

ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONSA. Purpose and Policy

This ordinance sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the wastewater collection and treatment system for the Paducah-McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency (hereinafter known as the "JSA") and enables the JSA to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws required by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the categorical pretreatment standards (40 CFR, Part 403).

The objectives of this ordinance are:

1. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the JSA's wastewater system which will interfere with the operation of the system;
2. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewater and sludge from the system;
4. To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of the JSA's wastewater system;
5. To provide for the safety of all JSA employees; and
6. To ensure that the JSA complies with its KPDES permit conditions, sludge permit conditions, including use and disposal requirements, and any other federal or state environmental laws to which the wastewater system is subject.

This ordinance shall apply to McCracken County and to areas outside McCracken County which are, pursuant to contract or agreement, under the jurisdiction of the JSA. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Executive Director of the JSA, or his/her designee, shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

B. Definitions

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this ordinance, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

1. ACT or "the Act." The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et. seq.
2. Approval Authority. The Secretary of the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet or an authorized representative thereof.
3. Authorized Representative. An authorized representative of a user may be: (1) a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the user is a corporation or limited liability company; (2) a general partner or proprietor if the user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; (3) a duly authorized representative of the individuals designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

The authorized representative of the JSA is the Executive Director or his/her designee.

4. Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR). A report submitted by categorical industrial users within 180 days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard which indicates the compliance status of the user with the applicable categorical standard (40 CFR 403.12(b)).

5. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, five (5) days at 20° Celsius expressed in terms of weight and concentration in milligrams per liter (mg/l).
6. Building Drain. That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, water, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet outside the inner face of the building wall.
7. Building Sewer. The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called "house connection."
8. Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD). With chemical inhibition of nitrification, the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, five (5) days at 20 degrees Celsius expressed in terms of concentration in milligrams per liter (mg/l).
9. Categorical Industrial User. A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards which have been promulgated by EPA.
10. Categorical Pretreatment Standards. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347) which applies to a specific category of industrial users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5.
11. Combined Sewer. Any conduit designed to carry both sanitary sewage and storm water or surface water.
12. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF). Procedure for calculating alternative discharge limits at industrial facilities where a regulated wastestream is combined with other non-regulated wastestreams prior to treatment (40 CFR 403.7).
13. Compatible Pollutant. Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids and fecal coliform bacteria; plus any additional pollutants identified in the JSA's KPDES permit, where the POTW is designed to treat such pollutants and, in fact, does treat such pollutants so as to ensure compliance with the JSA's KPDES permit.
14. Concentration-based Limit. A limit based on the relative strength of a pollutant in a wastestream, usually expressed in mg/l.
15. Control Authority. The Approval Authority or the JSA, when there exists an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR 403.11.
16. Cooling Water. The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.
17. Daily Maximum. The maximum allowable value for any single observation in a given day.
18. Diluted Wastestream. Boiler blowdown, sanitary wastewater, noncontact cooling water and certain process wastestreams that have been excluded from regulation in categorical pretreatment standards because they contain none or only trace amounts of the regulated pollutant.

19. Direct Discharge. The discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
20. Discharge Permit. A permit issued to users which authorizes discharges to the public sewer. The three types of discharge permits are: (i) General Discharge Permit; (ii) Industrial Discharge Permit; and (iii) Waste Hauler Permit.
21. Discharger. Any person that discharges or causes a discharge to a public sewer.
22. Domestic Wastewater. The water-carried wastes produced from non-commercial or non-industrial activities and which result from normal human living processes.
23. Easement. An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
24. Effluent. The liquid overflow of any facility designed to treat, convey or retain wastewater.
25. Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.
26. Equipment. All movable, non-fixed items necessary to the wastewater treatment process.
27. Executive Director. The person designated by the JSA to supervise the JSA's wastewater system.
28. Flow Proportional Composite Sample. Combination of individual samples proportional to the flow of the wastestream at the time of sampling.
29. Flow Weighted Averaging Formula (FWA). A procedure used to calculate alternative limits for a categorical pretreatment standard where regulated and unregulated wastestreams combine after treatment, but prior to the monitoring point as defined in 40 CFR 403.
30. Garbage. The animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.
31. General Discharge Permit. A permit issued to users who do not meet the criteria specified for a Significant Industrial User but do have the potential to discharge other than ordinary sewage or ordinary sewage wastes.
32. Grab Sample. A sample which is taken from a wastestream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the wastestream and without consideration of time.
33. Holding Tank Waste. Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.
34. Incompatible Pollutant. All pollutants other than "compatible pollutants" as defined in paragraph 14 of this article.
35. Indirect Discharge. The discharge or the introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source regulated under Section 307(b) or (c) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

36. Industrial User. Any user that is a source of Indirect Discharge.
37. Industrial Discharge Permit. A permit issued to Significant Industrial Users.
38. Industrial Wastes. The wastewater from industrial or commercial processes as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.
39. Interceptor. A device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous or undesirable matter from normal wastes which permits normal sewage or liquid wastes to discharge into the sewer or drainage system by gravity. Interceptor as defined herein is commonly referred to as a grease, oil, or sand trap.
40. Interference. A discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:
- (1) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and/or,
 - (2) Is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's KPDES 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 the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or 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), and including 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 (40 CFR 403.3).
41. Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) Permit. A permit issued by the Commonwealth of Kentucky under the authority of Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1332).
42. May. This is permissive (see "shall").
43. Medical Waste. Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.
44. Monthly Average. The maximum allowable value for the average of all observations obtained during one month.
45. Multi-Unit Sewer Customer. A location served where there are two or more residential units or apartments, two or more businesses in the same building or complex or where there is any combination of business and residence in the same building or complex.
46. Natural Outlet. Any outlet, including storm sewers, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.
47. New Source. Any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed categorical pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of

the Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

- (A) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
- (B) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
- (C) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.

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 (B) or (C) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

- 48. Ninety (90) Day Compliance Report. A report submitted by a categorical industrial user, within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards that documents and certifies the compliance status of the user (40 CFR 403.12(d)).
- 49. Ordinance. This ordinance, unless otherwise specified.
- 50. Pass Through. A discharge of pollutant which cannot be treated adequately by the POTW, and therefore exits 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 JSA's KPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) (40 CFR 403.3).
- 51. Periodic Compliance Report. A report on compliance status submitted by significant industrial users to the Control Authority at least semiannually (40 CFR 403.12(e)).
- 52. Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estates, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agent or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine and the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.
- 53. pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions, in grams, per liter of solution.
- 54. Pollution. The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.
- 55. Pollutant. Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water, including medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials,

heat, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g. pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, CBOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

56. POTW Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.
57. Pretreatment or Treatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process change(s), or other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6(d).
58. Process Wastewater. Any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production of or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.
59. Production-based Standard. A discharge limitation expressed in terms of allowable pollutant mass discharge rate per unit of production and is applied directly to an industrial user's manufacturing process.
60. Prohibitive Discharge Standard. Any regulation developed under the authority of 307(b) of the Act and 40 CFR, Section 403.(5).
61. Properly Shredded Garbage. The wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than inch in any dimension.
62. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). A treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned in this instance by the JSA. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers, or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purpose of this ordinance, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the JSA's boundaries who are, by contract or agreement with the JSA, users of the JSA's POTW.
63. Public Sewer. A common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.
In general, the public sewer shall include the main sewer in the street and the service branch to the property line, or a main sewer on private property and the service branch to the extent of ownership by public authority.
64. Regulated Wastestream. Process wastewater regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard.
65. Sanitary Sewer. A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions.
66. Sanitary Sewer Permit. As set forth in "Building Sewers and Connections" (Article IV).
67. Sewage. The spent water of a community. Domestic or sanitary waste shall mean the liquid or water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, and institutions as distinct from industrial sewage. The terms "sewage" and "wastewater" are used interchangeably.

68. Sewer. A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.
69. Sewer Lateral. The section of a pipe that connects a property owner's building sewer to the POTW's main sewer line.
70. Sewer System or Works. All facilities for collecting, transporting, pumping, treatment and disposing of sewage and sludge, namely the sewerage system and the POTW.
71. Sewer User Charges. A system of charges levied on users of a POTW for the cost of operation and maintenance, including replacement of such works.
72. Shall. Is mandatory (see "may").
73. Significant Industrial User (SIU). Defined by EPA guidance as: (A) all industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; and (B) any noncategorical industrial user that (i) discharges 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater ("process wastewater" excludes sanitary noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewaters) or (ii) contributes a process wastestream which makes up to five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic (BOD, TSS, etc.) capacity of the treatment plant or (iii) has a reasonable potential, in the opinion of the Control or Approval Authority, to adversely affect the pollutants, sludge contamination or endangerment of POTW workers).
74. Slug Discharge. Any discharge of a non-routine episodic nature including, but not limited to, an accidental spill or non-customary batch discharge or any discharge of water or wastewater in which the concentration of any given constituent or quantity of flow exceeds, for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flow rate during normal operation which adversely affects the POTW.
75. Slug Load. Any pollutant (including Biochemical Oxygen Demand) released in a discharge at a flow rate or concentration which will cause interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment works or which exceeds limits set forth in the user's discharge permit.
76. Spill Prevention and Control Plan. A plan prepared by an industrial user to minimize the likelihood of a spill and to expedite control and cleanup activities should a spill occur.
77. Split Sample. Portion of a collected sample given to the industry or to another agency to verify or compare laboratory results.
78. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification scheme based on the type of industry or process at a facility.
79. Standard Methods. The examination and analytical procedures set forth in the recent editions of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation as specified at 40 CFR 136.
80. Standard Specifications. JSA Specifications related to "Building Sewers and Connections" (Article IV).
81. State. Commonwealth of Kentucky.

82. Storm Drain (Sometimes Termed "Storm Sewer"). A drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, surface water, or unpolluted water from any source.
83. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.
84. Surcharge. A charge for services in addition to the basic sewer user and debt service charges, for those users whose contributions contain Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Oil & Grease or Ammonia-nitrogen (NH₃-N) in concentrations which exceed limits specified herein for such pollutants. Where authorized by the control authority, payment of a surcharge will authorize the discharge of the referenced pollutants so long as the discharge does not cause pass through or interference.
85. Suspended Solids (TSS). Total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids and that is removable by laboratory filtering.
86. Time Proportional Composite Sample. Combination of individual samples with fixed volumes taken at specific time intervals.
87. Toxic Organic Management Plan. Written plan submitted by industrial users as an alternative to TTO monitoring, which specifies the toxic organic compounds used, the method of disposal used and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into wastewater discharged to the POTW.
88. Toxic Pollutant. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of EPA under the provisions of the Clean Water Act 307(a) or any amendments thereto.
89. Unpolluted Water. Water of quality equal to or better than the treatment works effluent criteria in effect, or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefitted by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities.
90. Unregulated Wastestream. Process wastewater that is not regulated by categorical pretreatment standards.
91. User. Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the POTW.
92. Waste Hauler Permit. A permit issued to septic tank collectors authorizing the disposal of septic tank or similar nonindustrial waste pursuant to the provisions set forth herein.
93. Wastewater. The spent water of a community. Sanitary or domestic wastes shall mean the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings and institutions as distinct from industrial waste.
94. Wastewater Facilities. The structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, treat domestic and industrial wastes, and dispose of the effluent.
95. Wastewater Treatment Works. An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with "waste treatment plant" or "wastewater treatment plant" or "water pollution control plant" or "sewage treatment plant."

96. Watercourse. A natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

C. Abbreviations

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings.

ADMI	-	American Dye Manufacturers Institute
ASTM	-	American Society for Testing and Materials
BMP	-	Best Management Practices
BOD	-	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPJ	-	Best Professional Judgment
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
CIU	-	Categorical Industrial User
COD	-	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CWA	-	Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 <u>et. seq.</u>)
CWF	-	Combined Wastestream Formula
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
FWA	-	Flow Weighted Average
FR	-	<u>Federal Register</u>
gpd	-	gallons per day
IU	-	Industrial User
l	-	Liter
mg	-	Milligrams
mg/l	-	Milligrams per liter
KPDES	-	Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	-	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA	-	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIC	-	Standard Industrial Classification
SIU	-	Significant Industrial User
SWDA	-	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, <u>et. seq.</u>
TSS	-	Total Suspended Solids
TTO	-	Total Toxic Organics
USC	-	United States Code

ARTICLE II - USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

A. Mandatory Sewer Connection

1. The owner(s) of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the boundaries of the JSA and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sewer of the JSA, is hereby required, at the owner's expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.
2. It shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater where public sewer service is available, as defined in paragraph 1, except as provided for in "Private Wastewater Disposal" (Article III).
3. At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, a direct connection shall be made to the public system within twelve (12) months in compliance with this ordinance, and any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with suitable material or salvaged and removed.

B. Unlawful Discharge to Storm Sewers or Natural Outlets

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited any pollutant in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the boundaries of the JSA, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said JSA except in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.
2. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet or storm sewer within the boundaries of the JSA or in any area under the jurisdiction of the JSA, any sanitary wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment or management has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this ordinance. No provision of this ordinance shall be construed to relieve the owner of a discharge to any natural outlet of the responsibility for complying with applicable State and Federal Regulations governing such discharge.

C. Compliance with Local, State, and Federal Laws

The discharge of any wastewater into the public sewer system by any person is unlawful except in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, and any more stringent State or Federal Standards promulgated pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, the Clean Water Act of 1977, and subsequent amendments, and 40 CFR 403.

D. Discharge of Unpolluted Waters into Sewer

1. No person(s) shall discharge or cause to be discharged, through any leak, defect, or connection any unpolluted waters such as storm water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or cooling water to any sanitary sewer, building sewer, building drain or building plumbing. The JSA shall have the right, at any time, to inspect the inside or outside of buildings or smoke test for connections, leaks, or defects to building sewers and require disconnection or repair of any pipes carrying such water to the building sewer. No sanitary drain sump or sump pump discharge by manual switch-over of discharge connection shall have a dual use for removal of such water.

2. The owners of any building sewers having such connections, leaks, or defects shall bear all costs incidental to removal of such sources.

E. Prohibited Discharges

No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of the POTW whether or not the user is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

A user shall not contribute the following substances to the POTW:

1. Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW that will result in a treatment plant influent temperature which exceeds 40°C (104°F).
2. Any petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
3. 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 fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time shall the wastewater exhibit a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60°C (140°F) or pollutants which cause in excess of ten percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) at any point within the POTW.
4. Any garbage which has not been properly shredded.
5. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the wastewater facilities (i.e., wood, glass, ashes, sand, cinders, unshredded garbage, paper products such as cups, dishes, napkins and milk containers, etc.).
6. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 units or higher than 10.5 units or having any corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the POTW.
7. Any wastes or waters having an objectionable color which is not removable in the existing sewage treatment plant process.
8. Any waters or wastes containing a toxic or poisonous substance or any other material in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process or constitute a hazard to humans or animals or create any hazard in the receiving stream at the POTW treatment plant.
9. Any noxious or malodorous gas or substance capable of creating a public nuisance.
10. Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its KPDES Permit and/or sludge disposal system permit.
11. Any waters or wastes containing acid, iron pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not.
12. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances in such concentrations as to exceed limits which may be established by the POTW as

necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state or federal government of their agencies or any entity with jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

13. Any slug load, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, COD, etc.), released at a flow rate and/or concentration that will cause interference with the normal operation of the POTW.
14. Any radioactive wastes.
15. Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the JSA.
16. Any pollutant(s) which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
17. Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scum, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process where the POTW is pursuing a reuse and reclamation program. In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
18. Any waste or wastewater classified as a hazardous waster by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) without, at least, a 60-day prior notification of such to the Executive Director or his/her designee. This notification must include the name of the waste, EPA hazardous waster number, type of discharge, volume/mass of discharge and time of occurrence. The Executive Director or his/her designee may deny or condition this discharge at any time.

ARTICLE III - PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

A. Public Sewer Not Available

1. Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of "Use of Public Sewers" (Article II), the building sewer shall be connected, until the public sewer is available, to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of this ordinance, the McCracken County Health Department and all other applicable local and state regulations.
2. The type, capacity, location and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all local or State regulations, including the obtaining of any required permits.
3. The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the JSA.
4. No statement contained in this Article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by applicable local, state or federal regulations.
5. Holders of KPDES permits may be excepted. Users with current KPDES permits may discharge at permitted discharge points provided they are in compliance with the issuing authority.

B. Hauled Waste

1. Any person who transports septic tank, seepage pit or cesspool contents, or other batch liquid waste and wishes to discharge such waste to the public sewer system shall first have a valid Waste Hauler Permit. All applicants for a Waste Hauler Permit shall complete the application form, pay the appropriate fee, and receive a copy of the JSA's regulations governing discharge to sewers of liquid wastes from trucks. All persons receiving a Waste Hauler Permit shall agree, in writing, to abide by all applicable provisions of this ordinance, and any other special provisions that may be established by the JSA as necessary for the proper operation and maintenance of the sewer system.

2. Any person holding a valid Waste Hauler Permit and wishing to discharge to the POTW treatment plant must submit, upon request of the JSA, a waste hauler manifest that identifies the type of waste and location where generated along with a signature of the generator. In addition, upon the request of the JSA, any person holding a valid Waste Hauler Permit and wishing to discharge to the POTW treatment plant must submit to the JSA a sample of each load prior to discharge. A fee and payment schedule shall be established in the Waste Hauler Permit to cover cost of the required analysis.
3. It shall be illegal to discharge any batch liquid waste into any manhole or other part of the sewer system, or any building sewer or other facility that discharges to the sewer system, except at designated points of discharge specified by the JSA for such purpose.
4. Any waste hauler illegally discharging to the sewer system or discharging wastewater not authorized in the Waste Hauler Permit shall be subject to immediate revocation of discharge privileges and further subject to the enforcement actions and penalties prescribed in Article IX and Article X herein.
5. Waste haulers shall pay fees for such discharge in accordance with a fee schedule established by the JSA.
6. Nothing in this ordinance shall relieve waste haulers of the responsibility for compliance with McCracken County Health Department, State, or Federal Regulations.

ARTICLE IV - BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

A. Permits

1. There shall be two (2) classes of Sanitary Sewer Permits: (a) for service to residential establishments and (b) for service to commercial and industrial establishments. In either case, the owner shall make application on a special form furnished by the JSA. Applicants for service to commercial and industrial establishments shall be required to furnish information about all waste producing activities, wastewater characteristics and constituents. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Executive Director or his/her designee. Sanitary Sewer Permit and tap-on fees shall be paid to the JSA at the time the application is filed.
2. Users shall promptly notify the JSA in advance of any introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the POTW. The Executive Director or his/her designee may deny or condition the new introduction or change in discharge based on the information submitted in the notification or additional information as may be requested.
3. No person(s) shall uncover, plug or make any connection with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without a Sanitary Sewer Permit.

B. Prohibited Connections

No person shall make connections of roof downspouts, basement wall seepage or floor seepage, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sewer. Any such connections which already exist on the effective date of this ordinance shall be completely and permanently disconnected within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this ordinance. The owner(s) of any building sewers having such connections, leaks or defects shall bear all costs incidental to removal of such sources. Pipes, sumps, and pumps for such sources of ground and surface water shall be separate from wastewater facilities. Removal of such sources of water without presence of separate facilities shall be evidence of drainage to the public sewer system.

C. Design and Installation

1. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, courtyard, or driveway. In such case, the sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer, but the JSA does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.
2. Existing building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the JSA, to meet all requirements of this ordinance. Permit and tap-on fees for new buildings using existing building sewers shall be the same as for new building sewers. If additional sewer customers are added to the old building sewers, additional sewer tap fees shall be charged accordingly even though no new sewer tap is actually made into the JSA system.
3. Extension of building sewers from any point on the customer's side of the tap for delivery of waste from any location other than that of the customer in whose name the tap is registered shall not be permitted.
4. The building sewer shall be cast iron soil pipe, ASTM A-74, latest revision, PVC (polyvinyl-chloride) sewer pipe, ASTM D-3034, latest revision, or ductile iron pipe, AWWA specification C-151 cement lined, and shall meet requirements of State plumbing code. Joints shall be as set out hereinafter. Any part of the building sewer that is located within five feet of a water service pipe shall be constructed with cast iron soil pipe or ductile iron pipe, unless the building sewer is at least one foot deeper in the ground than the water service line. Cast iron soil pipe or ductile iron pipe may be required by the JSA where the building sewer is exposed to damage or stoppage by tree roots. Cast iron soil pipe or ductile iron pipe shall be used in filled or unstable ground, in areas where the cover over the building sewer is less than three feet, or in areas where the sewer is subject to vehicular or other external loads.
5. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the local and state building and plumbing codes, the JSA's standard specifications as well as other applicable rules and regulations of the JSA.
6. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection to the building sewer shall be borne by the owner(s). The owner(s) shall indemnify the JSA for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer. Tap-on fees for connection shall be as established by the JSA.

7. The owner shall ensure that all excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the JSA and all owners of such public property.
8. In a public building, in which the whole or part of the building drain and plumbing system lies below the level of the main sewer, sewage and waste shall be lifted by an approved artificial means and discharged into the house sewer.
9. In a home where the house sewer level is above the basement floor, waste water shall be lifted by means of an approved sump pump. The sump pit shall be constructed of either poured or precast concrete, approved fiberglass or polyethylene material with a tight fitting cover. The sump pit shall be provided with a two (2) inch vent which may also act as a waste and vent for a laundry tray. The pump discharge piping shall discharge into a two (2) inch waste pipe extended inside the building to a height at least twelve (12) inches above the outside grade. The sump pit shall be provided with a tight-fitting concrete cover. On the outside of the building this waste piping shall connect into a four (4) inch by two (2) inch sanitary tee which shall connect into a four (4) inch P trap and then into the sanitary sewer. The four (4) inch by two (2) inch sanitary tee shall be extended at least two (2) inches above the finished grade and shall be provided with a ventilated cap.
10. A neat workmanlike connection, not extending past the inner surface of the public sewer shall be made. A wye and six (6) inch clean-out fitting shall be installed at the property line between the public sewer and the building sewer.
11. All building sewer lines will be installed so as to meet or exceed the most current revision of the State Plumbing Code.

D. Inspection

1. The applicant for the Sanitary Sewer Permit shall notify the JSA when the building sewer is ready for connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Executive Director or his/her designee. The connections shall be made gastight and watertight and verified by proper testing.
2. All building sewers shall be smoke tested through the wye branch at the public sewer connection, with public sewer tightly plugged off, after connections at both ends are made and after all pipe is properly bedded and backfilled at least to top of pipe and if backfill is completed, within two weeks after completion of backfill. At time of test, any openings into the building drain inside the building shall be water trapped or plugged. Any leakage of smoke from building sewer or building drain and plumbing shall be located at test and repaired to stand repetition of smoke test without leakage. When smoke testing is completed, the temporary flow line plug shall be removed and a permanent watertight plug shall be placed in branch of test wye-branch and carefully backfilled by hand and tamped to at least six inches above the top of the branch.

E. Grease, Oil, and Sand Interceptors

Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Executive Director or his/her designee, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptor shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the JSA and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

In the maintaining of these interceptors the owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates, and means of disposal. The JSA may require that hauling of the collected materials not performed by the owner must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms. Interceptors shall also comply with all local and State regulations.

F. Destruction of POTW

No person(s) shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is part of the POTW.

ARTICLE V - POLLUTANT DISCHARGE LIMITS

A. General Conditions

The following described substances, materials, waters or wastes shall be limited in discharges to the JSA sewer system to concentration or quantities which: will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment; will maintain and protect water quality in the receiving stream; and will not otherwise endanger lives, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. The Executive Director or his/her designee may set additional limitations or limitations more stringent than those established in the provisions below if in his opinion more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming his/her opinion as to the acceptability of a discharge, the Executive Director or his/her designee shall give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors.

B. Restricted Discharges.

1. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, motels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers.
2. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants which: injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, causes the JSA to violate the terms of its KPDES permit, prevents the use of acceptable sludge disposal methods, or exceed a limitation set forth in a categorical pretreatment standard.
3. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the JSA in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
4. Any water or wastes which by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release noxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.
5. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed to the extent required by the JSA's KPDES permit.
6. Wastes or waters classified as a hazardous waste by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) without a minimum 60-day prior written notification of such discharge to the Executive Director. Such written notification must include the name of the hazardous waste, the EPA hazardous waste number, type of discharge, volume/mass

of discharge and time of occurrence(s). The Executive Director or his/her designee may prohibit or condition the discharge at anytime.

7. Wastewater identified as causing, along or in conjunction with other sources, the POTW treatment plant effluent to fail a toxicity test.
8. Recognizable portions of human or animal anatomy.
9. Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances which will cause excessive foaming in the JSA's sewer system.
10. Any water or wastes which have characteristics based on a 24 hour composite sample, grab or a shorter period composite sample, if more representative, that exceed the following normal maximum domestic wastewater parameter concentrations:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Maximum Allowable Concentration Without Surcharges</u>
BOD	300 ppm
TSS	350 ppm
NH ₃ -N	25 ppm
Oil & Grease (total)	200 ppm

Any person discharging wastewater exceeding the maximum allowable concentration as noted above, will be subject to a surcharge fee for each pound loading over and above the set limit. Any other amenable constituents requiring the addition of specific chemicals for proper treatment will also be subject to surcharge as noted on the Discharge Permit. Exceeding the effluent limits specified above shall not be deemed to constitute a violation of a permit condition or this ordinance if the appropriated surcharge fee is paid and the discharge does not cause interference or pass through of the POTW.

11. The following limitations are established for characteristics of any wastewaters to be discharged into the JSA's sewer system. All significant industrial users must comply with these limitations where they are more stringent than applicable state and/or federal regulations.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Maximum Daily Concentration</u>
Arsenic	0.30 ppm
Cadmium	0.08 ppm
Chloride	10,000 ppm
Chromium	0.70 ppm
Copper	1.30 ppm
Cyanide	1-10 ppm 0.03 ppm
Lead	0.23 ppm
Mercury	0.02 ppm
Nickel	1.90 ppm
pH	5 - 10.5 units
Silver	0.80 ppm
Zinc	1.70 ppm

12. The JSA has received authority through the U.S. EPA and State Statutes to enforce the requirements of 40 CFR Subchapter N, 40 CFR 403, and 40 CFR Part 35.

Accordingly, in addition to the requirements set forth above, all users shall comply with the requirements of those regulations.

C. Dilution of Wastewater Discharge

No user shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the categorical pretreatment standards, or in any pollutant specific limitation developed by the JSA or the state.

D. Protection from Accidental and Slug Discharges

1. Each significant industrial user shall provide protection from accidental and/or slug discharges of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this ordinance. Facilities to prevent accidental and/or slug discharges of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or user's own cost and expense. Once every two (2) years, the JSA will determine whether each industrial user needs to develop or update a plan to control slug discharges. If the JSA determines that a slug control plan or revision is necessary, the plan shall contain the following:
 - a. Description of discharge practices
 - b. Description of stored chemicals
 - c. Procedures for notifying the POTW
 - d. Prevention procedures for spills
2. In the case of all actual accidental and/or slug discharges, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately telephone and notify the JSA of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions.
3. Within five (5) days following an accidental and/or slug discharge, the user shall submit to the Executive Director or his/her designee a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this ordinance or other applicable law.
4. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall insure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

E. State Requirements

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than federal requirements and limitations or those in this ordinance.

F. JSA's Right of Revision

The JSA reserves the right to establish more stringent limitations, or requirements on discharges to the POTW if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in this ordinance.

G. Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Upon the promulgation of categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this ordinance for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately and automatically supersede the limitations imposed under this ordinance.

ARTICLE VI - PRETREATMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

A. Wastewater Discharges

It shall be unlawful to discharge to the POTW any wastewater except as authorized by the JSA in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. Any person outside the jurisdiction of the JSA that desires to contribute wastewater to the POTW must execute (through an authorized representative) an agreement, whereby the person agrees to be regulated by all provisions of this ordinance and State and Federal regulations. A Discharge Permit may then be issued by the JSA in accordance with Section B of this article.

B. Discharge Permits

1. All industrial users proposing to connect to or to contribute to the POTW or who are now contributing other than ordinary sewage or waste into the POTW shall obtain a Discharge Permit before connecting to or contributing to the POTW.
2. Users required to obtain a Discharge Permit shall complete and file with the JSA, an application in the form prescribed by the JSA, and accompanied by a permit fee. New users shall apply at least ninety (90) days prior to connecting to or contributing to the POTW. Existing permit holders shall apply no later than sixty (60) days prior to expiration of the permit. In support of the application, the user shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information:
 - a. Name, address, and location if different from the address;
 - b. SIC number(s) according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, United States Bureau of the Budget, 1972, as amended;
 - c. Wastewater constituents and characteristics as determined by an analytical laboratory acceptable to the JSA; sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, as amended;
 - d. Time and duration of contribution;
 - e. Average daily and 30 minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations if any;
 - f. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections, and appurtenances by the size, location and elevation;
 - g. Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises including all materials which are or could be discharged;
 - h. Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by the JSA, state or categorical pretreatment standards, and a statement regarding whether or not the pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and if not, whether additional

pretreatment is required for the user to meet applicable categorical pretreatment standards;

- i. If additional pretreatment will be required to meet the categorical pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable categorical pretreatment standards;

The following conditions shall apply to this schedule:

- i. The schedule must be acceptable to the JSA.
 - ii. The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable categorical pretreatment standards.
 - iii. Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the user shall submit a progress report to the Executive Director or his/her designee including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress and the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the user to return the construction to the schedule established.
 - j. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and the rate of production;
 - k. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
 - l. Number of employees, and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment system;
 - m. Any other information as may be deemed by the JSA to be necessary to evaluate the permit application;
 - n. A copy of the industry's written environmental control program, comparable document, or policy.
3. The JSA shall evaluate the application and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the application, the JSA may issue an Industrial Discharge Permit or a General Discharge Permit subject to the terms and conditions provided herein. If the application is rejected, the person will be notified of the rejection and the reasons therefor.

C. Permit Modifications

Within nine (9) months of the promulgation of a categorical pretreatment standard, the Discharge Permit of users subject to such standard shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the time frame prescribed by such standard. Where a user, subject to the categorical pretreatment standards, has not previously submitted an application for a Discharge Permit as required, the user shall apply for a Discharge Permit within ninety (90) days after the promulgation of the applicable categorical pretreatment standard. In addition, the user with an existing Discharge Permit shall submit, to the Executive Director or his/her

designee within ninety (90) days after the promulgation of an applicable categorical pretreatment standard, the information required by this ordinance.

D. Permit Conditions

Discharge Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this ordinance and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the JSA. Discharge Permits may contain the following:

1. The unit surcharges or schedule of other charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to a public sewer;
2. Limits on the average and/or maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics;
3. Limits on average and/or maximum rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulations and equalization;
4. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities;
5. Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations; frequency of sampling; number, types and standards for tests; and reporting schedules;
6. Compliance schedules;
7. Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports;
8. Requirements for maintaining and retaining, for a minimum of three (3) years, all records relating to pretreatment and/or wastewater discharge as specified by the JSA, and affording the JSA access thereto as required by 40 CFR 403.12(o)(2);
9. Requirements for notification of the JSA or any new introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system;
10. Requirements for notification of slug discharges;
11. The permit may require the user to reimburse the JSA for all expenses related to monitoring, sampling and testing performed at the direction of the Executive Director or his/her designee and deemed necessary by the JSA to verify that the user is in compliance with the said permit;
12. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the JSA to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

E. Alternative Discharge Limits

1. Where an effluent from a categorical industrial process is mixed prior to treatment with wastewater other than that generated by the regulated process, fixed alternative discharge limits may be derived for the Discharge Permit by the Executive Director or his/her designee. These alternative limits shall be applied to the mixed effluent and shall be calculated using the combined wastestream formula and/or flow-weighted average formula as defined in Article I.
2. Where the effluent limits in a categorical pretreatment standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutants per unit of production (production-based standard), the

Executive Director or his/her designee may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or of effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent permit limitations applicable to the permittee. The permittee shall be subject to all permit limits calculated in this manner under 40 CFR 403.6(c) and must fully comply with these alternative limits.

3. All significant industrial users subject to production-based standards must report production rates annually so that alternative permit limits can be calculated if necessary. The significant industrial user must notify the Executive Director or his/her designee thirty (30) days in advance of any major change in production levels that will affect the limits in the Discharge Permit.

F. Permit Duration

Discharge Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A Discharge Permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The user shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the JSA during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements as identified in Article V are modified or other just cause exists. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in the permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

G. Permit Transfer

Discharge Permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A Discharge Permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without a thirty (30) day prior notification to the Executive Director or his/her designee and provision of a copy of the existing permit to the new owner. The Executive Director or his/her designee may deny the transfer of the permit if it is deemed necessary.

H. Compliance Data Reporting

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new user, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to categorical pretreatment standards shall submit, to the Executive Director or his/her designee, a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by categorical pretreatment standards and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units in the user's facility which are limited by such categorical pretreatment standards. The report shall state whether the applicable categorical pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional pretreatment and time schedule is necessary to bring the user into compliance with the applicable categorical pretreatment standards. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the user.

I. Periodic Compliance Reports

1. All significant industrial users shall submit, to the Executive Director or his/her designee, every six (6) months (on dates specified in the discharge permit) unless required more frequently by the Discharge Permit, a report indicating, at a minimum, the nature and concentration, of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by categorical pretreatment standards or the Discharge Permit. In addition, this report shall include a record of all daily flows which during the reporting period exceeded the

average daily flow. At the discretion of the Executive Director or his/her designee and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the Executive Director or his/her designee may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

2. All analyses shall be performed by a laboratory acceptable to the JSA. Analytical procedures shall be in accordance with procedures established by the U.S. EPA Administrator pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136 and amendments thereto and 40 CFR 261 or with any other test procedures approved by the U.S. EPA Administrator. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the U.S. EPA Administrator.
3. Where 40 CFR, Part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant(s) in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the EPA publication "Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants," April 1977, and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the U.S. EPA Administrator.
4. A Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR) must be submitted to the Executive Director or his/her designee by all significant industrial users at least ninety (90) days prior to initiation of discharge to the sanitary sewer. The BMR must contain, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. Production Data: a process description, SIC code number, raw materials used, chemicals used, final product, pretreatment industrial category (if applicable), and a schematic which indicates points of discharge to the sewer system.
 - b. Identifying information to include name, address of facility, owner(s), contact person and any other permits held by the facility.
 - c. Wastewater characteristics: total plant flow, types of discharges, average and maximum flows from each process.
 - d. Nature/Concentration of pollutants: analytical results for all pollutants regulated by this ordinance and/or any applicable categorical pretreatment standards and sample type and location. All analyses must conform with 40 CFR, Part 136 and amendments thereto.
 - e. Information concerning any pretreatment equipment used to treat the facility's discharge.
5. New sources shall give estimates of the information requested in sections (c) and (d) above, but at no time shall a new source commence discharge(s) to the public sewer of substances that do not meet provisions of this ordinance. All new sources must be in compliance with all provisions of this ordinance, state and categorical pretreatment standards prior to commencement of discharge to the public sewer.

J. Permit Violations

1. All significant industrial users must notify the Executive Director or his/her designee within 24 hours of first becoming aware of a permit violation. This notification shall include the date of violation, the parameter violated and the amount by which the parameter was exceeded.

2. The user shall immediately repeat the sampling and analysis of the parameter(s) in question and submit the results to the Executive Director or his/her designee within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. Exception to this regulation is only if the JSA performs the sampling within the same time period for the same parameter(s) in question.

K. Monitoring

1. The JSA shall require significant industrial users to provide and operate, at the user's own expense, monitoring facilities and equipment necessary to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage system. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the user's premises, but the JSA may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in a public right-of-way. The Executive Director or his/her designee shall review and approve the location, plans, and specifications for such monitoring facilities and may require them to be constructed to provide for the separate monitoring and sampling of industrial waste and sanitary sewage flows.

There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility shall be designed and maintained in a manner such that the safety of JSA and user personnel shall be the foremost concern. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a proper operating condition at the expense of the user.

Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the JSA's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within ninety (90) days following approval of the location, plans and specifications.

2. All sampling analyses done in accordance with approved federal EPA procedures by the industrial user during a reporting period shall be submitted to the Executive Director or his/her designee regardless of whether or not that analysis was required by the industrial user's Discharge Permit.
3. The industrial user must receive the approval of the Executive Director before changing the sampling point and/or monitoring facilities to be used in all required sampling.

L. Pretreatment

All significant industrial users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this ordinance and achieve compliance with any applicable categorical pretreatment standards within the time limitations as specified by the categorical pretreatment standards. The JSA may require the development of a compliance schedule for installation of pretreatment technology and/or equipment by any significant industrial user that cannot meet discharge limits required by this ordinance. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level required by this ordinance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the JSA for review, and shall be acceptable to the JSA before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent that complies with the provisions of this ordinance. Any subsequent

changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the JSA prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

M. Annual Publication

1. The JSA shall annually publish in its jurisdiction's largest daily newspaper a list of significant industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with any categorical pretreatment standards. The notification shall also summarize any enforcement actions taken against the user(s) during the same twelve (12) months.
2. All records relating to the JSA's pretreatment program shall be made available to officials of the EPA or Approval Authority upon request. All records shall be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(O)(2).

N. Significant Non-Compliance

A user is defined as being in significant noncompliance when it commits one or more of the following conditions:

1. Causes imminent endangerment to human health or the environment or results in the exercise of emergency authority;
2. Involves failure to report noncompliance accurately;
3. Results in a chronic violation defined here as sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all measurements taken during a six (6) month period that exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or the monthly average limit for the same pollutant parameter;
4. Results in a Technical Review Criteria (TRC) Violation defined here as thirty-three percent (33%) or more of all measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six (6) month period that equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, and oil & grease and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
5. Any violation of a pretreatment effluent limit that the Control Authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through or has endangered the health of the POTW personnel or the public;
6. Any discharge causing imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment or resulting in the POTW's use of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
7. Violations of compliance schedule milestones, failure to comply with schedule milestones for starting or completing construction or attaining final compliance by ninety (90) days or more after the schedule date;
8. Failure to provide required reports within thirty (30) days of the due date;
9. Any violation or group of violations which the Control Authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

O. Confidential Information

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the user specifically requests in writing and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the JSA that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user.

When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available to all governmental agencies for uses related to this ordinance, the KPDES Permit, Sludge Disposal System Permit and/or the Pretreatment Programs upon request. Such portions of a report shall be available for use by the State or any State agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics shall not be recognized as confidential information and shall be available to the public without restriction.

P. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the JSA shall be signed and certified.

1. All permit applications shall be signed:
 - a. For a corporation or limited liability company: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president;
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
2. All other correspondence, reports and self-monitoring reports shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent or position of equivalent responsibility.
3. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I am familiar with the information contained in this report and its attachments and that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete and accurate."

Q. Misrepresentation and/or Falsifying of Documents

Any user who knowingly and/or negligently makes any false statements, representations or certification of any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required pursuant to this ordinance or discharge permit or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly and/or negligently renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of at least \$1,000.00.

ARTICLE VII - FEES

A. Purpose

This article provides for the recovery of costs from users of the POTW for the matters covered by this ordinance. The applicable charges or fees shall be set forth in the JSA's Schedule of Charges and Fees.

B. Charges and Fees

The JSA may adopt charges and fees which may include:

1. Fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the JSA's pretreatment program;
2. Fees for monitoring, inspections, and surveillance procedures;
3. Fees for reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction;
4. Fees for permit applications;
5. Fees for filing appeals;
6. Fees for consistent removal by the POTW of excessive strength conventional pollutants;
7. Other fees as the JSA may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein.

These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this ordinance and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the JSA.

ARTICLE VIII - POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS

A. Right to Enter Premises

The Executive Director and other duly promulgated employees and representatives of the JSA and authorized representatives of applicable federal and state regulatory agencies bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing pertinent to discharges to the public sewer system in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

B. Right to Obtain Information Regarding Discharge

The Executive Director and other duly authorized employees of the JSA and authorized representatives of applicable federal and state regulatory agencies bearing proper credentials and identification are authorized to obtain information including but not limited to copying of records concerning character, strength and quantity of industrial wastes which have a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the wastewater collection system.

C. Access to Easements

Duly authorized employees and representatives of the JSA bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the JSA holds a duly negotiated easement for the purpose of, but not limited to, construction, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portions of the wastewater facilities lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any on said easement shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

ARTICLE IX - ENFORCEMENT

A. General

1. The JSA, through the Executive Director or his/her designee, to insure compliance with this ordinance, and as permitted through 40 CFR Subchapter N, and 401 KAR 5:055, may take the following enforcement steps against users in noncompliance with the ordinance. The remedies available to the JSA include injunctive relief, civil and criminal penalties, immediate discontinuance of wastewater treatment service, and the publishing of the list of significant violators annually.
2. The JSA may suspend wastewater treatment service and/or a Discharge Permit when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the Executive Director or his/her designee, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, to the environment, causes interference to the POTW, or causes the JSA to violate any condition of its KPDES permit.
3. Any user notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the Discharge Permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. In the event of a failure of the person to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the JSA shall take such steps as deemed necessary including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment to any individuals. The JSA shall reinstate the Discharge Permit and/or the wastewater

treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the non-complying discharge. A detailed written statement submitted by the user describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted to the Executive Director or his/her designee within fifteen (15) days of the date of occurrence.

B. Notice of Violation

Any user found to be violating any provisions of this ordinance, any permit, or any order issued hereunder, shall be served by the JSA with written notice stating the nature of the violation(s). Within ten (10) days of the receipt date of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted to the Executive Director or his/her designee. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of potential liability for any violation occurring before or after receipt of the Notice of Violation.

C. Show Cause Hearing

1. The Executive Director or his/her designee may issue to any user who causes or contributes to violations of this ordinance, any permit or any order issued hereunder, an order to appear and show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. A notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place of the hearing, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such proposed action, and directing the user 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) at least ten (10) days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent or officer of the user. Whether or not a duly notified user or its representative appears, immediate enforcement action may be pursued.
2. The JSA may, itself, conduct the hearing and take the evidence, or designate a representative to:
 - a. Issue, in the name of the JSA, notices of hearings requesting the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in such hearing;
 - b. Take the evidence;
 - c. Transmit a report of the evidence and hearing, including transcripts and other evidence, together with recommendations to the JSA for action thereon.
3. At any hearing held pursuant to this ordinance, testimony taken must be under oath and recorded stenographically. The transcript, so recorded, will be made available to any member of the public or any party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges therefor.
4. After the JSA has reviewed the evidence, it may issue an order as set forth below. Further orders and directives as are necessary and appropriate may be issued.

D. Administrative Orders

An administrative order may take any of the following three forms:

1. Consent Orders

The Executive Director or his/her designee is hereby empowered to enter into Consent Orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the user responsible for the noncompliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period also specified by the order.

2. Compliance Order

When the Executive Director or his/her designee finds that a user has violated or continues to violate the ordinance or a permit or order issued hereunder, he/she may issue an order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, sewer service shall be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances have been installed and are properly operated. Orders may also contain such other requirements as might be reasonably necessary and appropriate to address the noncompliance, including the installation of pretreatment technology, and additional self-monitoring and management practices.

3. Cease and Desist Orders

When the Executive Director finds that a user has violated or continues to violate this ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder, the Executive Director or his/her designee may issue an order to cease and desist all such violations and direct those persons in noncompliance to: a) comply forthwith, or b) take such appropriate remedial or preventative action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and terminating the discharge.

E. Emergency Suspension

1. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the JSA may suspend wastewater treatment service and/or any permit when immediately whenever such suspension is necessary in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge presenting or causing any of the following conditions:
 - a. An imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or the environment.
 - b. An interference of pass through.
 - c. A violation of any condition of the JSA's KPDES permit.
2. Any user notified of a suspension of wastewater treatment service and/or any permit shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. A hearing will be held within 15 days of the notice of suspension to determine whether the suspension may be lifted or the user's permit terminated. In the event of a failure of the user to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the JSA shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer's connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the sewer system or endangerment to any individuals. The JSA shall reinstate the wastewater treatment service and permit upon proof of the elimination of the noncompliance.
3. Prior to the hearing described in subsection 2 above, the user shall submit, to the Executive Director or his/her designee, a detailed written statement describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence.

F. Additional Enforcement Remedies

1. Performance Bonds

The Executive Director or his/her designee may decline to reissue a permit to any user which has failed to comply with the provisions of this ordinance or any order or previous permit issued hereunder unless such user first files with it a satisfactory bond, payable to the JSA, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Executive Director or his/her designee to be necessary to achieve consistent compliance.

2. Liability Insurance

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

3. Judicial Remedies

If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes into the JSA's sewer system contrary to the provisions of this ordinance or any order or permit issued hereunder, the JSA may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the appropriate Court of this jurisdiction.

4. Injunctive Relief

If any person discharges any waste or wastewater into the JSA's sewer system contrary to the provisions of this ordinance or any order or permit issued hereunder, the JSA may petition the court for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction or both (as may be appropriate) which restrains or compels the activities on the part of the user.

ARTICLE X - PENALTIES

A. Revocation of Permit

In addition to any other provision contained herein, any user who violates the following conditions of this ordinance, or applicable state or federal regulations, is subject to having his permit revoked in accordance with the procedures of this ordinance.

1. Failure of a user to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge;
2. Failure of the user to report significant changes in operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
3. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring; or
4. Violation of conditions of any permit.

B. Civil Penalties

1. Any user who has significantly violated or continues to violate this ordinance or any order or permit issued hereunder, may be liable to the JSA for a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.00 per day plus actual damages incurred by the JSA per violation per day for as long as the violation continues. Each day in which such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense. In addition to the above described penalty and damages, the JSA may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporter's fees, and other expenses associated with the enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses.
2. The JSA may petition the court to impose, assess and recover such sums. In determining the amount of liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration, any economic benefit gained through the user's violation, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other factor as justice requires.

C. Criminal Prosecution

Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance, a permit or order issued hereunder shall be referred to the County Attorney Office for prosecution.

ARTICLE XI - VALIDITY

A. Severability

If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or article of this ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections, and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

B. Conflict

All other ordinances and parts of other ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

ARTICLE XII - ORDINANCE IN FORCE

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned hereby certifies that this Sewer Use Ordinance was duly adopted at a meeting of the of the Board of Directors of the Paducah-McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency, on September 27, 2001 and amended on February 23, 2006, and remains in full force and effect.

Dated: _____

William J. Jones, Chairman