

ORDINANCE NO. 61

**AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE DISCHARGE OF
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND THE PRETREATMENT OF
INDUSTRIAL WASTE IN THE GOLETA WEST SANITARY
DISTRICT**

The Governing Board of the Goleta West Sanitary District, Santa Barbara County, California, does hereby ordain as follows:

Section 1. Ordinance No. 50 is repealed.

Section 2. The following, Ordinance No. 61, is hereby enacted in the place of Ordinance No. 50:

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ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.01 Purpose and Policy.

This sewer use ordinance sets uniform requirements for discharges into the wastewater collection and treatment system and enables the Goleta West Sanitary District to comply with the administrative provisions of the Clean Water Act and Clean Water Grant regulations, the water quality requirements set by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and the applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, the discharge permit issued to the District by Goleta Sanitary District, and any other discharge criteria that are required or authorized by State or Federal law and to derive the maximum public benefit by regulating the quality and quantity of wastewater discharged into those systems. This ordinance provides for the establishment of a surveillance and enforcement procedure to control the discharge of certain wastes. It provides for the issuance of permits to certain users for the purposes of industrial wastewater discharge.

1.02 Definitions.

For the purpose of this ordinance the terms used herein are defined as follows. Unless otherwise defined herein, terms shall be as adopted in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation. Waste constituents and characteristics shall be measured by standard methods unless expressly stated, or as established by Federal or State regulatory agencies.

(1) Act refers to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) and any amendments thereto including the Clean Water Act of 1977, as well as any guidelines, limitations and standards promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Act.

(2) Approval Authority refers to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or the local California Water Quality Control Board (RWCQCB).

(3) 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 20° C, expressed in terms of weight and concentration (milligrams per liter).

(4) Beneficial Uses are uses of the waters of the State that may be protected against quality degradation including, but are not necessarily 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.

(5) Board of Directors or Board is the Board of Directors of the District.

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

(7) Building Sewer is a sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to a public sewer (i.e., the part of the horizontal piping beginning at the foundation wall of any building, including the lateral sewer, and terminating in the main sewer).

(8) Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is a document of the United States Government presenting Federal agency rules, regulations and guidelines.

(9) Commercial Establishments are any buildings 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.

(10) Compatible Pollutant means BOD, suspended solids, pH and fecal coliform bacteria, and such additional pollutants as are now or may be in the future specified and controlled in the POTW's NPDES permit for its wastewater treatment works where said works have been designed and used to reduce or remove such pollutants.

(11) Contamination is an impairment of the quality of the waters of the State by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. Contamination shall include any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of wastewater, whether or not waters of the State are affected.

(12) Contractor is 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 and shall be the owner or his agent.

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

(14) County is the County of Santa Barbara.

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

(16) District is the Goleta West Sanitary District of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.

(17) District Inspector is the Inspector acting for the Board and may be the Manager, the District Engineer or Inspector appointed by the Manager.

(18) District Manager or Manager is the General Manager, or designee authorized by the Manager, employed by the District.

(19) Domestic Wastes are liquid wastes (a) from the noncommercial preparation, cooking and handling of food; or (b) containing human excrement and similar matter from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities and institutions.

(20) Garbage is solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of food.

(21) Holding Tank Waste is any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, industrial process detention tanks and brine tanks.

(22) Incompatible Pollutant is any pollutant that is not a compatible pollutant as defined in this section.

(23) Industrial User is any non-domestic source of indirect discharge including but not limited to industrial establishments or buildings that discharge, in addition to domestic wastes wastewater containing any of the constituents referenced in Article II of this ordinance, particularly those items referenced in section 2.02.07.

(24) Industrial Wastewater is the liquid waste resulting from the process employed in industrial, manufacturing, trade or business establishments, as distinct from domestic wastes. This includes wastewater from a source other than an industrial plant or facility that introduces toxic pollutants, as defined in 40 CFR 233.1(w), into publicly owned treatment works, including, without limitation: medical offices; dental offices; hospitals; schools, research, education and commercial laboratories; warehouses; shopping centers; car washes; print stores; residential, commercial and public uses of pesticides and fertilizers; gas stations; septage collection and disposal.

(25) Infectious Waste is waste, which contains pathogenic organisms that can invade the tissues of the body and cause disease.

(26) Institutional Facilities are any publicly or privately owned school, publicly owned building from which Federal, State, County, City or Special District activities are conducted or offered for public consumption. Such facilities shall include schools, hospitals, jails, libraries, offices, equipment yards and maintenance buildings, laboratories, parks, rubbish stations, detention homes and fire stations.

(27) Interference means any discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) therefore 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, 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.

(28) Mass Emission Rate is the weight of material discharged to the sewer system during a given time interval. Unless otherwise specified, the mass emission rate shall mean pounds per day of a particular constituent or combination of constituents.

(29) National Categorical Pretreatment Standard is any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits applying to a specific category of industrial users which is promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 401-471 and, specifically, in accordance with Sections 307 (b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1349).

(30) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is the program for issuing, conditioning and denying permits for the discharge of pollutants from point sources into the navigable waters, the contiguous zone and the oceans pursuant to Section 402 of the Act.

(31) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit is the regulatory agency document designed to control all discharges of pollutants from point sources into U.S. waterways. NPDES permits regulate discharges into navigable waters from all point sources of pollution including industries, municipal treatment plants, large agricultural feed lots, and return irrigation flows. A NPDES permit may be issued to a POTW pursuant to Section 402 of the Act.

(32) Nuisance is anything which is injurious to health or is indecent or offensive to the senses or an obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfort or enjoyment of life or property of which affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.

(33) Pass Through is any discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations that, 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).

(34) Pathogenic Organisms are bacteria and viruses that cause disease and that may be contained in specimens.

(35) Person is any human being, firm, company, partnership, association, and private, public or municipal corporations, the United States of America, the State of California, districts and all political subdivisions, governmental agencies and mandatories thereof.

(36) Pollution is an alteration of the quality of the waters of the State by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such waters for beneficial use or facilities which serve such beneficial uses. Pollution may include contamination.

(37) Polychlorinated biphenols (P.C.B.) is a group of synthetic organic compounds.

(38) pH is the logarithm of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions per liter of solution.

(39) Premises is a parcel of real estate including any improvements thereon which is determined by the District to be a single user for purposes of receiving, using and paying for service.

(40) Pretreatment is 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 District's sewerage system. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or by process changes, except as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6 (d).

(41) Pretreatment Requirements are any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard, imposed on an industrial discharger.

(42) Pretreatment Standard is any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c), *et seq.* of the Act which applies to industrial users. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards establish specific concentration limits for certain pollutants. National Pretreatment Standards which prohibit general and specific pollutants as specified in 40 CFR 403, *et seq.*, as well as local limits adopted by the District including, but not limited to, those discharge limitations contained in Appendix A of this ordinance.

(43) Public Sewer is a sewer in a public right-of-way or easement held by the District or any sewer constructed by or owned by the District.

(44) Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) are as defined by Section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or Municipality (as defined by Section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems 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 only if they convey wastewater to a POTW 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.

(45) POTW Treatment Plant means that portion of the POTW, which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

(46) Residential Users are persons only contributing domestic wastewater to the District's sewage system.

(47) Sanitary Wastewater is 1) domestic wastewater with storm and surface water excluded, 2) wastewater discharging from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings (including apartment houses and hotels), office buildings, industrial plants or institutions, and 3) the water supply of a community after it has been used and discharged into a sewer.

(48) Sewage is a combination of water-carried wastes from buildings and industrial establishments connected to sewage works of District or from any private sewer.

(49) Sewage System is all facilities for collection, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

(50) Sewer is a pipe or conduit, which carries sewage and/or industrial wastes.

(51) Side Sewer has the same meaning as building sewer, defined above.

(52) Significant Industrial User is any industrial user of the District's sewerage system: (a) who discharges an average of 25,000 gallons or more per day of process wastewater; or (b) who contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent or more of the average daily dry weather capacity of the POTW Treatment Plant; or (c) which is determined to be classified as a categorical industry as regulated under Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards; or (d) whose flow, as found by the District, the Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Resources Control Board, has reasonable potential for adversely affecting, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, the POTW's operation or the quality of the effluent from the POTW, which may cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit or violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

(53) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is 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.

(54) Storm Water is any flow occurring during or immediately following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

(55) Street is any public highway, road, street, avenue, alleyway, easement or right-of-way.

(56) Suspended Solids is 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.

(57) Total Identifiable Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (TICH) are those organic compounds listed under 40 CFR 401.15 which include certain organochlorine pesticides and PCBs (polychlorinated biphenols).

(58) Toxic Substances are any toxic substances in amounts exceeding standards promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act, and the Toxic Substances Control Act (P.L. 94-469) and chemical elements or compounds, phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, or any other substances that are not susceptible to treatment and that may interfere with the biological processes or efficiency of the treatment system, or that will pass through the system.

(59) Unpolluted Water is water not containing any pollutants limited or prohibited by the effluent standards in effect, or water whose discharge will not cause any violation of receiving water quality standards.

(60) User is any person who discharges, causes or permits the discharge of wastewater into the District's sewerage system.

(61) User Classification is a classification of user based on the 1987 (or subsequent) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC) prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

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

(63) Wastewater is waste and water, whether treated or untreated, discharged into or permitted to enter a public sewer.

(64) Wastewater Constituents and Characteristics are 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.

(65) Wastewater Treatment System consists of any devices, facilities, structures, equipment or works owned or used by the District for the purpose of the transmission, storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of industrial and domestic wastes, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at

the most economical cost over the estimated life of the system, including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.

(66) Watercourse is a channel in which a flow of water occurs either continuously or intermittently.

(67) Waters of the State is any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State.

ARTICLE II. PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON WASTEWATER DISCHARGES TO PUBLIC SEWERS

2.01 Introduction.

This ordinance is applicable to areas within the boundaries of the Goleta West Sanitary District and to all other areas and entities which by contract are bound to comply with all ordinances, rules and regulations of the District.

2.02 Prohibitions on Wastewater Discharge.

No person shall discharge or deposit or cause or allow to be discharged or deposited into the sewerage system any wastewater that contains the following:

2.02.01 Oils and Grease.

(a) Oils and grease concentrations in amounts from industrial facilities violating Federal Pretreatment Standards, or local standards, whichever is more stringent.

(b) Wastewater from industrial facilities containing floatable fats, wax, grease or oils.

(c) Wax, grease, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or oil concentration of mineral or petroleum origin (non-living sources) of more than 100 mg/L whether emulsified or not, or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32° and 150° F (0° and 65° C) at the point of discharge into the system or in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.

(d) Total fat, wax, grease or oil concentration of animal or vegetable origin (living sources of more than 100 mg/L whether emulsified or not), or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32° and 150° F (0° and 65° C) at the point of discharge into the system or in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.

2.02.02 Explosive Mixtures.

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 to be injurious in any other way to the sewerage system or to the operation of the system, in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5

(b)(1). Pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to: gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ether, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, sulfides or any other substances that the District, the State or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

2.02.03 Noxious Material.

Noxious or malodorous solids, liquids or gases, which either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life, or which may be sufficient to prevent entry into a sewer for its maintenance and repair.

2.02.04 Improperly Shredded Garbage.

Garbage that has not been ground or comminuted such that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under flow conditions normally prevailing in the public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.

2.02.05 Radioactive Wastes.

Radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration that they do not comply with regulations or orders issued by the appropriate authority having control over their use and that will or may cause damage or hazards to the system or personnel operating the system. Radioactive wastes are not to exceed limits specified in Sections 30285 and 30287 of the California Administrative Code.

2.02.06 Solid or Viscous Wastes.

Solid or viscous wastes that will or may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer, or otherwise interfere with the proper operation of the wastewater treatment system. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, grease, uncomminuted garbage, live or dead animals, animal guts or tissue, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, polishing compounds, resin beads, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastic, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil and similar substances.

2.02.07 Toxic Substances.

Any toxic substances in amounts exceeding standards promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act, and chemical elements or compounds, phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, or any other substances that are not susceptible to treatment or that may interfere with the biological processes or efficiency of the treatment system or that will pass through the system or that may cause abnormal increase in the operation costs of the treatment system. Any pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the sewerage system or POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

2.02.08 Excessive Discharge Rate.

(a) **Hydraulic.** That rate of flow that shall result from the averaging of the flow rates over a period of 15 consecutive minutes and that is be greater than five (5) times the twenty-four (24) hour total volume expressed in million gallons per day (MGD) shall be considered excessive.

(b) **Loadings.** Those concentrations of pollutants such as toxics, BOD's, suspended solids, grease and oil, and other constituents, which in a grab sample are greater by a factor of five (5) than the average 24-hour concentration allowed in the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit or that concentration permitted in the effluent of the plant to the ocean. Any greater concentration will be considered as excessive.

(c) **Interference.** Under no conditions shall any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) be released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration that will cause interference with the POTW.

2.02.09 Unpolluted Waters.

Any unpolluted water including, but not limited to, water from cooling systems or of storm water origin, which will increase the hydraulic load on the treatment system.

2.02.10 Discolored Materials.

Wastes with objectionable color not removable by the treatment process. Such color shall be objectionable if it causes the POTW effluent to fail to meet State or EPA standards for turbidity or light transmittance, or if it causes aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

2.02.11 Corrosive Wastes.

Any waste that will cause corrosion or deterioration of the sewage system or POTW. All wastes discharged to the public sewer system must have a pH value in the range of six (6) to nine (9) standards units. 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.

2.02.12 Reclamation or Reuse.

Any waste that will cause, threaten to cause or is capable of causing, either alone or by interaction with other substances, the POTW effluent or any other product of the treatment process, residues, sludges, or scum, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process.

2.02.13 Nuisance.

Any waste that will cause, threaten to cause or is capable of causing, either alone or by interaction with other substances, a detrimental environmental impact or a nuisance in the waters of the State or a condition unacceptable to any public agency having regulatory jurisdiction over the District.

2.02.14 Trucked or Hauled Pollutants.

Any trucked or hauled pollutants are prohibited, except at discharge points designated by the District.

2.02.15 Heat.

Industrial users shall not contribute any heat in amounts that will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW Treatment Plant exceeds 40° C (104° F), unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.

2.03 Limitations on Wastewater Discharges.

The Board may from time to time adopt maximum concentrations of pollutants allowable in wastewater discharges to the wastewater treatment system. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying any pretreatment standards including categorical pretreatment standards shall be considered a violation of this ordinance.

Limitations and prohibitions on wastewater strength contained in this ordinance, including those of the following Tables 2.03-1, 2.03-2, 2.03-3 and Appendix A, may be supplemented with more stringent limitations and prohibitions pursuant to Section 5.04:

- (a) If the District determines that the limitations and prohibitions in this ordinance or other District ordinances or resolutions may not be sufficient to protect the operation of the POTW, or
- (c) If the District determines that the limitations and prohibitions in this ordinance or other District ordinances or resolutions, may not be sufficient to enable the POTW to comply with water quality standards or effluent limitations specified in the POTW's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

TABLE 2.03-1

Specific concentration limitations for the following constituents or additional constituents may be established or amended by resolution or ordinance upon adoption by the Board.

Constituent

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)

COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand)

G & O (Grease and Oil)

TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)

TSS (Total Suspended Solids)

Ammonia (as Nitrogen)

Arsenic

Beryllium

Boron

Cadmium

Chromium

Copper

Cyanide

Lead

Mercury

Nickel

Selenium

Silver

Zinc

Chlorinated Phenols

Non-chlorinated Phenols

Pesticides

Total Toxic Organics (Organic Compounds Listed in Table 2.03-2)

Total Identifiable Chlorinated Hydrocarbons

Total Chlorine Residual

pH

TABLE 2.03-2

TOTAL TOXIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Acenaphthene	Diphenylamine
Acenaphthylene	Diphenyl ether
Acetone	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
Acrolein	n-Docosane
Acrylonitrile	n-Dodecane
Anthracene	n-Eicosane
Benzene	Epichlorohydrin
Benzidine	Ethylbenzene
Benzo(a)anthracene	Fluoranthene
Benzoic Acid	Fluorene
Benzo(a)pyrene	Hexachlorobenzene
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Benzo(ghi)perylene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Hexachloroethane
Benzyl Chloride	n-Hexacosane
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	n-Hexadecane
Biphenyl	Hexanoic Acid
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Isophorone
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Methylene Chloride
Bromodichloromethane	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol
Bromoethane	Methyl ethyl ketone
Bromoform	Naphthalene
4-Bromophenylphenyl ether	B-Naphthylamine
Carbazole	Nitrobenzene
Carbon tetrachloride	2-Nitrophenol
Chloroethane	4-Nitrophenol
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
Chlorobenzene	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
Chloroform	n-Octacosane
Chloromethane	n-Octadecane
2-Chloronaphthalene	2,2-oxybis(1-chloropropane)
2-Chlorophenol	PCB-1016
4-Chlorophenylphenyl ether	PCB-1221
Chrysene	PCB-1232
p-Cymene	PCB-1242
n-Decane	PCB-1248
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	PCB-1254
Dibenzofuran	PCB-1260
Dibenzothiophene	Pentachlorophenol
Dibromochlorobenzene	Phenanthrene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Phenol
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	a-Picoline

Table 2.03-2 (Continued)

1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Pyrene
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Styrene
Dichlorodifluoromethane	a-Terpineol
1,1-Dichloroethane	2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)
1,2-Dichloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene	Tetrachloroethene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	n-tetracosane
2,4-Dichlorophenol	n-Tetradecane
1,2-Dichloropropane	Toluene
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	n-Triacontane
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Diethyl ether	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Diethyl phthalate	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Dimethyl phthalate	Trichloroethene
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Trichloroflouromethane
Di-n-octyl phthalate	2,3,6-Trichlorophenol
2,4-Dinitrophenol	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Vinyl Chloride
p-Dioxane	

TABLE 2.03-3

Concentration limitation for the following constituents shall be imposed by the Manager upon adoption by the Board as may be found necessary 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Acenaphthene	Edosulfan
Acrolein	Fluorides
Acrylonitrile	Fluoranthene
Aldrin/Dieldrin	Formaldehydes
Aluminum	Guthion
Antimony	Halomethanes
Asbestos	Haloethers
Barium	Heptachlor
Benzene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Benzidine	Hexachlorocyclohexane
Beryllium	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Bromine	Iron
Carbon Tetrachloride	Isophorone
Chlordane	Malathion
Chloroform	Manganese
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides	Mirex
Chlorinated Benzenes	Methoxychlor
Chlorinated Ethanes	Naphthalene
Chlorinated Naphthalene	Nitrobenzene
Chloroalkyl Ethers	Nitrophenol
2-Chlorophenols	Nitrosamines
Chlorophenols	Parathion
Cobalt	PCB's
DDT	Phthalate Esters
Demeton	P-Dioxin
Dichlorobenzidine	Pentachlorophenol
Dichloroethylenes	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Dinitrotoluene	Selenium
Diphenylhydrazine	Surfactants
Dichloropropane & Dichloropropene	Tetrachloroethylene
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Thallium
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Toluene

Table 2.03-3 (Continued)

Dichlorobenzenes
Endrin
Enorin
Ethylbenzene

Toxaphene
Toxicity Concentration
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride

2.03.01 Compliance with Federal Pretreatment Standards Required

Any user who does not comply with the Federal Pretreatment Standards as required by Section 307 (b) and (c) of the Act and any applicable regulations thereunder, including those called for by 40 CFR 403.12, violates this ordinance. The most stringent standards will apply whenever local, State and Federal standards overlap. The user must comply with all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, including those promulgated after the ordinance adoption date.

2.04 Limitations on Point of Discharge.

No person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in a public sewer other than through an approved building sewer unless, upon written application by the user and payment of the applicable user charges and fees, the District issues a permit for such direct discharges.

2.05 Holding Tank Waste Discharges, Permit Required

A user proposing to discharge holding tank waste into a public sewer must secure a permit. Unless allowed by the District under the terms and conditions of the permit, a separate permit must be secured for each separate discharge. This permit will state the specific location of discharge, the time of day the discharge is to occur, the volume of the discharge, and the wastewater constituents and characteristics. If a permit is granted for discharge of such waste into a public sewer, the user shall pay the applicable user charges and fees and shall meet such other conditions as required by the District.

2.06 Infectious Wastes.

- (a) The following may not be discharged into the sanitary sewer system:
 - (1) Infectious wastes from hospitals, clinics and mortuaries.
 - (2) Pathologic specimens.
 - (3) Ground organic kitchen waste from hospital food preparation and disposal facilities excluding all paper and plastic items.
 - (4) Disposable hypodermic needles, syringes and associated articles following their use in hospitals, out-patient clinics, medical and dental offices, etc.

- (b) The following shall not be discharged to the sewer system by any means:
 - (1) Solid wastes generated in the rooms of patients who are isolated because of a suspected or diagnosed communicable disease.
 - (2) Recognizable portions of the human anatomy.
 - (3) Wastes excluded by other provisions of this title except as specifically permitted in this section.

- (c) All hospitals within the limits of the District desiring to discharge any waste into facilities of the District shall first have a valid Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.

- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Health Office of Santa Barbara County to define wastes as being infectious.

2.07 Special Agreements.

Nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the District and any user of the wastewater treatment system whereby wastewater of unusual

strength or character is accepted into the system and specially treated subject to any payments or user charges as may be applicable. However, no special agreement between the District and any user shall be allowed to contravene State or Federal standards or the District's technically based local standards.

2.08 Non-Industrial Users.

Clinics, schools, commercial facilities, public agency facilities and any other class of discharger may require treatment as industrial users for purposes of applying this ordinance. The applicability may be extended to residential users at the sole discretion of the District in special instances.

ARTICLE III. CONTROL OF PROHIBITED WASTES

3.01 Regulatory Actions.

If wastewaters containing any substance, discharge of which is prohibited by Article II of this ordinance, are discharged or proposed to be discharged into the sewer system of the District or to any sewer system tributary thereto, the Manager, the District's Counsel, and the Board may take any action necessary to:

- (a) Prohibit the discharge of such wastewater.
- (b) Require a discharge to demonstrate that in-plant modifications will reduce or eliminate the discharge of such substances in conformity with this ordinance.
- (c) Require pretreatment, including storage facilities, or flow equalization necessary to reduce or eliminate the objectionable characteristics or substances so that the discharge will not violate these rules and regulations.
- (d) Require the person making, causing or allowing the discharge to pay any additional cost or expense incurred by the District for handling and treating excess loads imposed on the treatment system.
- (e) Take such other remedial action as may be deemed to be desirable or necessary to achieve the purposes of this ordinance.

3.02 Submission of Plans.

Where pretreatment or equalization of wastewater flows prior to discharge into any part of the sewerage system is required, plans, specifications and other pertinent data or information relating to such pretreatment or flow control facilities shall first be submitted to the District for review and approval. Such approval shall not exempt the discharge of such facilities from compliance with any applicable code, ordinance, rule, regulation or order of any governmental authority. Any subsequent alterations or additions to such pretreatment or flow control facilities shall not be made without due notice to and prior approval of the Manager.

3.03 Pretreatment.

3.03.01 General.

Users shall make wastewater acceptable under the limitations established herein before discharging to the District's public sewer. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the District shall be provided and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans

showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the District for review and shall be acceptable to the District 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 acceptable to the District under the provisions of this ordinance. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be approved by the District.

3.03.02 Interceptors.

Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Manager, they are necessary for the proper handling of the liquid wastes containing grease or any flammable wastes, sand and other harmful ingredients. All interceptors shall be of a capacity sufficient to provide the appropriate quality of effluent in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code and shall be in an easily accessible location for purposes of cleaning and inspection. Sample boxes are required on all interceptors. All interceptors are required to be properly maintained to ensure compliance with District requirements.

3.03.03 Commercial Garbage Grinders.

No owner of a commercial garbage grinder shall maintain or operate or permit to be maintained or operated any such grinder that may discharge any waters, wastes or other substances into the District sewer without first providing, at such person's expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to reduce the suspended solids, daily flow, or objectionable characteristics or constituents to meet the maximum limits contained in Article II.

3.03.04 Water Softening Units.

In order to minimize the discharge of salts into the system, water softening units must be well maintained and efficient.

3.04 Pretreatment Facilities Operations.

If pretreatment or control of waste flows is required, such facilities shall be maintained in good working order and operated as efficiently as possible by the owner or operator at his own cost and expense, subject to the requirements of these rules and regulations and all other applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

3.05 Admission to Property.

Whenever it shall be necessary for the purposes of these rules and regulations, the District Inspector, upon the presentation of credentials, may enter any property or premises at a reasonable time for the purpose of (1) copying any records required to be kept under the provisions of this ordinance, (2) inspecting any monitoring equipment or method, and (3) sampling any discharge or wastewater to the treatment works. The Inspector may enter upon the property at any hour under emergency circumstances.

3.06 Protection from Accidental Discharge.

(a) *Duty to Avoid Accidental Discharges.* Each industrial user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes regulated by this ordinance. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or operator's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to

provide this protection shall be submitted to the District for review, and shall be approved by the Manager before construction of the facility.

(b) *No Relief from Liability.* Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to modify the user's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this ordinance.

3.07 Reporting of Accidental Discharge.

(a) *Immediate Notification is Required.* All industrial users shall notify the District immediately of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW, including any slug loadings or accidental discharges. If, for any reason, a user does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any prohibition or limitation in this ordinance, the user responsible for such discharge shall immediately notify the District so that corrective action may be taken to protect the treatment system. In addition, a written report detailing the date, time and cause of the accidental discharge, the quantity and characteristics of the discharge and corrective action taken to prevent future discharges, shall be filed with the District by the responsible industrial user within five (5) days of the occurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

(b) *No Relief from Liability.* Such notification will not relieve users of liability for any expense, loss or damage to the sewer system, treatment plant or treatment process, or for any fines imposed on the District on account thereof under Section 13350 of the California Water Code or for violations of Section 5650 of the California Fish and Game Code.

3.08 Preventative Measures.

Any direct or indirect connection or entry point for deleterious wastes to the user's plumbing or drainage system shall be eliminated. Where such action is impractical or unreasonable the user shall appropriately label such entry points to warn against discharge of such wastes in violation of this ordinance.

ARTICLE IV. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

4.01 Discharge Reports.

(a) *Reporting Requirements.* Every significant industrial user shall file a periodic discharge report at such intervals as are designated by the District. The District may require any other users discharging or proposing to discharge into the treatment system to file such periodic reports.

(b) *Contents.* The discharge report shall include, but shall not be limited to, nature of process, volume, estimated average and maximum daily flows, mass emission rate, production quantities, hours of operation, concentrations of controlled pollutants or other information that relates to the generation of waste. Such reports may also include the chemical constituents and quantity of liquid materials stored on site even though they are not normally discharged. Specific reporting requirements and their required contents shall be set forth in the user's permit. In addition to discharge reports, the District may require information in the form of industrial wastewater discharge permit applications, self-monitoring reports, and other reporting requirements as stipulated in 40 CFR 403.12 and any additional addenda promulgated after adoption of this ordinance.

(c) *Signature and Certification Requirements.* All baseline monitoring reports, compliance reports and periodic reports on continued compliance shall contain the following certification statement,

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons 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.”

and shall be signed by a responsible official as stipulated in 40 CFR 403.12 (1).

4.02 Records and Monitoring.

(a) *Maintenance of Records.* All industrial users who discharge or propose to discharge wastewater to the sewerage system shall maintain such records of production and related factors, effluent flows, and pollutant amounts or concentrations as are necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and any applicable State or Federal pretreatment standards or requirements. The industrial user shall retain and preserve for no less than three (3) years, any records, books, documents, memoranda, reports, correspondence, and any and all summaries thereof, relating to monitoring, sampling and chemical analyses made by or on behalf of the user in connection with its discharge. All records that pertain to matters that are the subject of special order or any other enforcement or litigation activities brought by the District shall be retained and preserved by the industrial user until all enforcement activities have concluded and all the periods of limitation with respect to any and all appeals have expired.

(b) *Availability of Records to District for Inspection.* Such records shall be made available upon request by the District. All such records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to officials of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency upon demand. A summary of such data indicating the industrial user’s compliance with this ordinance shall be prepared according to Section 6.03 and submitted to the District

(c) *Installation of Monitoring Equipment.* The owner or operator of any premises or facility discharging industrial wastes into the system may be required to install at his own cost and expense suitable monitoring equipment to facilitate the accurate observation, sampling and measuring of wastes. Such equipment shall be maintained in proper working order and kept safe and accessible at all times. When more than one user can discharge into a common sewer, the District may require installation of separate monitoring equipment for each user. When there is a significant difference in wastewater constituents and characteristics produced by different operations of a single user, the District may require that separate monitoring facilities be installed for each separate discharge. Whether constructed on public or private property, the monitoring facilities shall be constructed in accordance with District requirements and all applicable construction standards and specifications.

(d) *Monitoring Equipment Location and Maintenance.* The monitoring equipment shall be located and maintained on the industrial user’s premises outside of the building. When such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship to the user, the District Manager may allow such facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area, with the approval of the public agency

having jurisdiction over such street or sidewalk, and located so that it will not be obstructed by public utilities, landscaping, or parked vehicles. If the monitoring facility is inside the user's fence, there shall be accommodations to allow access for District personnel, such as a gate secured with a District lock. There shall be ample room in or near such sampling station to allow accurate sampling and compositing of samples for analysis. The station, sampling and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the user.

4.03 Confidential Information.

All 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 agencies without restriction, unless the user specifically requests, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Manager, that the release of such information would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable California law. When requested and demonstrated by the user furnishing a report that such information should be held confidentially, the portions of the report that might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public or other governmental agencies; provided, however, such information shall be made available immediately upon request to governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, and in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other "effluent data" as defined by 40 CFR 2.302 will not be recognized as confidential information.

4.04 Inspection, Sampling and Analysis-General.

The District may inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this ordinance is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the District or its representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection or sampling or in the performance of any of their duties. The District shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force that would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the District will be permitted to enter without delay for the purpose of performing their specific responsibilities.

4.04.01 Compliance Determination.

Compliance determinations with respect to Article II prohibitions and limitations may be made on the basis of either instantaneous grab samples or composite samples of wastewater. Composite samples may be taken over a 24-hour period, or over a longer or shorter time span, as determined necessary by the Manager to meet the needs of specific circumstances.

4.04.02 Analysis of Industrial Wastewaters.

Laboratory analysis of industrial wastewater samples shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 136. Analysis of those pollutants not covered by 40 CFR 136 shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the State Department of Health.

4.04.03 Sampling Frequency.

Sampling of industrial wastewater for the purpose of compliance determination with respect to Article II prohibitions and limitations will be done at random intervals as the District may determine necessary to meet the program goals.

ARTICLE V. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM

5.01 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Required.

All significant industrial users proposing to connect to or discharge into any part of the sewerage system must first obtain an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit therefor. Other industrial users may be required to obtain an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit as determined by the District. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be classified as follows:

Class I: No Hazard - This class includes industrial users who do not handle, store or dispose of toxic wastes on the premises; and who do not discharge toxic wastes into the sewer. These users include those with discharges that contain non-toxic pollutants, which may cause interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment plant.

Class II: Low Hazard - This group of industrial users handles or stores toxic wastes on their premises, but does not discharge these wastes to the sewer. Such users have all toxic wastes hauled offsite, but have floor drains or other plumbing fixtures through which toxic waste can be conveyed to the sewer during normal washdown operations or spillage.

Class III: Semi-Hazardous - This classification is for industrial users that are not classified as significant industrial users but that have intermittent or continuous discharges to the sewer which contain toxic pollutants.

Class IV-S: Hazard - This classification is for significant industrial users that are not classified as categorical under National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (40 CFR 403.3(t)(ii)).

Class IV-C: Serious Hazard - This classification is for those industries that are significant industrial users that are regulated under National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (40 CFR 403.3 (t) (i)).

5.02 Discretionary Permit.

The Manager may require any non-residential users to apply for discharge permits. The Manager may issue an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit to any user, upon application, in accordance with the terms of this section in the following categories:

- (a) A user who requires the user charges and fees to be based on an estimation of waste water flow.
- (b) Any user whose wastewater strength is less than the normal range for the user classification to which he or she is assigned because of pretreatment, process changes, or other reasons.

5.03 Permit Application.

Users seeking an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall complete and file with the District an application on a form provided by the District. Applicable fees for the discharge permit will be determined after review of the application. In support of this application, the user shall submit all information requested by the District including, but not limited to, the following information:

- (a) Name, address and SIC number (s) of applicant.
- (b) Volume of wastewater to be discharged.
- (c) Wastewater constituents and characteristics including, but not limited to, those set forth in Article II of this ordinance as determined by a State-approved analytical laboratory.
- (d) Time and duration of discharge.
- (e) Average and thirty (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 and appurtenances by size, location and elevation.
- (g) Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises including all materials and types of materials that are, or could be, discharged.
- (h) Each product produced by type, amount and rate of production.
- (i) Number and type of employees and hours of work.
- (j) Any other information as may be deemed by the District to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

The District will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the Manager may issue an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

5.04 Permit Conditions.

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this ordinance and all other regulations, user charges and fees established by the District. The conditions of an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall be uniformly enforced in accordance with this ordinance and applicable State and Federal regulations. Permit conditions may include the following:

- (a) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to the system.
- (b) The average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics.
- (c) Limits on rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulations and equalization.

- (d) Requirements for installation of inspection and sampling facilities, and specifications for monitoring programs.
- (e) Requirements for maintaining and submitting technical reports and plant records relating to wastewater discharges. The user shall retain and preserve required reports and records for no less than three (3) years or until all enforcement activities resulting from litigation have concluded and all the periods of limitation with respect to any and all appeals have expired.
- (f) Daily average and daily maximum discharge rates, or other appropriate conditions when pollutants subject to limitations and prohibitions are proposed or present in the user's wastewater discharge.
- (g) Compliance schedules.
- (h) Wastewater analyses by State-approved lab as part of the user's compliance effort. The user shall pay for the cost of such analyses.
- (i) An amended application must be filed within ten (10) working days if conditions noted in the original application change.
- (j) Other conditions to ensure compliance with this ordinance.
- (k) The industrial user shall submit an Accidental Spill Prevention Plan to the District within ninety (90) days of issuance of the permit if such a plan has not previously been submitted.

5.05 Notices to Employees.

In order that employees of users be informed of District requirements, users shall make available to their employees copies of this ordinance and together with such other wastewater information and notices that may be furnished by the District from time to time directed toward more effective water pollution control. A notice shall be furnished and permanently posted on the user's bulletin board advising employees whom to call in case of an accidental discharge in violation of this ordinance.

5.06 Duration of Permit.

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be issued for one year and may be renewed annually. If the user is not notified by the District thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the permit, the permit shall automatically be extended for one (1) month. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification and change by the District during the life of the permit, as limitations or requirements as identified in Article II are modified and changed. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in his 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.

5.07 Transfer of Permit.

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. An Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises or a new or changed operation.

5.08 Revocation of Permit.

Any user who violates the following conditions of his permit or of this ordinance, or of applicable State and Federal regulations, is subject to having his or her permit revoked. Violations subjecting a user to possible revocation of his permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Failure of a user to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his or her discharge.
- (b) Failure of the user to report significant changes in operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics. Furthermore, a user must submit notification prior to a new or significant change or increase in discharge. This District shall have the authority to deny or condition these changes in discharge.
- (c) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring.
- (d) Violation of conditions of the permit or of this ordinance.

5.09 Special Agreements.

Special agreements and arrangements between the District and any persons or agencies may be established when in the opinion of the District, unusual or extraordinary circumstances compel special terms and conditions. However, no special agreement or arrangement between the District and any person or agency shall be allowed to contravene State or Federal standards or the District's local limits on discharge in Article II of this ordinance.

5.10 Users Outside District.

The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all users who discharge wastewater to, on or into any District sewer from premises located outside the District.

Section 3. *Publication.* Upon adoption, this ordinance shall be entered in the minutes of the Board and either posted for one week in three public places in the District or published as required by law, and shall take effect upon expiration of the week of such publication or posting. If published, the General Manager shall prepare a summary of the ordinance for publication; the summary shall include the names of those board members voting for and against the ordinance.

Section 4. *Severability.* If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, ineffective or in any manner in conflict with the laws of the United States, or the State of California, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The Board of Directors of the District hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase be declared unconstitutional, ineffective, or in any manner in conflict with the laws of the United States or the State of California. District ordinances, which are inconsistent and less stringent than this ordinance are repealed to the extent of the inconsistency.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Goleta West Sanitary District on the 22nd

day of February 2000.

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTENTIONS:

ABSENT:

ATTEST:

Diane Powers, Secretary

(SEAL)

Kenneth Hendrickson, President

**GOLETA WEST SANITARY DISTRICT
APPENDIX A
TO ORDINANCE NO. 61**

LOCAL LIMITS FOR WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

The maximum concentrations of pollutants allowable in wastewater discharges to the Goleta West Sanitary District wastewater system by any user shall be as set forth from time to time by the Goleta Sanitary District. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements shall be considered a violation of this ordinance. The industrial user shall comply with the effluent limitations specified by the Goleta Sanitary District.

The Manager may revise the foregoing concentration limitations to address special circumstances relating to a specific discharger. Such revision shall become effective upon approval by the Board