and IU charges and fees established by the City. The conditions of the permit shall be uniformly enforced in accordance with this

Chapter and applicable state and federal regulations. Permit contents and requirements may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. A statement that indicates the industrial wastewater discharge permit issuance date, expiration date, and effective date;
2. A statement that the industrial wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable;
3. Effluent limits, which may include numerical limits or Best Management Practices based on applicable Pretreatment Standards;
4. Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants or Best Management Practices to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law;
5. Requirements to control slug discharges, if determined by the Director to be necessary;
6. The process for seeking a waiver from monitoring for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge in accordance with Section 14.10.340(B);
7. Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Director pursuant to Section 14.10.340(B);
8. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;
9. 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;
10. 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;
11. Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;
12. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices;
13. A statement that compliance with the industrial 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 industrial wastewater discharge permit;
14. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Director to ensure compliance with this Chapter and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations; and
15. 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.

14.10.270 Permit Violation

A. When it is determined that a specific condition and/or discharge is in violation of this Chapter or any permit condition, or any limit imposed, enforcement actions shall be initiated as provided in this Chapter. Discharge violations include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Unlawful discharges of wastewater and compounds prohibited by this Chapter;
2. Discharges violating permit conditions or limitations;
3. Discharges in violation of this Chapter;
4. Discharges endangering the environment or the public's health, safety and/or welfare;
5. Discharges endangering the City's sewerage system, and/or City personnel;

B. Nondischarge violations constitute noncompliance with the City's rules and regulations and may also create a nuisance or have severe impacts on the City's ability to serve the public. This includes noncompliance with City Standard Details and Specifications.

14.10.280 Permit Revocation

A. An industrial wastewater discharge permit may be revoked for violating permit conditions or provisions of this Chapter. Violations include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Failure to notify the Director of significant changes to the IU's operations, systems, or wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
2. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the industrial wastewater discharge permit application;
3. Falsifying self monitoring reports and certification statements;
4. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
5. Refusing to allow the Director timely access to facility premises and records;
6. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
7. Failure to pay fines;
8. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility;
9. Failure to meet compliance schedules; or
10. Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or of any terms of the industrial wastewater discharge permit or of this Chapter.

B. Before revoking a permit, the Director shall issue to the IU a Notice of Violation in accordance with Section 14.10.510. If the IU does not correct the violation within the time period specified in the notice, the Director shall revoke the permit. An IU whose permit has been revoked may appeal the Director's action pursuant to the procedures in Section 14.10.610.

Article V - Pretreatment

14.10.290 Pretreatment of Wastewater

A. IUs shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this Chapter and shall achieve compliance with all applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in this Chapter within the time limitations specified by the EPA, the state, or the Director, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained in good working order, at the IU's expense.

B. In the construction of new facilities, all domestic wastewaters from restrooms, showers, drinking fountains, etc., shall be kept separate from all industrial wastewaters until the industrial wastewaters have passed through any required pretreatment system or device and the industrial wastewater monitoring facility or stations.

C. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the City for review, and shall be acceptable to the City before such facilities are constructed. The City's review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the IU from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the City under the provisions of this Chapter. Any subsequent proposed changes to the pretreatment facilities or methods of operation shall be reported to, and be approved by, the City prior to the IU's implementation of the changes.

D. Grease, oil and sand interceptors or gravity separating devices shall be installed when, in the opinion of the Director, 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 dwelling units. All interception units shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director in accordance with the California Plumbing Code and shall be of a capacity sufficient to provide the appropriate quality of effluent per this Chapter and shall be located where it would be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Interceptors shall be maintained at the owner's expense, in continuous efficient operating condition, and shall provide for the periodic removal of the accumulated grease. No such collected grease shall be introduced into any drainage piping or public or private sewer.

1. Food establishments shall install an approved grease interceptor. Requirements for the installation of a grease interceptor shall be determined by the City using the California Plumbing Code as a guide.

2. Each business establishment for which a grease interceptor is required shall implement grease reducing practices and have an interceptor which shall serve only that business establishment.

3. All car washes, vehicle/equipment wash areas, service stations, and garages shall be required to install a gravity separating device designed to prevent the discharge of sand,

silt, oil, and grease to the municipal sewer. Gravity separating devices located outdoors shall be covered and bermed to prevent the inflow of storm water.

4. If the City finds that a grease interceptor or gravity separating device installed prior to the effective date of this Chapter is incapable of adequately retaining the grease, sand or oil in the wastewater effluent, an adequate grease interceptor or gravity separating device shall be installed at the owner's expense within the time period specified in a written notice from the City.

E. Discharges from commercial grinders must be treated independently of any grease interceptor, at the owner's expense, to reduce the suspended solids daily flow or objectionable characteristics or constituents to comply with the limits contained in this Chapter.

Article VI-Compliance Monitoring

14.10.300 Right to Inspect and Monitor

The Director, through a program of inspection and sampling, shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this Chapter, the IU's wastewater discharge permit and all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. The City may inspect the facilities of any person to ascertain whether the purpose of this Chapter is being met and all prohibitions, limitations and requirements are being complied with. Upon presentation of proper identification, persons or occupants of premises where waste or wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the City ready access, at all reasonable times, to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination, evidence gathering or in the performance of any of its other duties. In addition, the City may enter an IU's property at any hour under emergency circumstances involving the City's sewerage system.

1. During the inspection and compliance monitoring activities, the City shall observe all reasonable security, safety and sanitation measures. In addition, the City shall observe reasonable precautionary measures specified by the IU. Where an IU has security measures in force, which would require proper identification and clearance before entry onto the IU's premises, the IU shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, City personnel will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.

2. The City may sample the wastewater from any IU or require the IU to sample the wastewater at the IU's own expense to ascertain whether the intent of this ordinance is being met and that the User is complying with all requirements.

3. The City shall have the right to set up on the IU's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations.

4. The Director may require the IU to furnish and install, at the IU's own expense, a control manhole in the building sewer or monitoring equipment as necessary and of a design and location approved by the City to facilitate inspection, sampling and flow measurements. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the IU at its own expense. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated at the frequency described in the industrial wastewater discharge permit to ensure their accuracy. The IU shall provide the City with unrestricted access to the sampling station at all times.

5. If the City requires or the IU chooses to install monitoring equipment, the equipment shall be calibrated, as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the City. This must be done by qualified personnel. A photocopy of the calibration results and/or certificate shall be sent to the City.

6. Where pretreatment or monitoring facilities are required, prior to discharging wastewater to the sewerage system, detailed plans showing the pretreatment facility and operating procedures shall be submitted to the City for review and shall be approved by the City before construction of the facility. All such plans and construction shall be done at the IU's expense. The review and approval of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the IU from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the City under the provisions of this Chapter, and the IU shall remain responsible for compliance with all applicable ordinances, Codes, regulations and orders of any governmental authority. Any subsequent proposed changes in the pretreatment facilities or methods of operation shall be reported to, and be approved by, the City prior to the IU's implementation of the changes.

7. 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 IU at the written or verbal request of the Director and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the IU.

8. Unreasonable delays in allowing the Director access to the IU's premises shall be a violation of this section.

Article VII - Reporting Requirements

14.10.310 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 Director a report containing the information listed in Section 14.10.310(C), below.

B. 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 Director a report containing the information listed in Section 14.10.310(C), below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable Categorical Standards. A new source shall also give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.

C. IUs described above shall submit the information set forth below:

1. Identifying Information. The IU shall submit the name and address of the facility including the name of the operator and owners;

2. Permits. The IU shall submit a list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility;

3. Description of Operations. The IU shall submit a brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and Standard Industrial Classification of the operation(s) carried out by such IU. This description shall include a schematic process diagram that indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.

4. Flow Measurement. The IU shall submit information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from each of the following:

a. Regulated process streams; and

b. Other streams as necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula of 40 CFR 403.6(e). The City may allow for verifiable estimates of these flows where justified by cost or feasibility considerations.

5. Measurement of Pollutants.

a. The IU shall identify the pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process; and

b. The IU shall submit the results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process. Both daily maximum and average concentration shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations.

c. A minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide, and volatile organics. For all other pollutants, twenty-four (24) hour composite samples must be obtained through flow-proportional composite sampling techniques where feasible. The City may waive flow-proportional composite sampling for any IU that demonstrates that flow-proportional sampling is infeasible. In such cases, samples may be obtained through time-proportional composite sampling techniques or through a minimum of four (4) grab samples where the IU demonstrates that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged.

d. The IU shall take a minimum of one (1) representative sample to compile the data necessary to comply with the requirements of this section.

e. Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment facility exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment, the IU shall measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula of 40 CFR 403.6(e) in order to evaluate compliance with the pretreatment standards. Where an alternate concentration has been calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e) this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the City.

f. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136 and amendments thereto. Where 40 CFR part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the Director determines that the part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the City or other parties, and approved by the Director.

g. The City may allow the submission of a baseline report that utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures.

h. The baseline report shall indicate the time, date, and place of sampling, and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.

6. Compliance Certification. The IUs shall submit a statement, reviewed by an authorized representative of the IU (as defined in Section 14.08.040 and certified to by a qualified professional) indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional Operation and Maintenance (O and M) and/or additional pretreatment is required for the IU to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.

7. Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O and M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the IU shall submit the shortest schedule by which the IU will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O and M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule shall meet the requirements set forth in Section 14.10.320 of this Chapter.

8. All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with Section 14.10.430(A) of this Chapter and be signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 14.08.040.

14.10.320 Compliance Schedule

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 IU 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 IU shall submit a progress report to the Director no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance, including in such progress report, at a minimum, whether it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and if appropriate, the steps taken by the IU to return to the established schedule; and

D. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between submissions of such progress reports to the Director.

14.10.330 Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline.

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in the case of a New Source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to such Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the Director a report containing the information described in 40 CFR 403.12(d).

14.10.340 Periodic Compliance Reports

A. All SIUs must, at a frequency determined by the Director, submit no less than twice per year, in June and December or on other dates specified, reports indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge that are limited by Pretreatment Standards, and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or pollution prevention alternative, the SIU must submit documentation required by the Director or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the SIU. The Director may modify the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

B. The City may authorize a SIU subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a Categorical Pretreatment Standard if the SIU has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the SIU [See 40 CFR 403.12(e)(2)]. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:

1. The waiver may be authorized where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable Categorical Standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.

2. The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective period of the wastewater discharge permit, but in no case longer than five (5) years. The SIU must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent wastewater discharge permit.

3. In demonstrating that a pollutant is not present, the SIU must provide data from at least one (1) sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.

4. The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 14.08.040, and must include the certification statement in Section 14.10.430(C).

5. Non-detectable sample results may be used to demonstrate that a pollutant is not present only if the EPA-approved method from 40 CFR Part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.

6. Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Director must be included as a condition in the SIU's permit. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information submitted by the SIU in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the City for three (3) years after expiration of the waiver.

7. Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the SIU's permit by the Director, the SIU must certify on each report with the statement in Section 14.10.430(C) that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the SIU.

8. In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present because of changes that occur in the SIU's operations, the SIU must immediately notify the Director and comply with the monitoring requirements of Section 14.10.340(A), or other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the Director.

9. This provision does not supersede certification processes and requirements established in Categorical Pretreatment Standards, except as otherwise specified in the Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

C. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 14.10.430(A) of this Chapter.

14.10.350 Reports of Changed Conditions

A. All IUs must promptly notify the Director in advance of any substantial changes to the IU's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater.

B. SIUs are required to notify the Director immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge.

14.10.360 Accidental Discharge and Slug Control Plan

A. Each IU shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes regulated by this Chapter. Facilities shall be provided to prevent accidental discharges of prohibited materials and shall be maintained at the IU's expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted by the IU when requested, to the City for the City's review, and shall be approved by the Director before construction of the facility. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the IU from the responsibility to modify its facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this Chapter or of any other applicable rule, regulation, order or ordinance of a governmental authority.

B. Any direct or indirect connection to the IU's plumbing or drainage system that allows the discharge of wastes to the public sewer system in violation of this Chapter, shall be eliminated. Where such action is impractical or unreasonable, as determined by the City, the IU shall appropriately label such entry points to warn against discharge of such wastes.

C. The Director shall evaluate whether each IU needs an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan or other action to control slug discharges. The Director may require any IU to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan or to take such other action necessary to control slug discharges. Alternatively, the Director may develop such a plan for any IU. An accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan shall address, at minimum, the following:

1. Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges;
2. Description of stored chemicals;
3. Procedures to immediately notify the Director of any accidental or slug discharge;
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.

D. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, a slug discharge or slug load, that might cause potential problems for the POTW, the IU shall immediately telephone and notify the Director of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective action taken by the IU.

E. Within five (5) days following such discharge, the IU shall submit a detailed written report to the Director describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be

taken by the IU to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the IU of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the IU of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this Chapter.

F. A notice shall be permanently posted on the IU's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who could cause such a discharge to occur, of the emergency notification procedure.

14.10.370 Representative Wastewater Samples

All wastewater samples must be representative of the IU'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 IU to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the IU to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.

14.10.380 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 and amendments thereto, 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, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the Director or other parties approved by the EPA.

14.10.390 Sample Collection

A. Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analyses performed during the period covered by the report and be representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.

B. Except as indicated in subsections C and D below, the IU must collect wastewater samples using twenty-four (24) hour flow proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Director. Where time proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Director, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a twenty-four (24) hour period may be

composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the City, as appropriate. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with Instantaneous Limits.

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

D. For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring reports and 90-day compliance reports pursuant to Sections 14.10.310 and 14.10.330 [40 CFR 403.12(b) and (d)], a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the Director may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by Section 14.10.340 (40 CFR 403.12(e) and 403.12(h)), the IU is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

E. If an IU subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any regulated pollutant at the appropriate sampling location more frequently than required by the Director, using the procedures set forth in Section 14.10.380, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

F. All required sampling shall be done at the IU's expense.

14.10.400 Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting

If sampling performed by an IU indicates a violation, the IU must notify the Director within twenty four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The IU shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the City within thirty (30) days of becoming aware of the violation. Where the City has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the IU, the City must perform the repeat sampling and analysis unless it notifies the IU of the violation and requires the IU to perform the repeat analysis. Resampling is not required if:

1. The City performs sampling for the IU at a frequency of at least once per month, or
2. The City performs sampling for the IU between the time the initial sampling was conducted and the time the IU or the City receives the results of this sampling.

14.10.410 Date of Receipt of Reports

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

14.10.420 Recordkeeping

Any IUs subject to the reporting requirements of this Chapter shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this Chapter, any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the IU independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with Best Management Practices established under Section 14.10.060(C). Records shall include the date, exact place, method, time of sampling, the name(s) 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 or during the pendency of any litigation.

14.10.430 Certification Statements

A. Certification of Permit Applications, User Reports and Initial Monitoring Waiver —The following certification statement is required to be signed and submitted by IUs submitting baseline monitoring reports pursuant to Section 14.10.310, SIUs submitting reports in compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standard deadlines pursuant to Section 14.10.330, IUs submitting periodic compliance reports required by Section 14.10.340(A-C), and IUs submitting an initial request to forego sampling of a pollutant on the basis of Section 14.10.340(B). The following certification statement must be signed by an Authorized Representative as defined in Section 14.08.040, definitions:

> 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.

B. Annual Certification for Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users. A facility determined by the Director to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User pursuant to the definition of Significant Industrial User in Section 14.08.040 [40 CFR 403.3(v)(2)] must annually submit the

following certification statement signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Section 14.08.040:

> Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR ____, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____, _____ to _____, _____ [months, days, year]:
> (a) The facility described as _____ [facility name] met the definition of a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User as defined in Section 14.08.040 [40 CFR 403.3(v)(2)];
> (b) The facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and
> (c) The facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period.
> This compliance certification is based on the following information:
>
> _____
>
> _____

C. Certification of Pollutants Not Present. IUs that have an approved monitoring waiver based on Section 14.10.340(B) must certify on each report, with the following statement, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the IU [40 CFR 403.12(e)(2)(v)]:

> Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under Section 14.10.340(B).

14.10.440 Confidential Information

All information and data on an IU obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits, monitoring programs, and inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agencies, unless the IU specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Director, 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 IU furnishing a report that such information should be

held confidential, the portions of the report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other effluent data, as defined in 40 CFR 2.302 shall not be recognized as confidential information and shall be available to the public without restriction. Information accepted by the City as confidential in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 2, entitled "Confidentiality of Business Information," shall not be transmitted to the general public by the City until and unless prior and adequate notification is given to the IU. Governmental agencies such as the EPA and the state shall have immediate access to all information collected by the City under its source control program.

Article VIII-Public Participation

14.10.450 Publication of Industrial Users in Significant Noncompliance

A. The Director shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the POTW, a list of the IUs which, at any time during the previous twelve (12) months, were in Significant Noncompliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. The term Significant Noncompliance shall be applicable to all SIUs (or any other IU that violates paragraphs (3), (4) or (8) of this section) and shall mean:

1. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, including instantaneous limits as defined in Sections 14.10.040 – 14.10.060;
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 numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by Sections 14.10.040 - 14.10.060 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 violation of a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement as described in Sections 14.10.040 – 14.10.060 (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the Director determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public;

4. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent danger to the public or to the environment, or has resulted in the Director'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 commencing construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

6. Failure to provide within forty-five (45) 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 may include a violation of Best Management Practices, that the Director determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

Article IX- Fees, Rates and Charges

14.10.460 Pretreatment Charges and Fees

The City may adopt fees for the reimbursement of costs for setting up and operating the City's pretreatment program. Said fees shall be set by resolution, subject to review by the City Council and will be reviewed periodically to ensure that the fees charged reasonably cover the associated costs. Said fees may include the following:

1. Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications, including the cost of processing such applications.

2. Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures, including the cost of collecting and analyzing an IU's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports submitted by IUs.

3. Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction.

4. Fees for filing for a show of cause hearing or appeals.

14.10.470 Industrial User Classification

All IUs shall be classified by assigning each one to a user classification category, according to the principal activity conducted on the IU's premises. The purpose of such classification is to facilitate the regulation of wastewater discharges based on wastewater constituents and characteristics to provide an effective means of source control, and to establish a system of IU charges and IU wastewater permit fees which will ensure an

equitable recovery of the City's cost for operation of the pretreatment program. The User classifications are as follows:

1. Class I, not defined as a SIU that may discharge animal and vegetable-based oil and grease or other conventional pollutants to the POTW.
2. Class II, not defined as a SIU, that has materials and/or wastes on site that if discharged to the sewer has the potential to impact the POTW. These materials and wastes include, but are not limited to, those in Sections 14.10.040 and 14.10.060.
3. Class III, an IU defined as a SIU in Section 14.08.040.

Article X-Liability and Enforcement

14.10.480 Liability

A. Liability. The City and its officers, agents and employees shall not be liable for any injury or death to any person, or damage to any property during, or growing out of, the performance of any work by any such applicant or agent of applicant. The applicant shall be liable for, and shall hold the City and its officers, agents and employees harmless from any liability imposed by law upon the City or its officers, agents or employees, including all costs, expenses, fees and interest incurred in defending the same or in seeking to enforce this provision. Applicant shall be solely liable for any defects in the performance of applicant's work or for any failure that may result from the performance of such work.

B. Liability for Violation. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be liable to the City for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by reason of such violation.

14.10.490 Public Nuisances

Any violation of the provisions of this Chapter or of any order of the City Council, continued habitation of any building or continued operation of any industrial facility in violation of the provisions of this Chapter or of any other rule or regulation of the City, shall be considered a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the Director. Any person creating a public nuisance may be charged with a misdemeanor and the Director may refer the matter to the City Attorney for prosecution and such person shall be responsible for reimbursing the City for any costs incurred in removing, abating, or remedying said nuisance.

14.10.500 Violations

A. It shall be unlawful for any User or person to violate any provision of this Chapter, and the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued under this Chapter. Each day in which a violation occurs or continues shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

B. All persons shall be held strictly liable for any and all acts of their agents or employees under the provisions of this Chapter or any other rule or regulation of the City. Upon being

notified by the City, pursuant to Section 14.10.510, of any defect arising in any sewer or of any violation of this Chapter, the person or persons having charge of said work shall immediately correct the defect or violation. The City may cause proceedings to be brought for the abatement of the occupancy of the building or facility during the period of such violation.

14.10.510 Notice of Violation

A. When the Director finds that a User has violated or continues to violate, any provision of this Chapter, a wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or wastewater requirement of the City, state or federal government, or is found to have improperly used or maintained sewers, the City shall serve upon that User a written Notice of Violation. The notice shall state the nature of the violation and shall direct that the violation be corrected within such time as specified in the notice, as the Director may deem reasonable. A User who has been so notified shall cease all acts deemed to be violations within the time specified in the notice.

B. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Director to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without issuing a Notice of Violation; however, such Notice of Violation shall be issued as soon as possible.

14.10.520 Consent Orders

The Director may enter into consent orders, assurances of compliance, or other similar agreements with any User responsible for noncompliance. Such agreement shall include specific actions to be taken by the User to correct the noncompliance within the time period specified in the agreement.

14.10.530 Compliance Orders

When the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Director may issue an order to the User responsible for the discharge directing that the User come into compliance within a specified time. If the User does not come into compliance within the time provided, water service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders may also contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may not extend the deadline for compliance established for a

Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, nor does a compliance order relieve the User of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation.

14.10.540 Cease and Desist Orders

When the Director finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or that the User's past violations are likely to recur, the Director may issue an order to the User directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the User to:

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

14.10.550 Permit Revocation

Subject to the provisions of this Chapter regarding Notice of Violation and right to appeal, the Director may revoke any wastewater discharge permit pursuant to Section 14.10.280, or cause water service to be terminated to any premises if a violation of this Chapter or a wastewater discharge permit is found to exist, or if a discharge of wastewater causes or threatens to cause a condition of contamination, pollution or nuisance as defined in this Chapter, or for any condition that presents an imminent danger to the environment or to the health or welfare of persons, or that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or that violates applicable federal or state regulations. This provision is in addition to other statutes, rules or regulations authorizing termination of service for delinquency in payment.

14.10.560 Authority to Disconnect

Whenever a User or IU has violated or continues to violate any provision of this Chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, water service to the User may be disconnected. When service has been disconnected as provided, the cost or estimated cost of disconnection and reconnection to the system shall be deposited by the User with the City before such User is reconnected to the system. The City shall refund any part of the deposit remaining after payment of all costs of disconnection and reconnection.

14.10.570 Civil Penalties

A. Any User or IU who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment

Standard or Requirement shall be liable to the City for a maximum civil penalty of $25,000.00 but not less than $1,000.00 per violation, per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

B. The City may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the City.

14.10.580 Criminal Penalties

A. A User or IU who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this Chapter, 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 not to exceed $1,000.00 per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both.

B. A User or IU 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 Chapter, wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed $1,000.00 per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or both.

C. In the event of a second conviction the User or IU shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $3,000 per violation, per day.

14.10.590 Injunction

Whenever a discharge of wastewater violates this Chapter, causes or threatens to cause a condition of contamination, pollution or nuisance, or in the case of nondischarge violations or other such noncompliance with the rules and regulations set forth herein, the City Attorney, upon request of the Director, may petition the superior court for a restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction, or any or all of these, as may be appropriate.

14.10.600 Show of Cause Hearing

A. Any User that is subject to a proposed enforcement action may request a hearing, in writing, within ten (10) days of receiving notification of such proposed enforcement action.

B. A notice shall be served on the User or IU specifying the time and place of the hearing, the proposed enforcement action, the reason why the proposed action is to be taken, and directing the User or IU to show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not

be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall be served at least ten (10) days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent or officer of a corporation.

C. The Director, or his or her assignee, may conduct the hearing and take the evidence to:

1. Issue, in the name of the City, notices of hearings requesting the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in such hearings;
2. Take the evidence;
3. Prepare a written report of the evidence and hearing; and
4. Determine if there is good cause for the enforcement action.

D. At any hearing held pursuant to this Chapter, testimony taken must be under oath and recorded stenographically. The recorded transcript will be made available to any member of the public or to any party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges.

14.10.610 Appeal Hearing

A. Any User, IU, permit applicant, or permittee affected by any decision, action or determination, taken or issued by the Director, may file with the City Manager a written request for an appeal hearing. The request must be received by the City within fifteen (15) calendar days of such decision, action, or determination of the City to the appellant. The request for hearing shall set forth in detail all the facts supporting the appellant's request.

B. The City Manager shall within fifteen (15) days of receiving the request for appeal designate an impartial hearing officer to hear the appeal and provide written notice to the appellant of the hearing date, time and place. Employees of the City shall not be eligible to serve as the hearing officer.

C. The City Manager shall set the time and place for hearing the appeal, and a notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, and notice shall also be given to the appellant by mailing, postage prepaid, at the address provided by the appellant in the letter of appeal at least ten (10) working days before the hearing date.

D. The hearing date shall not be more than thirty (30) days from the mailing of such notice by certified mail to the appellant unless a later date is agreed to by the appellant. If the hearing is not held within said time due to actions or inactions of the appellant, then the Director's decision shall be deemed final.

E. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to the technical evidence regarding the alleged violation(s) and proposed enforcement action(s). The hearing officer shall have no authority to waive any requirement of the Municipal Code.

F. At the hearing the appellant shall have the opportunity to present information supporting its position concerning the Director's decision, action or determination.

G. After the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall submit a written report to the City Manager setting forth a brief statement of facts found to be true, a determination of the issues presented, conclusions, and a recommendation whether to uphold, modify or reverse the Director's original decision, action or determination. Upon receipt of the written report the City Manager shall make a determination and shall issue a decision and order within thirty (30) calendar days of the hearing by his designee. The written decision and order of the City Manager shall be sent by certified mail to the appellant at the appellant's business address, or to the address of appellant's legal counsel/representative.

H. The decision of the City Manager shall be the final decision, and no action by the City Council shall be required.

I. A fee, as provided for under this sub-section, shall accompany an application for a hearing before any hearing date. The purpose of the fee shall be to cover those costs incurred by the City to provide for the appeals process. Appeal fees shall be set by resolution, subject to review by the City Council. Appeal fees will be reviewed periodically to ensure that the fees charged cover the costs associated with the appeals process.

J. If the appellant wishes to have the hearing transcribed, the appellant may request that a court reporter be present at the hearing. The appellant shall bear all costs and expenses of the transcription.

14.10.620 Severability

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase in this Chapter or Chapter 14.08 is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of these chapters. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed the ordinance codified in this Chapter and Chapter 14.08, and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of this Chapter or Chapter 14.08 would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Technical Basis
for
Local Wastewater Limits
City of El Paso de Robles

June 2009

Prepared by
City of El Paso de Robles Public Works Department

With assistance from
Cornerstone Engineering, Inc.

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INTRODUCTION

Federal water quality regulations require local governments to prevent the introduction of certain pollutants into their Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), in order to prevent interference with wastewater treatment processes and pass through of pollutants, and provide for the use and disposal of municipal biosolids (sludge).

This is accomplished through development and implementation of specific effluent limits for industrial users called local limits. These limits are developed to reflect the specific needs and capabilities at individual POTWs and protect the waterbody to which the POTW discharges. The Paso Robles Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is a POTW that discharges to the Salinas River, an important regional water supply and wildlife habitat. The City of Paso Robles (hereafter "City") is developing a Source Control Program to reduce the amount of several pollutants in its discharge, especially salts such as sodium, sulfate, chloride, and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). This program is required by the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Furthermore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends POTW's review the adequacy of local limits if NPDES permit requirements or the receiving water quality objectives change. On May 14, 2009, effluent limits in the City's NPDES permit became more stringent for several toxic chemicals, including copper and selenium. The source of these chemicals must be controlled in order for the City to consistently meet these limits.

EXISTING LOCAL LIMITS AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The City's existing local limits are summarized in Table 1 below. The City evaluated the existing local limits to determine if they are still protective of the POTW or need to be modified. The City used the Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading (MAHL) calculation methodology described in EPA's 2004 *Local Limits Development Guidance* to not only evaluate the existing limits, but to also establish its revised local limits.

The MAHL methodology includes four basic steps:

1. Determine the Pollutants of Concern (POC);
2. Collect and analyze data;
3. Calculate MAHLs for each POC;
4. Designate and implement the local limits.

After completing the MAHL methodology, local limits may be adjusted to address collection system concerns and practical considerations. This report describes this evaluation process and the City's results.

Table 1: Existing Local Limits

Pollutant	Limit (mg/L)
Ammonia (as N)	20.0
Aluminum	8.0
Arsenic	0.30
Beryllium	0.25
Boron	2.50
Cadmium	0.25
Chromium	0.05
Cobalt	0.075
Copper	0.30
Cyanide	0.20
Fluoride	1.50
Iron	7.50
Lead	0.05
Lithium	0.115
Mercury	0.005
Nickel	0.30
Oil and Grease	20
Selenium	0.01
Vanadium	2.00
Zinc	2.00
Surfactants (MBAS)	0.20
Phenol	0.001
Sulfate (as SO_4)	200.0
Any wastewater, other than water-softening regeneration brine, containing in excess of:	
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	1000
Sodium	200
Chloride	150
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	250
Total suspended solids (TSS)	250

POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN

A POC is any pollutant that may be discharged to the POTW in sufficient amounts to pass through treatment processes, interfere with treatment processes, jeopardize worker health and safety, or cause operational problems. A POC may also include pollutants in the applicable NPDES permit or biosolids quality regulations.

In order to determine the POCs to be evaluated, the City considered its NPDES permit requirements, biosolids quality regulations, EPA guidance documents, known Industrial Users, sampling and violation history at the WWTP, and current local limits. The City found that 12 pollutants contained in its existing local limits – aluminum, arsenic,[1]

[1] Arsenic was not detected in the residential collection system, at the headworks, or in the final effluent all five days of testing. In the commercial collection system it was detected on only one day of testing at 0.008 mg/L which is a very low level. Arsenic was detected in the treatment plant biosolids at a dry weight concentration of 6.56 mg/kg. The EPA 503 regulation limit for "Clean" land application is 41

beryllium,[2] cobalt, fluoride, iron, lead,[3] lithium, mercury,[4] Methylene Blue Activated Substances, vanadium, and phenol – do not pose a threat to the POTW or the water quality of the receiving waters. Local limits are not required for these 12 pollutants. The City found that molybdenum threatens to exceed biosolids quality criteria, therefore a local limit must be added. The City's POCs, along with applicable listing criteria, are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Pollutants of Concern and Driving Factors for Inclusion

Pollutant of Concern	Treatment process inhibition	Biosolids quality regulations	NPDES permit effluent water quality limit	Potential industrial user discharge
Conventional				
Ammonia (as N)	✓		✓	✓
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)			✓	✓
Chloride	✓		✓	
Oil & grease			✓	✓
Sulfate			✓	
Total dissolved solids (TDS)			✓	✓
Total suspended solids (TSS)			✓	
Priority Pollutant Metals & Cyanide				
Cadmium	✓	✓	✓	
Chromium (total)[5]	✓	✓	✓	✓

mg/kg. The current concentration measured in the biosolids is 6 times lower then the EPA criteria. The City currently has a local limit of 0.3 mg/L for arsenic. Based upon the low levels detected in the collection system and the biosolids and the lack of any detected in the final effluent, there is not a reasonable potential justification for setting a limit on arsenic.

[2] Beryllium was not detected in any of the samples taken from the collection system, headworks, final effluent or the biosolids.

[3] The City detected lead in the collection system, influent and effluent at very low levels. In the biosolids, the lead concentration was 27.2 mg/kg on a dry weight basis. The EPA 503 regulation limit for "Clean" land application is 300 mg/kg. The current concentration measured in the biosolids is 11 times lower than the EPA criteria. The City currently has a local limit of 0.05 mg/L for lead. Based upon the low levels detected throughout the system and in the final effluent, there is not a reasonable potential justification for setting a limit on lead.

[4] Mercury was measured in the collection system, headworks and effluent at very low levels – less than 0.1 µg/L. In the biosolids, the mercury concentration was 2.87 mg/kg on a dry weight basis. The EPA 503 regulation limit for "Clean" land application is 17 mg/kg. The current concentration measured in the biosolids is 5 times lower than the EPA criteria. The City currently has a local limit of 0.005 mg/L for mercury. Based upon the low levels detected throughout the system and in the final effluent, there is not a reasonable potential justification for setting a limit on mercury.

[5] Chromium was not detected in the residential collection system or at the headworks. It was detected in the commercial collection system and final effluent at 0.02 mg/L and 0.000142 mg/L respectively, on the last day of testing. In the biosolids, chromium was detected at a dry weight concentration of 52.2 mg/kg. The EPA 503 regulation limit for "Clean" land application is 1,200 mg/kg. The current concentration

Pollutant of Concern	Treatment process inhibition	Biosolids quality regulations	NPDES permit effluent water quality limit	Potential industrial user discharge
Copper	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nickel	✓	✓	✓	✓
Selenium		✓	✓	
Zinc	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cyanide	✓		✓	✓
Other Trace Metals				
Boron			✓	
Molybdenum[6]		✓		
Sodium			✓	✓

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The City sampled the POCs listed in Table 2 at various collection points in the WWTP and two locations in the collection system, over a period of five consecutive days in October 2008. The City sampled WWTP influent, primary effluent, secondary effluent, and final effluent, in order to determine the treatment plant's removal efficiency for each POC. The City took samples from the collection system at a manhole (CHA10) in the intersection of Holstein Drive and Brahma Street. This portion of the collection system serves a residential neighborhood with no known commercial or industrial waste sources. The City used samples from this location to establish the chemical characteristics of wastewater typical of the City's residential sources (i.e., domestic wastewater). The City also took samples from the wet well of Lift Station 6, located near the Paso Robles Airport, at 3003 Rollie Gates Drive. This portion of collection system serves an industrial area. The City used samples from this location to establish the chemical characteristics of wastewater typical of the City's industrial sources. Appendix A is a tabulated summary of these sampling results.

The City also gathered data regarding total POTW flow, POTW sludge flow to disposal, domestic wastewater flow, and industrial wastewater flow. The City used this data to calculate the load of each POC coming into the WWTP. Table 3 below shows the average WWTP influent concentration and load for each POC. Where a particular

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measured in the biosolids is about 23 times lower than the EPA criteria. The City currently has a local limit of 0.05 mg/L for chromium. Although the levels of chromium detected during the sampling were very low, the City feels that a local limit is needed for the protection of the plant, since at least two chrome plating shops are located in the City.

[6] Molybdenum was not detected in the residential collection system. However, it was detected in the commercial collection system at an average concentration of 0.027 mg/L, in the WWTP headworks at 0.015 mg/L, and in the final effluent at 0.0136 mg/L. In the biosolids, molybdenum was detected at a dry weight concentration of 38.1 mg/kg. The EPA 503 regulation limit for "Clean" land application is 75 mg/kg.

pollutant was not detected (ND), the City estimated the influent load by using one half of that pollutant's detection limit.

Table 3: Influent Pollutant Loadings

Pollutant	Average POTW Influent Concentration (mg/L)	POTW Flow (MGD)	POTW Influent Load (lbs/day)
Cadmium	ND	3	0.000151
Chromium (total)	ND	3	0.0125
Copper	0.126	3	3.15
Molybdenum	0.0150	3	0.375
Nickel	ND	3	0.0125
Selenium	ND	3	0.0250
Zinc	0.124	3	3.10
Antimony	ND [(1)]	3	0.0160
Beryllium	ND	3	0.00125
Boron	0.52	3	13.0
Cyanide	0.00228	3	0.057
Sodium	221	3	5,530
Ammonia (as N)	42.3	3	1,060
BOD	302	3	7,560
Chloride	300	3	7,510
TDS	1050	3	26,300
Sulfate (as SO_4)	145	3	3,630
Oil and Grease	26.6	3	666
TSS	301 [(2)]	3	7,530

[(1)] Not detected on 4 of 5 days tested. The other day was near the detection limit.
[(2)] Monthly average through August 2008

Water Softeners, Salts, and Recycled Water

This study shows the Paso Robles WWTP receives approximately 13,000 pounds of sodium and chloride per day. That's 6.5 tons – equivalent in weight to two full-size pickup trucks! These salts are not removed by conventional wastewater treatment processes, thus pass through the Paso Robles WWTP to the Salinas River. Most of these salts come from widespread use of self-regenerating water softeners (the type to which salt is added).

The City has future plans to recycle its wastewater for landscape and crop irrigation, in order to reduce the City's dependence on groundwater pumped from Salinas River underflow and the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. However, most plants are sensitive to salt. Sodium inhibits a plant's ability to absorb water through its roots and causes clayey soil to crust over and resist water absorption. In order for the City to produce recycled water that is suitable for irrigation, Paso Robles industrial users and residents must reduce their dependence on self-regenerating water softeners.

If you have a self-regenerating water softener, please ensure the softener is set to regenerate on demand, rather than on a regular interval. Also, consider using potassium chloride tablets instead of sodium chloride tablets to reduce discharge of sodium. If you are replacing your water softener or installing a new one, consider using a canister-type softener service instead of a self-regenerating water softener. These services replace the softening canister on a regular interval, depending on water use. The canisters are taken out-of-town for regeneration, where the salty by-product may be safely discharged into the ocean.

CALCULATING THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE HEADWORKS LOADING

The Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading (MAHL) is the estimated maximum loading of a pollutant that can be received by a POTW without inhibiting treatment processes or exceeding all applicable environmental criteria. The City followed these steps to determine the MAHL for each POC:

1. Determine the removal efficiencies for each POC,
2. Calculate the Allowable Headworks Loading (AHL) for each POC, for all applicable environmental criteria, based on influent flow rates and POC removal efficiencies, and
3. Designate the MAHL as the strictest AHL.

The City used spreadsheets developed by U.S. EPA Region 8 to facilitate calculation of AHLs, MAHLs, and the proposed local limits. These spreadsheets are in Appendix B.

First, the City calculated removal efficiency for each POC by comparing average effluent concentration to average influent concentration. Where sample data was not available, the City used removal efficiency values from U.S. EPA literature. In some

cases, effluent concentration exceeded influent concentration, which would suggest a net addition of the pollutant. This is unlikely. After some investigation, City staff found this was due to recirculation of high strength digester supernatant within the WWTP during the sampling period. In this case, the City either assumed zero removal efficiency or used U.S. EPA literature values. Removal efficiencies for each POC are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Paso Robles WWTP Removal Efficiency

Pollutant	Avg. Influent (mg/L)	Avg. Effluent (mg/L)	Calculated Removal Efficiency (%)	Removal Efficiency Used for Further Analysis (%)
Boron	0.518	0.550	<0	0
Cadmium	ND	ND[1]	<0	68 [2]
Chromium	ND	0.000484	<0	60 [2]
Copper	0.126	0.0476	62	62
Molybdenum	0.0150	0.0136	9	9
Nickel	ND	0.00106	<0	41 [2]
Selenium	ND	0.00264	<0	52 [2]
Sodium	221	214	3	3
Zinc	0.124	0.0457	63	63
BOD	302	4.16	99	99
Chloride	300	304	<0	0 [3]
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	1050	1070	<0	0 [3]
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	301	16.5	95	95
Sulfate (as SO_4)	145	152	<0	0 [3]
Ammonia-N	42.3	18.8	56	56
Cyanide, Total	0.00228	0.00609	<0	0 [5]
Oil and Grease	26.6	5	81	81

[1] For the purpose of this analysis, when a pollutant was not detected, the City used ½ of that pollutant's detection limit.
[2] Value based on U.S. EPA literature.
[3] The existing WWTP is not designed to remove any salts (TDS, sodium, chloride, sulfate) from the influent wastestream.
[4] Influent ammonia is converted to nitrate and nitrite as wastewater moves through the WWTP. The existing WWTP is not designed to remove nitrate and nitrate.
[5] Cyanide is a disinfection by-product, so there is likely a net increase in cyanide as wastewater passes through the WWTP.

The environmental criteria the City used to calculate MAHLs are shown in Table 5. NPDES Permit Limits means limits contained in the City's Salinas River discharge permit. Acute Toxicity Criteria mean limits necessary to prevent toxic effects (usually death) to aquatic life in the Salinas River resulting from short term exposure to the City's wastewater discharge. Maximum Contaminant Level means limits necessary to protect the Salinas River as a regional water supply. Chronic Toxicity Criteria mean limits necessary to prevent toxic effects (usually reproductive harm) to aquatic life in the Salinas River resulting from long term effects to the City's wastewater discharge.

Sludge Criteria mean limits necessary to allow beneficial reuse of the City's sludge (e.g., for land application).

The most stringent applicable criteria for each POC are highlighted with **bold font**. The right-most column in Table 5 is the Maximum Allowable Headworks loading for each POC, based on the most stringent applicable criteria.

Table 5: Environmental Criteria and Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading

Pollutant	Daily			Monthly			Sludge Criteria (mg/kg)	Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading (lbs/day)
	NPDES Permit Limits (mg/L)	Acute Toxicity Criteria (mg/L)	Maximum Contaminant Level (mg/L)	NPDES Permit Limits (mg/L)	Chronic Toxicity Criteria (mg/L)	Human Health Criteria (mg/L)		
Cadmium		0.020			0.0070		**39**	0.08
Chromium (total)		5.17			0.6210		**1200**	2.715
Copper	0.0474	0.049		**0.0236**	0.0290	1.3	1500	1.563
Molybdenum							**75**	1.1
Nickel		1.45			0.160	0.61	**420**	1.39
Selenium	0.0082	0.02		**0.0041**	0.0046	4.2	100	0.2137
Zinc		0.367			0.368	26	**2800**	6.019
Boron			**0.75** [(1)]					19
Cyanide	0.0085		0.15	**0.0043**		0.7		0.1076
Sodium	**225**							5800
Ammonia (as N)					**4.00**			225
BOD	50			**25**				43000
Chloride	**310**							7760
TDS	**1100**							27520
Sulfate (as SO_4)	**180**							4503
Oil and grease	20			**10**				1300
TSS	90			**30**				15000

[(1)] Limit for protection of irrigation supply.

CALCULATING LOCAL LIMITS

In order to determine the local limits for each pollutant, the City then:

1. Reduced the MAHL calculated above by 10% as a factor of safety, per EPA guidance;
2. Determined how much loading is attributed to domestic wastewater, using the domestic wastewater flow and quality data described earlier (domestic waste loading is not controlled by the City);
3. Subtracted the domestic waste loading from the adjusted MAHL, to determine the Maximum Allowable Industrial Load (MAIL) for each pollutant;
4. Allocated the MAIL to all industrial users, using the industrial waste flow data described earlier, to calculate a uniform local limit.

The results are shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Maximum Allowable Industrial Loads and Resulting Local Limits

Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Industrial Load (lbs/day)	Uniform Local Limit (mg/L)	Notes
Cadmium	0.068	0.10	
Chromium (total)	2.43	3.7	
Copper	Zero discharge	Zero discharge	Zero discharge is not practicable. Copper is prevalent in wastewater due to copper plumbing. See discussion below.
Molybdenum	0.76	1.1	
Nickel	1.24	1.9	
Selenium	0.18	0.27	
Zinc	2.68	4.0	
Boron	3.3	5.0	
Cyanide	0.009	0.01	
Sodium	Zero discharge	Zero discharge	Zero discharge is not practicable. Sodium is prevalent in water supply. See discussion below.
Ammonia (as N)	Zero discharge	Zero discharge	Zero discharge is not practicable. Ammonia is major constituent in domestic wastewater. See discussion below.
BOD	18,100	27,200	This limit would lead to anaerobic conditions in collection system, which would cause severe odor nuisance and corrosion of collection system due to formation of hydrogen sulfide and sulfuric acid. See discussion below.
Chloride	Zero discharge	Zero discharge	Zero discharge is not practicable. Chloride is prevalent in water supply. See discussion below.
TDS	Zero discharge	Zero discharge	Zero discharge is not practicable. TDS is prevalent in water supply. See discussion below.
Sulfate (as SO_4)	266	399	This limit would lead to corrosion of the collection system due to excessive formation of hydrogen sulfide and sulfuric acid. See discussion below.
Oil and grease	269	405	This limit would lead to collection system obstruction and inhibit treatment processes. See discussion below.
TSS	9,750	14,700	This limit could lead to collection system degradation due to abrasive and erosive contact in collection system. See discussion below.

ADDRESSING COLLECTION SYSTEM CONCERNS

As noted in Table 6, the Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading methodology results in local limits for BOD, sulfate, oil and grease, and TSS that would lead to problems in the City's wastewater collection system or inhibit wastewater treatment processes. Adjustments to local limits for each of these pollutants are discussed here.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

BOD is a measure of the organic strength of wastewater. Excessive BOD causes anaerobic conditions in the collection system, which can cause severe odor nuisance and corrosion of the collection system due to formation of hydrogen sulfide and sulfuric acid. Corrosion has already occurred in portions of the City's collection system due to discharge of high-strength industrial wastewater. To prevent further collection system damage, industrial wastewater BOD must be limited to a level closer to domestic wastewater quality. As shown in Table 3 above, average WWTP influent BOD is currently 302 mg/L. This waste strength is low relative to other cities in California with water conservation programs. The City of Paso Robles now has a water conservation program and expects waste strength may increase up to 20% (i.e., if indoor water use decreases 20%, waste loading will remain the same, so the concentration of BOD will increase 20%). The City therefore recommends a local BOD limit of 360 mg/L.

Sulfate

Sulfate degrades in the anaerobic sections of a collection system to produce hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is not only highly odorous, it is a precursor to sulfuric acid, which corrodes concrete and metal. In order to prevent odor nuisance and damage to the collection system, industrial wastewater discharges should be limited to a sulfate level close to domestic wastewater, plus a reasonable incremental increase, since sulfate is not removed by conventional pre-treatment processes. Average WWTP influent sulfate is currently 145 mg/L (as SO_4) and the City's existing local limit for sulfate is 200 mg/L (as SO_4). Discharges up to 200 mg/L sulfate (as SO_4) should not harm the collection system. The City therefore recommends its existing local sulfate limit of 200 mg/L (as SO_4) remain unchanged.

Oil and Grease

Fats, oils, and greases, which are measured in wastewater as Oil and Grease, accumulate and congeal in the collection system and reduce the capacity of pipes and pumps. This increases the possibility of a sewage spill, reduces treatment efficiency, and increases operation and maintenance costs. Ideally, industrial users would discharge very little or no Oil and Grease to the City's collection system. Zero discharge of Oil and Grease is not practicable however, so the local limit for Oil and Grease must be based on what is achievable with reasonable controls. According to EPA's *Local Limits Development Guidance*, an Oil and Grease limit of 100 mg/L is achievable with the application of best management practices or generally available pretreatment (e.g., grease interceptors). The City therefore recommends its existing oil and grease local limit of 20 mg/L be increased to 100 mg/L.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Suspended solids are abrasive. Excessive suspended solids can corrode pumps and erode the collection system, especially at joints, elbows, and bends. To prevent collection system damage, industrial wastewater TSS must be limited to a level closer to domestic wastewater quality. As shown in Table 3 above, average WWTP influent TSS is currently 301 mg/L. Like BOD, this is low relative to other cities in California with water conservation programs. The City now has a water conservation program and expects waste strength may increase up to 20%. The City therefore recommends a local TSS limit of 360 mg/L.

OTHER PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

As noted in Table 6, the Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading methodology results in local limits of zero for ammonia, chloride, copper, sodium, and total dissolved solids. Limiting these pollutants to zero discharge is not practical because these pollutants are either a normal component of domestic wastewater, prevalent in the City's water supply, or not achievable with reasonable controls. Adjustments to local limits for each of these pollutants are discussed here.

Ammonia
The existing WWTP is overloaded with ammonia, so there is no WWTP capacity for industrial users. The Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading methodology dictates zero discharge of ammonia is necessary for the City to meet its discharge limits. However, ammonia is a normal component of domestic wastewater. Since domestic wastewater is often a major component of industrial wastewater, industrial users cannot be limited to zero discharge of ammonia. Industrial wastewater ammonia should therefore be limited to domestic wastewater quality. During the collection system monitoring described above, the City found average ammonia concentrations of 20 mg/L (as N) in domestic and industrial sections of the City's collection system. The existing local ammonia limit of 20 mg/L (as N) remains unchanged. The City is currently planning to upgrade the WWTP to remove ammonia, which will provide additional ammonia capacity for industrial users.

Chloride
Due to extensive use of self-regenerating water softeners by existing domestic and industrial users, the City occasionally violates its WWTP discharge limit for chloride of 310 mg/L. The Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading methodology justifies zero discharge of chloride. However, zero discharge by industrial users is not practical because chloride is present in the City's water supply at levels ranging up to 150 mg/L. Average chloride in the City water supply is 65 mg/L.[7] In order to prevent further violations of the City's discharge limit, protect Salinas River water quality, and allow for future use of recycled water, the City recommends its existing local chloride limit of 150 mg/L remain unchanged. This may require industrial users to use canister-type softening systems (see sidebar above) instead of self-regenerating softening systems.

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[7] As reported in the City's 2008 Annual Water Quality Report

Copper
The existing WWTP is overloaded with copper, so there is no WWTP capacity for industrial users. The Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading methodology dictates zero discharge of copper in order for the City to consistently meet its copper discharge limit. However, zero discharge is not practical because copper is present in a typical building's water supply due to internal corrosion of building plumbing systems. The 90th percentile of copper in tap water samples taken throughout the City in 2008 was 0.31 mg/L. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal[8] for copper is 0.3 mg/L. Therefore, the existing local limit of 0.3 mg/L remain unchanged. New industrial users may wish to use non-copper plumbing materials such as cross-linked polyethylene (PEX) to ensure consistent compliance with this limit.

Sodium
Due to extensive use of self-regenerating water softeners, the City often violates its WWTP discharge limit for sodium of 225 mg/L. The Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading methodology justifies zero discharge of sodium by industrial users. However, zero discharge by industrial users is not practical because sodium is present in the City's water supply. In order to prevent further violations of the City's discharge limit, protect Salinas River water quality, and allow for future use of recycled water for irrigation, the existing local sodium limit of 200 mg/L remains unchanged. This may require industrial users to use canister-type softening systems instead of self-regenerating softening systems.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
TDS is a measure of the mineral content of water and includes the components sodium and chloride. Due to extensive use of self-regenerating water softeners, the City is often close to violating its WWTP discharge limit for TDS of 1100 mg/L. The Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading methodology justifies zero discharge of TDS by industrial users. However, zero discharge of TDS by industrial users is not practical because TDS is present in the City's water supply at levels ranging up to 740 mg/L. Average TDS in the City water supply is 518 mg/L.[9] In order to prevent violations of the City's discharge limit, protect Salinas River water quality, and allow for future use of recycled water for irrigation, the existing local TDS limit of 1,000 mg/L remains unchanged. This may require industrial users to use canister-type softening systems instead of self-regenerating softening systems.

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[8] The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. The MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

[9] As reported in the City's 2008 Annual Water Quality Report

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED LOCAL LIMITS

The City collected data throughout its wastewater collection system and treatment plant to determine the influent load, relative contributions of domestic and industrial sources, and removal efficiency of all its pollutants of concern. The City found that local limits for 12 pollutants are no longer necessary. Molybdenum is a new pollutant of concern and requires a local limit. The City determined the maximum allowable headworks loading for all pollutants of concern. After accounting for domestic sources, the City allotted this loading to industrial sources to establish uniform local limits. The City then adjusted the uniform local limits for BOD, sulfate, oil and grease, and TSS to protect its collection system. The maximum allowable headwork loading methodology justified zero discharge for ammonia, chloride, copper, sodium, and total dissolved solids. However limiting these pollutants to zero discharge is not practical because these pollutants are either a normal component of domestic wastewater, prevalent in the City's water supply, or not achievable with reasonable controls. So the City adjusted local limits for these pollutants as well. Based on this analysis, the City recommends integration of the following local limits into the City's revised sewer use ordinance. Existing local limits are shown for comparison.

Table 7: Proposed Local Limits

Pollutant	Existing Local Limit (mg/L)	Proposed Local Limit (mg/L)
Ammonia (as N)	20	**20**
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	250	**360**
Boron	2.5	**5.0**
Cadmium	0.25	**0.10**
Chloride	150	**150**
Chromium (total)	0.05	**3.7**
Copper	0.3	**0.3**
Cyanide	0.20	**0.01**
Molybdenum	--	**1.1**
Nickel	0.30	**1.9**
Oil and grease	20	**100**
Selenium	0.01	**0.27**
Sodium	200	**200**
Sulfate (as SO_4)	200	**200**
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000	**1000**
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	250	**360**
Zinc	2.0	**4.0**

The City is currently planning to upgrade its wastewater treatment plant by 2014. City staff will reevaluate these local limits when the upgraded treatment plant comes online.

APPENDIX A
Summary of Local Limits Sampling

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
PRETREATMENT
TESTING RESULTS

Samples 10/12/08 - 10/17/08

COLLECTION SYSTEM-RESIDENTIAL									
Constituent	**Day 0**	**Day 1**	**Day 2**	**Day 3**		**Day 4**	**Day 5**	**Average**	**Notes**
Metals, Total	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***		***Composite***	***Composite***		
Antimony	ND	0.00116	ND	ND		ND	ND	0.000632	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Boron	ND	0.6	0.45	0.558		0.488	0.683	0.5558	
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Chromium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Copper	0.00135	0.15	0.163	0.176		0.206	0.165	0.172	
Lead	0.000319	0.00133	0.001	0.000965		0.00161	0.00135	0.001251	
Manganese	ND	0.0145	0.0146	ND		0.0235	0.0135	0.01522	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Molybdenum	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Nickel	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Silver	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Sodium	ND	191	350	253		359	248	280.2	
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Zinc	ND	0.116	0.0998	0.0752		0.165	0.106	0.1124	
Wet Chemistry	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Lab Duplicate***	***Composite***	***Composite***		
BOD		640	288	189	182	199	253	313.8	
Chloride	ND	128	590	330	320	730	300	415.6	
Nitrate Nitrogen	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Nitrite Nitrogen	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	ND	800	1520	1090	1110	1800	1090	1260	
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	ND	72	226	53	54	270	150	154.2	
Sulfate	ND	171	181	179	174	171	171	174.6	
Metals, Total		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***		***Grab***	***Grab***		
Mercury		0.0000387	0.0000169	0.0000129		0.0000197	0.0000339	0.00002442	
Wet Chemistry		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***	***Lab Duplicate***	***Grab***	***Grab***		
Ammonia-N		19	28	21	16	21	15.9	20.98	
Cyanide, Total		ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
MBAS		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Oil and Grease		70	18	43	23	22	37	38	

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
PRETREATMENT
TESTING RESULTS

Samples 10/12/08 - 10/17/08

COLLECTION SYSTEM-COMMERCIAL								
Constituent	**Day 0**	**Day 1**	**Day 2**	**Day 3**	**Day 4**	**Day 5**	**Average**	**Notes**
Metals, Total	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***		
Antimony	ND	0.00296	0.0022	0.00732	0.00155	0.003	0.003406	
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.008	0.002	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Boron	ND	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.844	0.86	0.8208	
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0008	0.00024	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Chromium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.02	0.0044	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Copper	ND	0.141	0.0852	0.527	0.0898	0.22	0.2126	
Lead	ND	0.00589	0.00471	0.0194	0.00386	0.0102	0.008812	
Manganese	ND	0.0987	0.0644	0.258	0.0799	0.15	0.1302	
Molybdenum	ND	0.0302	0.0347	ND	0.0343	0.032	0.02724	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Nickel	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.017	0.0038	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.004	0.0016	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Silver	ND	0.00307	0.00463	0.00207	0.00112	0.002	0.002578	
Sodium	ND	375	489	436	400	443	428.6	
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Zinc	ND	0.779	0.352	3.04	0.338	1.58	1.2178	
Wet Chemistry	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Lab Duplicate***	***Composite***	***Composite***	
BOD		308	281	1110	1200	268	477	488.8	
Chloride	ND	420	750	370	370	540	450	506	
Nitrate Nitrogen	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Nitrite Nitrogen	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	36.3	1440	1880	1620	1610	1730	1510	1636	
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	ND	869	261	3020	3070	700	1800	1330	
Sulfate	ND	118	129	216	217	116	117	139.2	
Metals, Total		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***		***Grab***	***Grab***		
Mercury		0.0000418	0.000139	0.0000478		0.0000239	0.0000339	0.00005728	
Wet Chemistry		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***	***Lab Duplicate***	***Grab***	***Grab***		
Ammonia-N		4.8	27	11	ND	31	20.9	18.94	
Cyanide, Total		0.0073	0.0116	ND		ND	ND	0.00618	1/2 PQL used for NDs
MBAS		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Oil and Grease		10	12	19	18	10	8	11.8	

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
PRETREATMENT
TESTING RESULTS

Samples 10/12/08 - 10/17/08

INFLUENT										
Constituent	**Day 0**	**Day 1**	**Day 2**		**Day 3**	**Day 4**		**Day 5**	**Average**	**Notes**
Metals, Total	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Field Duplicate***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Lab Duplicate***	***Composite***		
Antimony	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00121	ND		ND	0.000642	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.00025	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.00005	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Boron	ND	0.5	0.543	0.548	0.5	0.528	0.506	0.518	0.5178	
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.00005	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Chromium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.00025	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Copper	0.00197	0.119	0.125	0.126	0.136	0.126		0.124	0.126	
Lead	0.000296	0.00179	0.002	0.00213	0.00232	0.00239		0.00204	0.002108	
Manganese	ND	0.105	0.143	0.146	0.108	0.262	0.261	0.153	0.1542	
Molybdenum	ND	0.0135	0.0156	0.0159	0.0152	0.0149	0.0146	0.0157	0.01498	
Nickel	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Silver	ND	ND	0.00104	ND	ND	ND		0.00109	0.000726	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Sodium	ND	234	217	225	227	211	228	214	220.6	
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.00005	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Zinc	ND	0.119	0.131	0.118	0.13	0.122		0.119	0.1242	
Wet Chemistry	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Field Duplicate***	***Composite***	***Composite***		***Composite***		
BOD		324	319	298	327	272		267	301.8	
Chloride	12.8	330	280	280	290	300		300	300	
Nitrate Nitrogen	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.05	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Nitrite Nitrogen	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.05	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	47.8	1090	1020	1070	1030	1060		1050	1050	
Sulfate	3.08	141	150	151	147	140		145	144.6	
Metals, Total		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Field Duplicate***	***Grab***	***Grab***		***Grab***		
Mercury		0.0000386	0.0000586	0.0000595	0.0000954	0.000106		0.0000587	0.00007146	
Wet Chemistry		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Field Duplicate***	***Grab***	***Grab***		***Grab***		
Ammonia-N		36	59	58	53	31		32.3	42.26	
Cyanide, Total		ND	0.00246	0.00294	ND	ND		ND	0.00228	1/2 PQL used for NDs
MBAS		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			0.025	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Oil and Grease		24	23	23	34	24		28	26.6	

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
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Samples 10/12/08 - 10/17/08

PRIMARY EFFLUENT								
Constituent	**Day 0**	**Day 1**	**Day 2**	**Day 3**	**Day 4**	**Day 5**	**Average**	**Notes**
Metals, Total	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***		
Zinc	ND	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.0816	0.06832	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Wet Chemistry		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***		
Cyanide, Total		ND	0.00391	ND	ND	0.00294	0.00257	1/2 PQL used for NDs

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
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SECONDARY EFFLUENT									
Constituent	**Day 0**	**Day 1**	**Day 2**	**Day 3**	**Day 4**		**Day 5**	**Average**	**Notes**
Metals, Total	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Field Duplicate***	***Composite***		
Antimony	ND	0.0014	ND	ND	0.00106	ND	ND	0.000792	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00262	0.000724	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Boron	ND	0.536	0.6	0.536	0.524	0.525	0.502	0.5396	
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.000438	0.0001276	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Chromium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00143	0.000486	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Copper	0.00213	0.0477	0.0502	0.0446	0.044	0.0426	0.0411	0.04552	
Lead	0.000358	0.000679	0.000783	0.000729	0.000753	0.000761	0.000605	0.0007098	
Manganese	ND	0.0236	0.027	0.0267	0.028	0.0263	0.0231	0.02568	
Molybdenum	ND	0.0131	0.0139	0.0134	0.0138	0.0136	0.0135	0.01354	
Nickel	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0101	0.00242	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Silver	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.000229	0.0004458	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Sodium	2	221	230	215	214	208	223	220.6	
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Zinc	0.0168	0.0478	0.0441	0.0455	0.0491	0.0457	0.0453	0.04636	
Metals, Total		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***	***Field Duplicate***	***Grab***		
Mercury		0.0000259	0.0000312	0.0000279	0.0000298	0.0000274	0.0000293	0.00002882	
Wet Chemistry		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***	***Field Duplicate***	***Grab***		
Ammonia-N		21	19	27	19.9		13.2	20.02	
Cyanide, Total		0.00198	0.0073	ND	ND	0.00198	0.00246	0.003935	
MBAS		ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
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FINAL EFFLUENT									
Constituent	**Day 0**	**Day 1**	**Day 2**	**Day 3**		**Day 4**	**Day 5**	**Average**	**Notes**
Metals, Total	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Field Duplicate***	***Composite***	***Composite***		
Antimony	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.00284	0.000768	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	ND
Boron	ND	0.543	0.568	0.536	0.504	0.552	ND	0.4448	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.000557	0.0001514	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Chromium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.00142	0.000484	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Copper	0.00108	0.0447	0.0497	0.0465		0.0493	0.0477	0.04758	
Lead	0.000252	0.000675	0.000851	0.000749		0.000973	0.000721	0.0007938	
Manganese	ND	0.0225	0.0266	0.0247	0.0259	0.0313	0.0255	0.02612	
Molybdenum	ND	0.0127	0.0137	0.0128	0.0129	0.0142	0.0144	0.01356	
Nickel	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.0043	0.00106	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.0112	0.00264	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Silver	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	0.00031	0.000462	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Sodium	ND	216	218	212	212	211	212	213.8	
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Zinc	0.0186	0.0388	0.0454	0.0458		0.0467	0.0516	0.04566	
Wet Chemistry	***Field Blank***	***Composite***	***Composite***	***Composite***		***Composite***	***Composite***		
BOD		5	5.5	6.1		ND	3.38	4.156	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Chloride	4.7	300	300	303		309	310	304.4	
Nitrate Nitrogen	ND	9.2	9	10		10.5	12	10.14	
Nitrite Nitrogen	ND	ND	0.4	ND		0.3	0.8	0.32	1/2 PQL used for NDs
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	26.3	1050	1040	1110		1080	1080	1072	
Sulfate	1.04	151	157	151		151	152	152.4	
Metals, Total		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***		***Grab***	***Grab***		
Mercury		0.000025	0.0000282	0.0000343		0.0000278	0.0000264	0.00002834	
Wet Chemistry		***Grab***	***Grab***	***Grab***		***Grab***	***Grab***		
Ammonia-N		18	19	21		18	18.1	18.82	
Cyanide, Total		0.00585	0.00536	0.00778		ND	0.00536	0.0060875	1/2 PQL used for NDs
MBAS		ND	ND	ND		ND	ND	ND	
Oil and Grease		6	6	4		4	28	5	Day 5 is bad data

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
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Samples 10/12/08 - 10/17/08

RAW PRIMARY SLUDGE				
Constituent	**Day 1**	**Day 2**	**Average**	**Notes**
Metals, Total	***Grab***	***Grab***		
Antimony	ND	ND	ND	
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	
Cadmium	0.6	0.3	0.45	
Chromium	1.6	1	1.3	
Copper	36.6	30	33.3	
Lead	0.7	0.5	0.6	
Nickel	1	0.7	0.85	
Selenium	1	0.8	0.9	
Silver	ND	ND	ND	
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	
Zinc	41	33	37	
Wet Chemistry	***Grab***	***Grab***		
Cyanide, Total	ND	ND	ND	

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
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BIOSOLID					
Constituent	**Day 1**	**Day 2**	**Average**	**Conc. Corrected for Moisture**	**Notes**
Metals, Total	***Grab***	***Grab***			
Antimony	ND	0.515	0.3825	2.24	
Arsenic	ND	1.99	1.12	6.57	
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Cadmium	3	3.34	3.17	18.59	
Chromium	8.8	8.99	8.895	52.17	
Copper	217	237	227	1331.38	
Lead	4.8	4.47	4.635	27.18	
Manganese	78.7	84	81.35	477.13	
Mercury	0.79	0.19	0.49	2.87	
Molybdenum	6.1	6.88	6.49	38.06	
Nickel	4.5	5.61	5.055	29.65	
Selenium	6	6.84	6.42	37.65	
Silver	2	2.12	2.06	12.08	
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Zinc	234	326	280	1642.23	
Wet Chemistry	***Grab***	***Grab***			
% Solids	18.9	15.2	17.05		

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
PRETREATMENT
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Samples 10/12/08 - 10/17/08

Copper												
INF	***0.119***	***0.125***	***0.136***	***0.126***	***0.124***	**ADRE**	0.62437	0.6024	0.658088	0.60873	0.615323	**0.621782**
EFF	***0.0447***	***0.0497***	***0.0465***	***0.0493***	***0.0477***	**MRE**	ave ln=	0.126	ave out =	0.04758		**0.622381**
Lead												
INF	***0.00179***	***0.002***	***0.00232***	***0.00239***	***0.00204***	**ADRE**	0.622905	0.5745	0.677155	0.592887	0.646569	**0.622803**
EFF	***0.000675***	***0.000851***	***0.000749***	***0.000973***	***0.000721***	**MRE**	ave ln=	0.002108	ave out =	0.000794		**0.623435**
Mercury												
INF	***0.0000386***	***0.0000586***	***0.0000954***	***0.000106***	***0.0000587***	**ADRE**	0.352332	0.518771	0.640461	0.737736	0.550256	**0.559911**
EFF	***0.000025***	***0.0000282***	***0.0000343***	***0.0000278***	***0.0000264***	**MRE**	ave ln=	7.15E-05	ave out =	2.83E-05		**0.603414**
Molybdenum												
INF	***0.0135***	***0.0156***	***0.0152***	***0.0149***	***0.0157***	**ADRE**	0.059259	0.121795	0.157895	0.04698	0.082803	**0.093746**
EFF	***0.0127***	***0.0137***	***0.0128***	***0.0142***	***0.0144***	**MRE**	ave ln=	0.01498	ave out =	0.01356		**0.094793**
Zinc												
INF	***0.119***	***0.131***	***0.13***	***0.122***	***0.119***	**ADRE**	0.67395	0.653435	0.647692	0.617213	0.566387	**0.631735**
EFF	***0.0388***	***0.0454***	***0.0458***	***0.0467***	***0.0516***	**MRE**	ave ln=	0.1242	ave out =	0.04566		**0.632367**
Boron												
INF	***0.5***	***0.543***	***0.5***	***0.528***	***0.518***	**ADRE**	-0.086	-0.046041	-0.072	-0.045455	#VALUE!	**-0.062374**
EFF	***0.543***	***0.568***	***0.536***	***0.552***	***ND***	**MRE**	ave ln=	0.51775	ave out =	0.54975		**-0.061806**
Manganese												
INF	***0.105***	***0.143***	***0.108***	***0.262***	***0.153***	**ADRE**	0.785714	0.813986	0.771296	0.880534	0.833333	**0.812883**
EFF	***0.0225***	***0.0266***	***0.0247***	***0.0313***	***0.0255***	**MRE**	ave ln=	0.1545	ave out =	0.02612		**0.830939**
Sodium												
INF	***234***	***217***	***227***	***211***	***214***	**ADRE**	0.076923	-0.004608	0.066079	0	0.009346	**0.034599**
EFF	***216***	***218***	***212***	***211***	***212***	**MRE**	ave ln=	222.25	ave out =	213.8		**0.03802**
BOD												
INF	***324***	***319***	***327***	***272***	***267***	**ADRE**	0.984568	0.982759	0.981346	0.997059	0.987341	**0.986433**
EFF	***5***	***5.5***	***6.1***	***0.8***	***3.38***	**MRE**	ave ln=	301.8	ave out =	4.156		**0.986229**

ALL RESULTS IN MG/L

APPENDIX B
Calculations Spreadsheets

TABLE 1 - GENERAL DATA ENTRY

POTW NAME:	City of El Paso Robles WWTP	
POTW HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE FLOW **(MGD)**:	3	
DOMESTIC FLOW (**MGD**):	2.64	
SIU FLOW **(MGD)**:	0.08	
COMMERCIAL FLOW **(MGD)**:	0.29	
TRUCKED AND HAULED WASTE FLOW **(MGD)**:	0	
COMMERCIAL FLOW AS A % OF ALL NON-DOMESTIC	78	
TOTAL **COMMERCIAL** FLOW AS A % OF TOTAL POTW FLOW	10	
TOTAL NON-DOMESTIC FLOW AS A % OF TOTAL POTW FLOW	12	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SLUDGE TO DISPOSAL (kg/l)	1	Default 1
SLUDGE FLOW TO DISPOSAL **(MGD)**:	0.00775	
% SOLIDS TO DISPOSAL **(%)**	2.1	
BIOSOLIDS TABLE (**1,3 OR "O"THER**) BASED ON DISPOSAL OPTION:	3	
ARE YOU USING TABLE 2 FOR BIOSOLIDS **(Y/N)**?:	n	
SITE AREA **(ACRES)**:		
SITE LIFE **(YEARS)**:		
CHRONIC RECEIVING WATER FLOW **(MGD)**:	0	
ACUTE RECEIVING WATER FLOW **(MGD)**:	0	
HARDNESS FOR METALS CALCULATIONS **(MG/L)**:	375	
IS YOUR RECEIVING WATER A DRINKING WATER SUPPLY **(Y/N)**?:	Y	
APPLICABLE STANDARDS (ACUTE, CHRONIC, BOTH):	B	**A,C OR B**

Daily

TABLE 2: CRITERIA AND STANDARDS

POLLUTANT	Daily Max/7 Day NPDES PERMIT LIMITS MG/L	**STATE** ACUTE WQ STDS MG/L	**EPA ACUTE** H2O QUAL CRITERIA MG/L	FINAL ACUTE CRITERIA MG/L	MCLs MG/L	**OTHER CRITERIA**	POLLUTANT
ARSENIC		0.34	0.34	0.3400	0.01		ARSENIC
CADMIUM		0.02	0.0081	0.0200	0.005		CADMIUM
CHROMIUM - TOTAL		5.17	5.37	5.1700	0.05		CHROMIUM - TOTAL
COPPER	0.0474	0.049	0.0486	0.0490	1.3		COPPER
LEAD		0.44	0.4392	0.4400	0.015		LEAD
MERCURY			0.0014		0.002		MERCURY
MOLYBDENUM							MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL		1.45	1.4354	1.4500	0.1		NICKEL
SELENIUM	0.0082		0.02	0.0200	0.05		SELENIUM
SILVER			0.0368	0.0368	0.1		SILVER
ZINC		0.367	0.3672	0.3670	5		ZINC
ANTIMONY			9.0000	9.0000	0.006		ANTIMONY
BERYLIUM			0.1300	0.1300			BERYLIUM
BORON							BORON
CYANIDE	0.0085				0.15		CYANIDE
MANGANESE					0.2		MANGANESE
SODIUM	225						SODIUM
THALLIUM					0.002		THALLIUM
AMMONIA (AS N)							AMMONIA (AS N)
BOD	50						BOD
CHLORIDE	310						CHLORIDE
NITRATE (AS N)							NITRATE (AS N)
NITIRITE (AS N)							NITIRITE (AS N)
TDS	1100						TDS
SULFATE (AS SO4)	180						SULFATE (AS SO4)
MBAS							MBAS
OIL AND GREASE	20						OIL AND GREASE
TSS	90						TSS

TABLE 3: CRITERIA AND STANDARDS

POLLUTANT	Monthly NPDES PERMIT LIMITS MG/L	**STATE** CHRONIC WQ STDS MG/L	**EPA CHRONIC** H2O QUAL CRITERIA MG/L	**FINAL** CHRONIC CRITERIA MG/L	POLLUTANT	**STATE** HUMAN HEALTH CRITERIA MG/L	**EPA** HUMAN HEALTH CRITERIA MG/L	**Final** HUMAN HEALTH CRITERIA MG/L	**OTHER CRITERIA** State Chronic Agriculture mg/l	POLLUTANT
ARSENIC		0.15	0.15	0.1500	ARSENIC					ARSENIC
CADMIUM		0.007	0.000721	0.0070	CADMIUM					CADMIUM
CHROMIUM - TOTAL		0.621	0.266	0.6210	CHROMIUM - TOTAL					CHROMIUM - TOTAL
COPPER	0.0236	0.029	0.0289	0.0290	COPPER	1.3	1.3	1.3		COPPER
LEAD		0.017	0.0171	0.0170	LEAD					LEAD
MERCURY			0.000770	0.0008	MERCURY					MERCURY
MOLYBDENUM					MOLYBDENUM					MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL		0.16	0.1596	0.1600	NICKEL	0.61	0.61	0.61		NICKEL
SELENIUM	0.0041	0.0046	0.005	0.0046	SELENIUM		4.2	4.2		SELENIUM
SILVER					SILVER					SILVER
ZINC		0.368	0.3672	0.3680	ZINC		26	26		ZINC
ANTIMONY			1.6	1.6000	ANTIMONY	0.006	0.006	0.006		ANTIMONY
BERYLIUM			0.0053	0.0053	BERYLIUM	0.004	0.004	0.004		BERYLIUM
BORON					BORON				0.75	BORON
CYANIDE	0.0043				CYANIDE	0.7	0.14	0.7		CYANIDE
MANGANESE					MANGANESE		100	100	0.2	MANGANESE
SODIUM					SODIUM					SODIUM
THALLIUM					THALLIUM	0.0063		0.0063		THALLIUM
AMMONIA (AS N)			4	4.0000	AMMONIA (AS N)					AMMONIA (AS N)
BOD	25				BOD					BOD
CHLORIDE					CHLORIDE					CHLORIDE
NITRATE (AS N)					NITRATE (AS N)					NITRATE (AS N)
NITIRITE (AS N)					NITIRITE (AS N)					NITIRITE (AS N)
TDS					TDS					TDS
SULFATE (AS SO4)					SULFATE (AS SO4)					SULFATE (AS SO4)
MBAS					MBAS					MBAS
OIL AND GREASE	10				OIL AND GREASE					OIL AND GREASE
TSS	30				TSS					TSS

TABLE 4: INFLUENT AND EFFLUENT DATA

POLLUTANT	AVERAGE POTW INFLUENT MG/L	POTW FLOW MGD	COMMENT AND NOTES	POTW INFLUENT LBS/DAY	AVERAGE POTW EFFLUENT MG/L	POTW FLOW MGD	COMMENT AND NOTES	POTW EFFLUENT LBS/DAY	POLLUTANT
ARSENIC	0.00025	3	below detection	0.006255	0.000768	3	below detection 4 fo 5 days	0.01921536	ARSENIC
CADMIUM	0.00005	3	below detection	0.000151	0.000191	3	below detection 4 fo 5 days	0.00477882	CADMIUM
CHROMIUM - TOTAL	0.0005	3	below detection	0.01251	0.000684	3	below detection 4 fo 5 days	0.01711368	CHROMIUM - TOTAL
COPPER	0.126	3		3.15252	0.0476	3		1.190952	COPPER
LEAD	0.00211	3		0.0527922	0.000794	3		0.01986588	LEAD
MERCURY	0.0000715	3		0.00178893	0.0000283	3		0.00070807	MERCURY
MOLYBDENUM	0.015	3		0.3753	0.0136	3		0.340272	MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL	0.0005	3	below detection	0.01251	0.00126	3		0.0315252	NICKEL
SELENIUM	0.001	3	below detection	0.02502	0.00304	3	below detection 4 fo 5 days	0.0760608	SELENIUM
SILVER	0.001	3	below detection 4 fo 5 days	0.02502	0.0014	3	below detection 4 fo 5 days	0.035028	SILVER
ZINC	0.124	3		3.10248	0.0457	3		1.143414	ZINC
ANTIMONY	0.000642	3	below detection 4 fo 5 days	0.01606284	0.0005	3	below detection	0.01251	ANTIMONY
BERYLIUM	0.00005	3	below detection	0.001251	0.00005	3	below detection	0.001251	BERYLIUM
BORON	0.518	3		12.96036	0.55	3		13.761	BORON
CYANIDE	0.00228	3		0.0570456	0.00609	3	Appear to have a source of Cy in plant	0.1523718	CYANIDE
MANGANESE	0.154	3		3.85308	0.0261	3		0.653022	MANGANESE
SODIUM	221	3		5529.42	214	3		5354.28	SODIUM
THALLIUM	0.00005	3	below detection	0.001251	0.00005	3	below detection	0.001251	THALLIUM
AMMONIA (AS N)	42.3	3		1058.346	18.8	3		470.376	AMMONIA (AS N)
BOD	302	3		7556.04	4.4	3		110.088	BOD
CHLORIDE	300	3		7506	310	3		7756.2	CHLORIDE
NITRATE (AS N)	0.05	3		1.251	10.1	3		252.702	NITRATE (AS N)
NITIRITE (AS N)	0.05	3		1.251	0.32	3		8.0064	NITIRITE (AS N)
TDS	1050	3		26271	1072	3		26821.44	TDS
SULFATE (AS SO4)	145	3		3627.9	152	3		3803.04	SULFATE (AS SO4)
MBAS		3	below detection			3	below detection		MBAS
OIL AND GREASE	26.6	3		665.532	5	3		125.1	OIL AND GREASE
TSS	301	3		7531.02	16.5	3		412.83	TSS

TABLE 5: POLLUTANT LOADING AND RECEIVING WATER

POLLUTANT	TOTAL CURRENT SIU LOADING TO POTW LBS/D	DOMESTIC CONTRIBUTION TO POTW MG/L	USER ENTERED DOMESTIC LOADING TO POTW LBS/DAY	FINAL CALCULATED DOMESTIC CONTRIBUTION LBS/DAY	POLLUTANT	COMMERCIAL USER DISCHARGE TO POTW MG/L	USER ENTERED COMMERCIAL LOADING TO POTW LBS/DAY	CALCULATED COMMERCIAL CONTRIBUTION LBS/DAY	TOTAL DOMESTIC PLUS COMMERCIAL LOADING LBS/D	USER ENTERED TRUCKED AND HAULED WASTE LOADING TO POTW LBS/DAY	UPSTREAM RECEIVING WATER MG/L	POLLUTANT
ARSENIC		ND	0.0055	0.0055	ARSENIC	ND	0.0055	0.0055	0.011			ARSENIC
CADMIUM		ND	0.0011	0.0011	CADMIUM	ND	0.0011	0.0011	0.0022			CADMIUM
CHROMIUM - TOTAL		ND	0.0055	0.0055	CHROMIUM - TOTAL	ND	0.0055	0.0055	0.011			CHROMIUM - TOTAL
COPPER		0.172		3.7870272	COPPER	0.172		0.4159992	4.2030264			COPPER
LEAD		0.00125		0.027522	LEAD	0.00125		0.00302325	0.03054525			LEAD
MERCURY		0.0000244		0.000537229	MERCURY	0.0000244		5.90138E-05	0.000596243			MERCURY
MOLYBDENUM		ND	0.11	0.11	MOLYBDENUM	ND	0.11	0.11	0.22			MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL		ND	0.0055	0.0055	NICKEL	ND	0.0055	0.0055	0.011			NICKEL
SELENIUM		ND	0.0055	0.0055	SELENIUM	ND	0.0055	0.0055	0.011			SELENIUM
SILVER		ND	0.011	0.011	SILVER	ND	0.011	0.011	0.022			SILVER
ZINC		0.112		2.4659712	ZINC	0.112		0.2708832	2.7368544			ZINC
ANTIMONY		0.000632		0.013915123	ANTIMONY	0.000632		0.001528555	0.015443678			ANTIMONY
BERYLIUM		ND	0.0011	0.0011	BERYLIUM	ND	0.0011	0.0011	0.0022			BERYLIUM
BORON		0.556		12.2417856	BORON	0.556		1.3447416	13.5865272			BORON
CYANIDE		ND	0.044	0.044	CYANIDE	ND	0.044	0.044	0.088			CYANIDE
MANGANESE		0.0152		0.33466752	MANGANESE	0.0152		0.03676272	0.37143024			MANGANESE
SODIUM		280		6164.928	SODIUM	280		677.208	6842.136			SODIUM
THALLIUM		ND	0.0022	0.0022	THALLIUM	ND	0.0022	0.0022	0.0044			THALLIUM
AMMONIA (AS N)		21		462.3696	AMMONIA (AS N)	21		50.7906	513.1602			AMMONIA (AS N)
BOD		314		6913.5264	BOD	314		759.4404	7672.9668			BOD
CHLORIDE		416		9159.3216	CHLORIDE	416		1006.1376	10165.4592			CHLORIDE
NITRATE (AS N)		ND		#VALUE!	NITRATE (AS N)	ND		#VALUE!	#VALUE!			NITRATE (AS N)
NITIRITE (AS N)		ND		#VALUE!	NITIRITE (AS N)	ND		#VALUE!	#VALUE!			NITIRITE (AS N)
TDS		1260		27742.176	TDS	1260		3047.436	30789.612			TDS
SULFATE (AS SO4)		155		3412.728	SULFATE (AS SO4)	155		374.883	3787.611			SULFATE (AS SO4)
MBAS		ND		#VALUE!	MBAS	ND		#VALUE!	#VALUE!			MBAS
OIL AND GREASE		38		836.6688	OIL AND GREASE	38		91.9068	928.5756			OIL AND GREASE
TSS		154		3390.7104	TSS	154		372.4644	3763.1748			TSS

TABLE 6: BIOSOLIDS

POLLUTANT	POTW BIOSOLIDS TO DISPOSAL MG/KG DRY WT.	TABLE 1 MAXIMUM LAND APP SLUDGE CRITERIA MG/KG	TABLE 3 "CLEAN" LAND APP SLUDGE CRITERIA MG/KG	TABLE 2 (CAR) CUMULATIVE APPLICATION RATE LBS/ACRE	TABLE 2 CALC. SLUDGE DISPOSAL CRITERIA MG/KG	ENTER DEFAULT BIOSOLIDS DISPOSAL CRITERIA MG/KG	FINAL SLUDGE CRITERIA MG/KG	POLLUTANT
ARSENIC	6.56	75	41	37			41.00	ARSENIC
CADMIUM	18.6	85	39	35			39.00	CADMIUM
CHROMIUM - TOTAL	52.2	3000	1200	300			1200.00	CHROMIUM - TOTAL
COPPER	1330	4300	1500	1338			1500.00	COPPER
LEAD	27.2	840	300	268			300.00	LEAD
MERCURY	2.87	57	17	15			17.00	MERCURY
MOLYBDENUM	38.1	75	75				75.00	MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL	29.7	420	420	375			420.00	NICKEL
SELENIUM	37.7	100	100	89			100.00	SELENIUM
SILVER	12.1						No Criteria	SILVER
ZINC	1640	7500	2800	2495			2800.00	ZINC
ANTIMONY	2.24						No Criteria	ANTIMONY
BERYLIUM	N.D.						No Criteria	BERYLIUM
BORON							No Criteria	BORON
CYANIDE							No Criteria	CYANIDE
MANGANESE	477						No Criteria	MANGANESE
SODIUM							No Criteria	SODIUM
THALLIUM							No Criteria	THALLIUM
AMMONIA (AS N)							No Criteria	AMMONIA (AS N)
BOD							No Criteria	BOD
CHLORIDE							No Criteria	CHLORIDE
NITRATE (AS N)							No Criteria	NITRATE (AS N)
NITIRITE (AS N)							No Criteria	NITIRITE (AS N)
TDS							No Criteria	TDS
SULFATE (AS SO4)							No Criteria	SULFATE (AS SO4)
MBAS							No Criteria	MBAS
OIL AND GREASE							No Criteria	OIL AND GREASE
TSS							No Criteria	TSS

TABLE 7: REMOVAL EFFICIENCY CALCULATIONS

POLLUTANT	INFEFF Influent/Effluent Method Removal Efficiency %	ADRE ADRE METHOD REMOVAL EFFICIENCY %	MRE MRE METHOD REMOVAL EFFICIENCY %	DECILE DECILE METHOD REMOVAL EFFICIENCY %	LIT LITERATURE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY %	SOURCE OF LITERATURE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY DATA	ENTER THE NAME OF THE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY TO BE USED: INFEFF, ADRE, MRE, DECILE, OR LIT	USER ENTERED SLUDGE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY %	USE SLUDGE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY? Y/N	FINAL POTW REMOVAL %	POLLUTANT
ARSENIC	-207				42	EPA	LIT		N	42	ARSENIC
CADMIUM	-3065				68	EPA	LIT		N	68	CADMIUM
CHROMIUM - TOTAL	-37				60	EPA	LIT		N	60	CHROMIUM - TOTAL
COPPER	62	62	62		60	EPA	INFEFF		N	62	COPPER
LEAD	62	62	62		62	EPA	INFEFF		N	62	LEAD
MERCURY	60	56	60		65	EPA	INFEFF		N	60	MERCURY
MOLYBDENUM	9	9	9		23	EPA	INFEFF		Y	9	MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL	-152				41	EPA	LIT		N	41	NICKEL
SELENIUM	-204				52	EPA	LIT		N	52	SELENIUM
SILVER	-40				68	EPA	LIT		N	68	SILVER
ZINC	63	63	63		59	EPA	INFEFF		N	63	ZINC
ANTIMONY	22						INFEFF		N	22	ANTIMONY
BERYLIUM	0						INFEFF		N	0	BERYLIUM
BORON	0	-6	-6.0				INFEFF		N	0	BORON
CYANIDE	-167				0.0	EPA	LIT		N	0	CYANIDE
MANGANESE	83	81	83.0				INFEFF		N	83	MANGANESE
SODIUM	3	3.5	3.8				INFEFF		N	3	SODIUM
THALLIUM	0						INFEFF		N	0	THALLIUM
AMMONIA (AS N)	56						INFEFF		N	56	AMMONIA (AS N)
BOD	99	99	99.0				INFEFF		N	99	BOD
CHLORIDE	-3				0.0		LIT		N	0	CHLORIDE
NITRATE (AS N)	-20100				0.0		LIT		N	0	NITRATE (AS N)
NITIRITE (AS N)	-540				0.0		LIT		N	0	NITIRITE (AS N)
TDS	-2				0.0		LIT		N	0	TDS
SULFATE (AS SO4)	-5				0.0		LIT		N	0	SULFATE (AS SO4)
MBAS	Influent-Effluent Data Prevents Reff Calc								N	NO DATA	MBAS
OIL AND GREASE	81						INFEFF		N	81	OIL AND GREASE
TSS	95	95	95.0		95.0	Plant Reports	LIT		N	95	TSS

DAILY

TABLE 8: MAHL CALCULATIONS

POLLUTANT	Daily/7 day NPDES LOADING LBS/DAY	ACUTE LOADING LBS/DAY	LOADING FOR MCL LBS/DAY	OTHER CRITERIA FROM Daily Criteria&Stds COLUMN H	MOST STRINGENT CRITERIA LBS/DAY	NAME OF MAHL FOR DAILY MAX LIMITS	POLLUTANT
ARSENIC	999999	14.66689655	0.43137931	999999	0.43137931	MCL	ARSENIC
CADMIUM	999999	1.56375	0.3909375	999999	0.3909375	MCL	CADMIUM
CHROMIUM - TOTAL	999999	323.3835	3.1275	999999	3.1275	MCL	CHROMIUM - TOTAL
COPPER	3.139274118	3.245241176	86.09823529	999999	3.139274118	NPDES Daily	COPPER
LEAD	999999	29.25512343	0.997333753	999999	0.997333753	MCL	LEAD
MERCURY	999999	999999	0.126426148	999999	0.126426148	MCL	MERCURY
MOLYBDENUM	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL	999999	61.48983051	4.240677966	999999	4.240677966	MCL	NICKEL
SELENIUM	0.427425	1.0425	2.60625	999999	0.427425	NPDES Daily	SELENIUM
SILVER	999999	2.873892188	7.81875	999999	2.873892188	WQ-ACUTE	SILVER
ZINC	999999	24.91488315	339.4398249	999999	24.91488315	WQ-ACUTE	ZINC
ANTIMONY	999999	289.13112	0.19275408	999999	0.19275408	MCL	ANTIMONY
BERYLIUM	999999	3.2526	999999	999999	3.2526	WQ-ACUTE	BERYLIUM
BORON	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	BORON
CYANIDE	0.21267	999999	3.753	999999	0.21267	NPDES Daily	CYANIDE
MANGANESE	999999	999999	29.52551724	999999	29.52551724	MCL	MANGANESE
SODIUM	5803.608247	999999	999999	999999	5803.608247	NPDES Daily	SODIUM
THALLIUM	999999	999999	0.05004	999999	0.05004	MCL	THALLIUM
AMMONIA (AS N)	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	AMMONIA (AS N)
BOD	85864.09091	999999	999999	999999	85864.09091	NPDES Daily	BOD
CHLORIDE	7756.277563	999999	999999	999999	7756.277563	NPDES Daily	CHLORIDE
NITRATE (AS N)	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	NITRATE (AS N)
NITIRITE (AS N)	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	NITIRITE (AS N)
TDS	27522.27522	999999	999999	999999	27522.27522	NPDES Daily	TDS
SULFATE (AS SO4)	4503.645036	999999	999999	999999	4503.645036	NPDES Daily	SULFATE (AS SO4)
MBAS	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	MBAS
OIL AND GREASE	2662.128	999999	999999	999999	2662.128	NPDES Daily	OIL AND GREASE
TSS	45036	999999	999999	999999	45036	NPDES Daily	TSS

MONTHLY
TABLE 9: MAHL CALCULATIONS

MONTHLY POLLUTANT	Monthly NPDES LOADING LBS/DAY	CHRONIC Toxicity Loading LBS/DAY	LOADING FOR HUMAN HEALTH LBS/DAY	OTHER CRITIERIA FROM Mo Criteria&Stds Column K State Chronic Agriculture mg/l	TABLE 1, 2, 3 OR OTHER SLUDGE LOADING LBS/DAY	MOST STRINGENT CRITERIA LBS/DAY	NAME OF MAHL For Monthly Limits	POLLUTANT
ARSENIC	999999	6.470689655	999999	999999	0.13250175	0.13250175	Biosolids	ARSENIC
CADMIUM	999999	0.5473125	999999	999999	0.077847154	0.077847154	Biosolids	CADMIUM
CHROMIUM - TOTAL	999999	38.84355	999999	999999	2.71467	2.71467	Biosolids	CHROMIUM - TOTAL
COPPER	1.563014118	1.920652941	86.09823529	999999	3.272146875	1.563014118	NPDES Monthly	COPPER
LEAD	999999	1.130311587	999999	999999	0.652882261	0.652882261	Biosolids	LEAD
MERCURY	999999	0.048674067	999999	999999	0.038190757	0.038190757	Biosolids	MERCURY
MOLYBDENUM	999999	999999	999999	999999	1.090715625	1.090715625	Biosolids	MOLYBDENUM
NICKEL	999999	6.785084746	25.86813559	999999	1.390440732	1.390440732	Biosolids	NICKEL
SELENIUM	0.2137125	0.239775	218.925	999999	0.261025962	0.2137125	NPDES Monthly	SELENIUM
SILVER	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	SILVER
ZINC	999999	24.98277112	1765.08709	999999	6.018731954	6.018731954	Biosolids	ZINC
ANTIMONY	999999	51.401088	0.19275408	999999	999999	0.19275408	HH	ANTIMONY
BERYLIUM	999999	0.132606	0.10008	999999	999999	0.10008	HH	BERYLIUM
BORON	999999	999999	999999	18.765	999999	18.765	OTHER	BORON
CYANIDE	0.107586	999999	17.514	999999	999999	0.107586	NPDES Monthly	CYANIDE
MANGANESE	999999	999999	14762.75862	29.52551724	999999	29.52551724	OTHER	MANGANESE
SODIUM	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	SODIUM
THALLIUM	999999	999999	0.157626	999999	999999	0.157626	HH	THALLIUM
AMMONIA (AS N)	999999	225.18	999999	999999	999999	225.18	WQ-CHRONIC	AMMONIA (AS N)
BOD	42932.04545	999999	999999	999999	999999	42932.04545	NPDES Monthly	BOD
CHLORIDE	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	CHLORIDE
NITRATE (AS N)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	NITRATE (AS N)
NITIRITE (AS N)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	NITIRITE (AS N)
TDS	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	TDS
SULFATE (AS SO4)	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	SULFATE (AS SO4)
MBAS	999999	999999	999999	999999	999999	No Criteria	No Criteria	MBAS
OIL AND GREASE	1331.064	999999	999999	999999	999999	1331.064	NPDES Monthly	OIL AND GREASE
TSS	15012	999999	999999	999999	999999	15012	NPDES Monthly	TSS

TABLE 10: DAILY LOCAL LIMITS

POLLUTANT	**Most** Stringent MAHL	**FINAL MAHL FOR Daily LOCAL LIMITS**	Name FOR MAHL	SAFETY/ EXPANSION FACTOR % FOR DAILY MAX LIMITS	MAHL WITH SAFETY - EXPANSION FACTOR LBS/DAY	ENTER "Y" FOR for a SIU and a Commercial Limit ENTER A "N" FOR SIU Limit Only	MAHL minus DOM + COM LOADING LBS/DAY	**Maximum Allowable Load MAL LBS/DAY**	**MAL is for**	MASS **RESERVED** FOR HAULED WASTE lbs/d	**MAL** MINUS THE HAULED WASTE LBS/DAY
ARSENIC	0.13250175	0.13250175	Biosolids	10	0.119251575	y	0.113751575	0.113751575	Commercial + SIUs		0.113751575
CADMIUM	0.07784715	0.077847154	Biosolids	10	0.070062439	n	0.067862439	0.067862439	0		0.067862439
CHROMIUM - TOTAL	2.71467	2.71467	Biosolids	10	2.443203	y	2.437703	2.437703	Commercial + SIUs		2.437703
COPPER	1.56301412	1.563014118	NPDES Monthly	10	1.406712706	y	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	Commercial + SIUs		0 Discharge
LEAD	0.65288226	0.652882261	Biosolids	10	0.587594035	y	0.560072035	0.560072035	Commercial + SIUs		0.560072035
MERCURY	0.03819076	0.038190757	Biosolids	10	0.034371681	y	0.033834452	0.033834452	Commercial + SIUs		0.033834452
MOLYBDENUM	1.09071563	1.090715625	Biosolids	10	0.981644063	y	0.871644063	0.871644063	Commercial + SIUs		0.871644063
NICKEL	1.39044073	1.390440732	Biosolids	10	1.251396659	y	1.245896659	1.245896659	Commercial + SIUs		1.245896659
SELENIUM	0.2137125	0.2137125	NPDES Monthly	10	0.19234125	y	0.18684125	0.18684125	Commercial + SIUs		0.18684125
SILVER	2.87389219	2.873892188	WQ-ACUTE	10	2.586502969	y	2.575502969	2.575502969	Commercial + SIUs		2.575502969
ZINC	6.01873195	6.018731954	Biosolids	10	5.416858759	y	2.950887559	2.950887559	Commercial + SIUs		2.950887559
ANTIMONY	0.19275408	0.19275408	MCL	10	0.173478672	y	0.159563549	0.159563549	Commercial + SIUs		0.159563549
BERYLIUM	0.10008	0.10008	HH	10	0.090072	y	0.088972	0.088972	Commercial + SIUs		0.088972
BORON	18.765	18.765	OTHER	10	16.8885	y	4.6467144	4.6467144	Commercial + SIUs		4.6467144
CYANIDE	0.107586	0.107586	NPDES Monthly	10	0.0968274	y	0.0528274	0.0528274	Commercial + SIUs		0.0528274
MANGANESE	29.5255172	29.52551724	MCL	10	26.57296552	y	26.238298	26.238298	Commercial + SIUs		26.238298
SODIUM	5803.60825	5803.608247	NPDES Daily	10	5223.247423	y	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	Commercial + SIUs		0 Discharge
THALLIUM	0.05004	0.05004	MCL	10	0.045036	y	0.042836	0.042836	Commercial + SIUs		0.042836
AMMONIA (AS N)	225.18	225.18	WQ-CHRONIC	10	202.662	y	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	Commercial + SIUs		0 Discharge
BOD	42932.0455	42932.04545	NPDES Monthly	40	25759.22727	y	18845.70087	18845.70087	Commercial + SIUs		18845.70087
CHLORIDE	7756.27756	7756.277563	NPDES Daily	10	6980.649806	y	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	Commercial + SIUs		0 Discharge
NITRATE (AS N)	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	10	No Criteria	y	No Criteria	No Criteria	Commercial + SIUs		No Criteria
NITIRITE (AS N)	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	10	No Criteria	y	No Criteria	No Criteria	Commercial + SIUs		No Criteria
TDS	27522.2752	27522.27522	NPDES Daily	10	24770.0477	y	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	Commercial + SIUs		0 Discharge
SULFATE (AS SO4)	4503.64504	4503.645036	NPDES Daily	10	4053.280533	y	640.5525328	640.5525328	Commercial + SIUs		640.5525328
MBAS	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	10	No Criteria	y	No Criteria	No Criteria	Commercial + SIUs		No Criteria
OIL AND GREASE	1331.064	1331.064	NPDES Monthly	10	1197.9576	y	361.2888	361.2888	Commercial + SIUs		361.2888
TSS	15012	15012	NPDES Monthly	10	13510.8	y	10120.0896	10120.0896	Commercial + SIUs		10120.0896

TABLE 10: DAILY LOCAL LIMITS (cont'd)

POLLUTANT	If you are adopting a Commercial Limit, then these are the loadings from Table 5 lbs/day	If setting **SIU and Commercial limits** Enter % of MAL to allocate to SIUs **Enter 100% if no Commercial Limi** %	Percentage of MAL that will be allocated to Commercial Users %	**MACL** Calculated ALLOCATION FOR COMMERCIAL LBS/DAY	**MAIL** Calculated ALLOCATION FOR SIUs LBS/DAY	CALCULATED UNIFORM LOCAL LIMITS FOR SIUs MG/L
ARSENIC	0.0055	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.113751575	0.171
CADMIUM		100.0	**n/a**	N/A	0.067862439	0.102
CHROMIUM - TOTAL	0.0055	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	2.437703	3.664
COPPER	0.4159992	100.0	**0.0**	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	0 Discharge
LEAD	0.00302325	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.560072035	0.842
MERCURY	5.90138E-05	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.033834452	0.051
MOLYBDENUM	0.11	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.871644063	1.310
NICKEL	0.0055	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	1.245896659	1.873
SELENIUM	0.0055	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.18684125	0.281
SILVER	0.011	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	2.575502969	3.871
ZINC	0.2708832	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	2.950887559	4.436
ANTIMONY	0.001528555	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.159563549	0.240
BERYLIUM	0.0011	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.088972	0.134
BORON	1.3447416	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	4.6467144	6.985
CYANIDE	0.044	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.0528274	0.079
MANGANESE	0.03676272	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	26.238298	39.439
SODIUM	677.208	100.0	**0.0**	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	0 Discharge
THALLIUM	0.0022	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	0.042836	0.064
AMMONIA (AS N)	50.7906	100.0	**0.0**	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	0 Discharge
BOD	759.4404	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	18845.70087	28327.472
CHLORIDE	1006.1376	100.0	**0.0**	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	0 Discharge
NITRATE (AS N)	#VALUE!	100.0	**0.0**	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria
NITIRITE (AS N)	#VALUE!	100.0	**0.0**	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria
TDS	3047.436	100.0	**0.0**	0 Discharge	0 Discharge	0 Discharge
SULFATE (AS SO4)	374.883	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	640.5525328	962.831
MBAS	#VALUE!	100.0	**0.0**	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria
OIL AND GREASE	91.9068	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	361.2888	543.063
TSS	372.4644	100.0	**0.0**	ischarge b/c SIU Alloca	10120.0896	15211.775

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region

895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906
(805) 549-3147 • Fax (805) 543-0397
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast

Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

September 15, 2009

Mayor Duane Picanco and City Council
City of El Paso de Robles
1000 Spring Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Dear Honorable Mayor and City Council members:

SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGE ORDINANCE

We understand your staff is requesting adoption of an industrial waste ordinance. Source control is a cost-effective way to improve the quality of your wastewater discharge and prevent damage to the treatment plant. The ordinance seems to present an environmentally and economically sensible approach to pollution control. The Water Board shares your staff's desires for source control, clean water, and good sanitation. People need clean water and proper sanitation. Making good investments up front can alleviate avoidable impacts and expenses later. We encourage you to approve the ordinance. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Roger W. Briggs
Executive Officer

TJK
101-01
Paso Robles WWTP
S:\NPDES\NPDES Facilities\San Luis Obispo Co\Paso Robles WWTP\Support for source control ordinance.doc

cc: Doug Monn, Public Works Director
City of El Paso de Robles
1000 Spring Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446