

### **1145.01 - Purpose and objectives.**

The purpose of Chapter 1145 of the Columbus City Code is to set forth requirements for discharges into the sanitary and storm sewer system, to protect the public health and to enable the Director to administer and enforce Chapter 1145, including the adoption of regulations in conformity with all applicable local, state and federal laws. The provisions of Chapter 1145 shall be applicable to all premises within the City of Columbus. The provisions of Chapter 1145 shall also be applicable to premises outside the City of Columbus which are tributary to the city sanitary and storm sewer system, where the political subdivision in which the premises are located has by contract with the City of Columbus specifically agreed that the provisions of Columbus City Code 1145 will be applicable within that political subdivision and where the political subdivision has adopted the provisions of Columbus City Code Chapter 1145 as a regulation of that political subdivision. The objectives of this chapter are:

- (A) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the sewer system which will pass through the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)-~~treatment~~ water reclamation plants, or otherwise be incompatible with treatment processes.
- (B) To improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim Columbus treated wastewaters and sludges.
- (C) To prevent adverse effects to the water quality of receiving waters, prevent damage to the environment, and prevent violation of any federal or state discharge permit issued to the city.
- (D) To protect both POTW personnel and the general public.

### **1145.02 - Definitions.**

Whenever used in this Chapter 1145, the meaning of the following words and terms shall be as defined in this section:

1145.02.001 **Amalgam or mercury amalgam:** Any of various alloys of mercury with other metals, especially an alloy of mercury and silver used in dental fillings.

1145.02.002 **Approved laboratory procedures:** The measurements, tests, and analyses of characteristics of water and wastes in accordance with analytical Federal guidelines as established in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136; or when none exists, as required by, or approved by, the regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency; or when none exists, by the State of Ohio, or the Director.

1145.02.003 **Authorized or duly authorized representative of the user:**

- (A) If the user is a corporation:
  - (1) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
  - (2) The manager of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and

regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

- (B) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
- (C) If the user is a federal, state, or local governmental facility: a Director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
- (D) The individuals described in paragraphs A through C, above, may designate a duly authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the City of Columbus.

**1145.02.004 Best management practices (BMPs):** Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Rule 3745-3-04 of the Ohio Administrative Code. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

**1145.02.005 Biodegradable:** Any material capable of being decomposed by biological agents especially bacteria and is easily broken down by biologic processes to nontoxic substances that exert an acceptable oxygen demand or nondeleterious effect on the receiving environment.

**1145.02.006 BOD or Biochemical oxygen demand:** The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic and inorganic matter in five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees C in accordance with an approved test procedure. At the Director's discretion, CBOD may be used as a substitute for BOD for the purpose of determining the organic strength of wastewater.

(A) **Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD):** The biochemical oxygen demand of carbonaceous sources. This differs from BOD in that BOD measures both nitrogenous and carbonaceous sources, whereas CBOD excludes nitrogenous sources (e.g., nitrifying bacteria) from determination through the addition of a nitrification inhibitor.

**1145.02.007 Bypass:** The intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.

**1145.02.008 Categorical industrial user:** An industrial user subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.

**1145.02.009 Categorical pretreatment standard:** Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits enacted by USEPA in accordance with section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1317(b) and (c)) which applies to industrial users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403. **Centralized waste treatment facility:** means a facility that treats or recovers hazardous or non-hazardous industrial metal-bearing waste, oily waste, and organic-bearing waste from off-site.

**1145.02.010 CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations.

**1145.02.011 City:** The City of Columbus, Ohio.

**1145.02.012 City of Columbus Construction and Material Specifications:** A manual compiled by the department of public service, which outlines specifications for construction of public works for the City of Columbus.

1145.02.013 **Clean Water Act or CWA:** Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended 33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq., 86 Statutes 816, Public Law 92-500.

1145.02.014 **COD or Chemical oxygen demand:** A quantitative measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter present in a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant in accordance with an approved test procedure.

1145.02.015 **Combined sewer:** A sewer, which was designed to carry sanitary wastewater and stormwater to the POTW or waters of the state.

1145.02.016 **Combined wastewater:** Wastewater including any combination of sanitary wastewater and stormwater carried to the POTW ~~treatment~~ water reclamation plants by a sewer.

1145.02.017 **Commercial Activity Areas** — Outdoor areas where the following activities are conducted and are exposed to stormwater:

- (A) Processing, manufacturing, fabrication, cleaning, or other permanent outdoor equipment or work areas,
- (B) Areas where vehicles and equipment are repaired, maintained, stored, disassembled, or disposed, and
- (C) Areas where high-risk materials, as defined by the Director, are handled and stored, including but not limited to loading docks, fuel and other liquid storage/dispensing facilities; material bins, containers, stockpiles, and other storage containers; and waste dumpsters, bins, cans, tanks, stockpiles, and other waste containers.

1145.02.018 **Composite sample:** A combination of individual samples representative of water or wastewater taken at preselected intervals to minimize the effect of the variability of the individual sample. Composite samples may be collected as either:

- (A) Flow proportional composite samples-collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each sample as the flow increases while maintaining a constant time interval between the samples.
- (B) Time proportional composite samples-composed of discrete samples collected in one (1) container at constant time intervals providing representative samples irrespective of flow.

1145.02.019 **Cooling water:** Water used for contact and noncontact cooling, including, but not limited to, water used for equipment cooling, evaporative cooling tower makeup, or reduction of effluent heat content.

1145.02.020 **Daily maximum:** The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.

1145.02.021 **Daily maximum limit:** The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in terms of concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

1145.02.022 **Day:** Calendar day.

1145.02.023 **Decontamination wastewater:** Wastewater generated during the process of neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel or equipment due to a nuclear, biological or chemical emergency.

1145.02.024 **Deleterious substance:** Any material which may be harmful to the POTW, the POTW ~~treatment~~ water reclamation plant processes, the health and safety of POTW workers, and the POTW effluents or residual products.

1145.02.025 **Department:** The Department of Public Utilities, City of Columbus, Ohio.

1145.02.026 **Director:** The Director of the Department of Public Utilities, City of Columbus, or designee.

1145.02.027 **Discharge:** The introduction of liquids or wastes into the sewer system.

1145.02.028 **DOSD:** Division of Sewerage and Drainage.

1145.02.029 **Domestic origin waste:** Waste materials that originate solely from domestic wastewater which are removed from sewage disposal systems such as septic tanks, aeration systems, portable toilets, and sewage holding tanks.

1145.02.030 **Domestic wastewater:** Wastewater derived solely from household sources, business buildings, and institutions, exclusive of any industrial wastewater.

1145.02.031 **Downspout:** A vertical structure used to drain rain collected in gutters from a roof to the ground.

1145.02.032 **Existing source:** Any source of discharge that is not a "new source".

1145.02.033 **Extra-strength:** Any discharge to the POTW that has strength characteristics, which exceed two hundred fifty (250) mg/l of BOD<sup>5</sup>, four hundred fifty (450) mg/l of COD, one hundred forty-five (145) mg/L of TOC, three hundred (300) mg/l of Total Suspended Solids (TSS), or forty (40) mg/l of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN).

1145.02.034 **Foundation drain:** A drainage system for the lowest portion of a structure, typically a basement.

1145.02.035 **Fats, oils and grease** or **FOG:** a semi-solid, viscous liquid organic polar compound derived from petroleum, animal or plant sources that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical test procedures established in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, as may be amended.

1145.02.036 **Flammable:** Any substance that has a flashpoint of less than or equal to one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit.

1145.02.037 **FSO** or **food service operation:** A commercial facility engaged in preparing or serving food for consumption by the public, such as but not limited to: restaurant, commercial kitchen, cafeterias, nightclubs, delicatessen, meat cutting-preparation, bakeries, bagel shops, grocery stores, caterer, hotel, school, hospital, correctional facility or care institution.

1145.02.038 **Grab sample:** A sample that is taken from a waste stream without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

1145.02.039 **Grease-laden waste:** Effluent discharge that is produced from food processing, food preparation or other sources where grease, fats and oils enter automatic dishwater pre-rinse stations, sinks or other appurtenances.

1145.02.040 **Grease Interceptor:** Fats, oils and greases (FOG) disposal system. A plumbing appurtenance that reduces nonpetroleum fats, oils and greases in effluent by separation or mass and volume reduction.

(A) **Gravity:** Plumbing appurtenances of not less than 500 gallons (1893 L) capacity that are installed in the sanitary drainage system to intercept free-floating fats, oils and grease from

wastewater discharge. Separation is accomplished by gravity during a retention time of not less than 30 minutes.

- (B) **Hydromechanical:** Plumbing appurtenances that are installed in the sanitary drainage system to intercept free-floating fats, oils and grease from wastewater discharge. Continuous separation is accomplished by air entrainment, buoyancy and interior baffling.

**1145.02.041 Grease Removal Device, Automatic (GRD):** A plumbing appurtenance that is installed in the sanitary drainage system to intercept free-floating fats, oils and grease from waste water discharge. Such a device operates on a time- or event-controlled basis and has the ability to remove free-floating fats, oils and grease automatically without intervention from the user except for maintenance.

**1145.02.042 Hazardous waste:** A waste, as defined by Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-51-03.

**1145.02.043 Household sources:** Any source of wastewater limited to sanitary wastes from single and multiple family residences, hotels, motels, crew quarters, camp grounds, picnic grounds, or day use recreation areas. Household sources shall not include any industrial or commercial process wastewater.

**1145.02.044 Illicit discharge:** Discharge of any pollutant to the stormwater drainage system that occurs or may occur unless the discharge is authorized under a discharge permit issued by the Ohio EPA.

**1145.02.045 Incompatible:** Any wastewater or other substance that is deleterious or which degrades the quality of the POTW effluent or its sludges and residual products.

**1145.02.046 Indirect discharge or discharge:** The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source.

**1145.02.047 Industrial cost recovery:** The system for recovery of the industrial portion of the United States Environmental Protection Agency Project Grant Funds, as required by CFR Title 40 or subsequent revisions.

**1145.02.048 Industrial user or IU:** Any user who discharges, or permits the discharge of industrial wastewater to the city's POTW.

**1145.02.049 Industrial wastewater:** Any combination of liquid and water-carried wastes, discharged from any industrial or commercial establishment, and resulting from any trade or process carried on in that establishment, including the wastewater from pretreatment facilities and polluted cooling water. Any wastewater from nondomestic sources.

**1145.02.050 Infiltration:** Stormwater and groundwater that enters a sanitary sewer system through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or maintenance hole walls. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

**1145.02.051 Inflow:** Stormwater and groundwater that enters a sanitary sewer system, from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders; cellar, yard and area drains; foundation drains; cooling water discharges; drains from springs and swampy areas; maintenance hole covers; cross connections from storm sewers; combined sewers; catch basins; storm waters; surface runoff; street wash-waters; or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

**1145.02.052 Inflow and Infiltration or I/I:** The total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow entering a sanitary sewer system without distinguishing the source.

**1145.02.053 Instantaneous limit:** The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

**1145.02.054 Interference:** A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with the discharge or discharges from other sources, either:

- (A) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal.
- (B) 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 state and federal statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder.

1145.02.055 **Local limit:** Specific discharge limits developed and enforced by the City of Columbus upon industrial or commercial facilities or users to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions pursuant to Section 1145.23 of this chapter.

1145.02.056 **Medical waste:** Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, hypodermic needles, disposable scalpels, and other sharp implements used in medical care, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

1145.02.057 **Monthly average:** The sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month by dividing by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

1145.02.058 **Monthly average limit:** The highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

1145.02.059 **mg/l:** Milligrams per liter.

1145.02.060 **Monitoring facility:** A site accessible to the city for the collection of samples, flow data, or other parameters representative of the user's discharge to the POTW.

1145.02.061 **MS4:** an acronym for "municipal separate storm sewer system" and is used to refer to the storm sewer owned or operated by the city.

1145.02.062 **Natural outlet:** Any outlet for discharge of stormwater into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface water.

1145.02.063 **New source:**

- (A) 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 Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1317(c)) which will be applicable to such source, if such standards are thereafter enacted in accordance with that section, provided that:
  - (1) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site which no other source is located; or
  - (2) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
  - (3) 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 the above criteria 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, shall be considered.
- (B) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building structure, facility, or

installation meeting the criteria of Section (A)(2) or (3) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

(C) Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:

(1) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program

(a) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or

(b) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

(2) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

1145.02.064 **Noncompliance:** Any violation of this chapter.

1145.02.065 **Nondomestic user:** Any user, which discharges wastewater other than from household sources.

1145.02.066 **NPDES:** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

1145.02.067 **NPDES permit:** A permit issued to the city pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

1145.02.068 **Oil:** Any vegetable, mineral, animal, or synthetic substance which are generally slippery, combustible, viscous, liquid or liquefiable, soluble in various organic solvents or water.

1145.02.069 **Operator:** The person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

1145.02.070 **ORC:** Ohio Revised Code.

1145.02.071 **Organic:** Any compound containing carbon in any form other than carbonate.

1145.02.072 **Owner:** The person who owns a facility, or any part of a facility.

1145.02.073 **Pass-through:** A discharge which exits the POTW into the waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone, or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

1145.02.074 **Person:** Any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, government entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. This definition includes all federal, state, and local governmental entities.

1145.02.075 **pH:** The logarithm (to the base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration of a solution expressed in gram atoms per liter of solution.

1145.02.076 **Pollution:** The artificial alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of water.

1145.02.077 **POTW or publicly owned treatment works:** A treatment works owned by the City of Columbus as defined by Section 212 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C Section 1292). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of

sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature, including sewers, pipes and other conveyances that convey wastewater to a POTW ~~treatment~~ water reclamation plant.

1145.02.078 **Post-construction Stormwater Control Practice** — Is a permanent, structural practice intended to capture or treat stormwater runoff; reduce stormwater runoff rate or volume; or minimize contact between pollutant sources and precipitation or runoff.

1145.02.079 **POTW ~~treatment~~ water reclamation plant**: That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

1145.02.080 **Pretreatment**: 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 such pollutants into a POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

1145.02.081 **Pretreatment requirements**: Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.

1145.02.082 **Pretreatment standards** or **standards**: Shall include prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits as defined herein.

1145.02.083 **Private Sanitary Lateral**: The pipe carrying wastewater from a building to the sanitary sewer.

1145.02.084 **Prohibited discharge standards** or **prohibited discharges**: Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 1145.20 through 1145.29 of this chapter, as well as, regulations adopted by the Director.

1145.02.085 **Public sewer**: Any sewer owned by the city, suburb, or entity contracting with the city, including storm, sanitary, or combined sewers.

1145.02.086 **Radioactive**: The property of a material providing spontaneous decay or disintegration of an unstable, atomic nucleus, accompanied by the emission of radiation.

1145.02.087 **RCRA** or **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**: The Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and amendments to the Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq.

1145.02.088 **Rehabilitate**: To repair an existing sewer line.

1145.02.089 **Replace**: To put something new in the place of.

1145.02.090 **Surface runoff**: The flow of water, from rain, snowmelt, or other sources, over land.

1145.02.091 **SDWA**: Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 300f et seq.

1145.02.092 **Sanitary sewer**: A sewer which by design is intended to carry sanitary wastewater or industrial wastes into which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

1145.02.093 **Sanitary Sewer Overflow** or **SSO**: An overflow, spill or release of wastewater from the separate sanitary sewer system into the environment.

1145.02.094 **Sanitary wastewater**: The combination of liquid and water-carried wastes discharged from toilet and other sanitary plumbing facilities of dwellings, office buildings, industrial plants or institutions.



1145.02.095 **Septic tank waste:** Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

1145.02.096 **Sewage:** Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

1145.02.097 **Sewer collection system, sewer system or collection system:** All of the facilities required to transport stormwater, sanitary wastewater or combined wastewater from the source to the POTW ~~treatment~~ water reclamation plant or waters of the state.

1145.02.098 **Sewer service charge:** The total monetary amount billable to a user for the provision of wastewater treatment and related activities.

1145.02.099 **Significant industrial user or SIU:** Except as provided in paragraphs (C) and (D) of this section, a significant industrial user is:

- (A) An industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or
- (B) An industrial user that:
  - (1) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day (gpd) or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater);
  - (2) Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW ~~treatment~~ water reclamation plant; or
  - (3) Is designated as such by the City of Columbus on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

**Non-significant categorical industrial user**

- (C) The City of Columbus may determine that an industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards is a non-significant categorical industrial user on a finding that the industrial user never discharges more than one hundred (100) gpd of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the categorical pretreatment standard) and the following conditions are met:
  - (1) The industrial user, prior to the City of Columbus' finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;
  - (2) The industrial user annually submits the certification statement required in Section 1145.59(B), together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
  - (3) The industrial user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
  - (4) The industrial user is not located upstream of a combined sewer overflow or a sanitary sewer overflow, unless the following conditions are met:
    - (a) The industrial user does not discharge wastewater regulated by categorical pretreatment standards at any time; or
    - (b) The industrial user has not been in significant noncompliance, as defined in OAC 3745-3-03(C)(2)(h) for any time in the past two (2) years.
- (D) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (B) under the definition of significant industrial user has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's

operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the City of Columbus may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.

**1145.02.100 Slug load or slug discharge:** Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 1145.20 through 1145.29 of this chapter, as well as, regulations adopted by the Director. A slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has the reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or permit conditions.

**1145.02.101 Standard:** Any limit or prohibition on discharges as provided for by this chapter.

**1145.02.102 SIC or Standard industrial classification:** A classification pursuant to the most current edition of the Federal Standard Industrial Classification Manual and North American Industrial Classification System, as published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

**1145.02.103 Standard methods:** Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater as published by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation. References are to the current edition unless otherwise indicated.

**1145.02.104 Standard strength:** Wastewater of strength equivalent to domestic wastewater, i.e. having BOD of two hundred fifty (250) mg/l or less; COD of four hundred fifty (450) mg/l or less; TOC of one hundred forty-five (145) mg/L or less, TSS of three hundred (300) mg/l or less; and TKN of forty (40) mg/l or less.

**1145.02.105 S.U.:** Standard units.

**1145.02.106 State:** State of Ohio.

**1145.02.107 Storm water:** Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

**1145.02.108 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) or (SWPPP):** The plan required by the Ohio EPA for compliance with its general or individual NPDES permit.

**1145.02.109 Storm sewer:** A conveyance or system of conveyances designed or used for collecting and conveying storm water which is not a combined sewer. A storm sewer includes but is not limited to catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains and the roads or streets that include or are drained by these features.

**1145.02.110 Stream:** A surface watercourse having a channel with a well defined bed and bank, either natural or artificial, which confines and conducts continuous or periodic flowing water.

**1145.02.111 Total dissolved solids (TDS):** The sum of all dissolved solids (volatile and non-volatile) in water or wastewater.

**1145.02.112 Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN):** Is the sum of nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3$ ), nitrite ( $\text{NO}_2$ ), organic nitrogen and ammonia (all expressed as N). Note: for laboratory analysis purposes, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) is a test performed that is made up of both organic nitrogen and ammonia.

**1145.02.113 Total non-filterable residue (TNFR):** Same as Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

**1145.02.114 Total Organic Carbon (TOC):** The measure of the concentration of covalently bonded carbon, which is combustible to carbon dioxide. It is not to be confused with elemental carbon, dissolved carbon dioxide, inorganic carbonates or bicarbonates.

1145.02.115 **Total silver process wastewater:** The sum of all aqueous solutions used in silver imaging processes, including photography film developers, fixers, bleach-fix, stabilizers, low flow washes, rinse waters, other washes and all similar solutions.

1145.02.116 **Total suspended solids (TSS):** The total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension within, water, wastewater, or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed by Standard Methods (same as TNFR).

1145.02.117 **Toxic:** Any pollutant, or combination of pollutants, listed as toxic in regulations enacted by the Administrator of the USEPA, or under the provision of the Clean Water Act, Section 307(a) (33 U.S.C. Section 1317(a)) or other Acts.

1145.02.118 **Trucked waste disposal site or TWDS:** The location(s) designated by the Director for receiving trucked wastes into the POTW.

1145.02.119 **Trucked wastes:** Any materials, usually liquid, such as, but not limited to, wastes from septic tanks, aeration systems, portable toilets, sewerage holding tanks, and industrial processes which are collected at the source by tank truck for disposal elsewhere.

1145.02.120 **ug/l:** Micrograms per liter.

1145.02.121 **USC:** United States Code.

1145.02.122 **USEPA:** United States Environmental Protection Agency.

1145.02.123 **Used oil:** Any oil that has been used, and, as a result of such use, contaminated with chemical or physical impurities.

1145.02.124 **User:** Any person who contributes, causes, or permits the contribution of wastewater or stormwater into the city's sewer system or POTW.

1145.02.125 **Wastewater:** The combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes and sewage from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions including polluted cooling water, whether treated or untreated.

1145.02.126 **Water in Basement (WIB) Event:** Wastewater backups into buildings that are caused by flow conditions in a sewer main due to a rain event. Wet Weather Water in Basement (WIB) events do not include basement backups that occur in dry weather.

1145.02.127 **Waters of the state:** All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, regardless of the depth of the strata in which underground water is located, that are situated wholly or partly within, or border upon this state, or are within its jurisdiction, except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters.

#### **1145.04 - Sewer design and construction specifications.**

All new sewers, appurtenances and connections to the sanitary or storm conveyance systems or to the ~~treatment works~~ POTW must be properly designed and constructed in accordance with the City of Columbus Construction and Materials Specifications, Director's regulations including the Stormwater Drainage Manual and Columbus City Codes, Chapters 1131 through 1143 inclusive.

- (A) Whenever required by the Ohio Plumbing Code or the Division of Sewerage and Drainage, the user of any property serviced by a sewer carrying non-residential wastewater shall install separators, as necessary, for the proper handling of liquid wastes

containing grease, sand, oil or any other materials that may violate the provisions of this chapter. The design of any required separator shall be submitted for review and approval by the Director prior to installation.

- (B) Whenever fats, oils, and grease separation is required, the applicant shall provide all necessary documents to Building and Zoning Services for plan approval. Gravity (exterior) grease interceptors, hydromechanical grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices are permitted.

(1) Hydromechanical grease interceptors, when located indoors, shall be provided with remote pump-out capability that includes a dedicated space for the service provider to access the service port on the exterior of the building.

(2) To ensure easy access for proper servicing of grease interceptors, all service lids shall be exposed and free of any obstructions, and shall meet the definition of "Ready Access" as defined in Chapter 2 of the Ohio Plumbing Code.

(3) Gravity grease interceptors must be located outdoors with a dedicated space for the related service equipment. All related service equipment shall be located as close as possible (within 6') of the interceptor.

- (C) Unless otherwise specified in the Ohio Plumbing Code, the minimum fats oils and grease storage capacity for all grease interceptors, shall be based on the grease production value per meal for the particular type of FSO and national averages for meals served per hour, or per event, for such FSOs.

(1) All calculations shall be included in the design submitted to the City of Columbus Department of Building and Zoning Services for approval, and shall include the designed service interval.

(2) The designed service interval shall not exceed 30 days between services for concrete gravity units or 90 days between services for units constructed of materials resistant to degradation associated to the pH levels in the effluent or the hydrogen sulfide gas byproducts.

(3) The designed service interval shall also be reported to DOSD and will be used to determine the FSO compliance with the design during any subsequent inspections by DOSD, Columbus Public Health, or Building and Zoning Services.

(4) When adding new equipment, increasing the capacity of existing equipment, or changing a menu, the FSO must have a design professional verify that any existing grease interceptor is adequately sized to accommodate the new grease production volume. All documentation shall be submitted to City of Columbus Department of Building and Zoning Services and the Division of Sewerage and Drainage Pretreatment Office.

Any required grease interceptors or grease removal device shall serve only one food service operation.

#### **1145.06 - Department property.**

No person shall break, damage, destroy, deface, cover or tamper with any property of the department including, but not limited to the POTW ~~treatment works~~ or appurtenant devices and structures such as buildings, sewers, maintenance hole lids, treatment equipment, sampling equipment, flow monitoring equipment, signage, vehicles, or any other equipment, device, or property owned by the department or which is under the Director's management.

#### **1145.20 - Prohibited discharges.**

- (A) General prohibitions. No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any substance which causes an interference or pass-through of the POTW, or which disrupts or inhibits the POTW, its treatment processes, operations, or its sludge processes, use, or disposal. These prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- (B) Specific prohibitions. No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any substance which constitutes a slug discharge. No user shall discharge or cause to be discharged, directly or indirectly, any of the following described substances into the sewer system:

- (1) Any solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstruction of the flow in the sewer system, POTW, or other interference with the proper operation of the POTW, for example, but not limited to: construction materials, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, yard waste, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, wood, plastic, fur, wax or fats, oils and grease.

- (a) Food service establishments (FSEs) and other users as determined by the Director shall prepare a written Fats, Oils and Grease Best Management Plan (FOG BMP). The FOG BMP shall be designed to minimize the amount of FOG waste discharged to the sanitary sewers. The FOG BMP shall list grease sources, and identify handling/cleaning practices that will minimize fats, oils and grease discharges. The FOG BMP shall also list standard operating procedures to minimize fats, oils and grease discharges or buildups in sewer lines.

- (i) The FOG BMP shall specify the necessary inspection, cleaning frequency, and record keeping for maintaining any grease traps or interceptors located on site. The FOG BMP shall include the manufacturer's recommendations or instructions for operation and maintenance of the grease traps or interceptors or both. If recommendations or instructions from the manufacturer are not available, the user shall develop operation and maintenance procedures based on best professional judgment.

- (b) The FOG BMP shall be signed and dated by a responsible company official.

- (c) The user shall follow its FOG BMP.

- (d) If requested, the user shall make its FOG BMP and all relevant supporting documents available to an inspector from the City of Columbus, Division of

Sewerage and Drainage (DOSD) or the appropriate health department with jurisdiction over the user. If requested, the user shall provide a copy of its BMP to DOSD. If DOSD requests changes or modifications to the FOG BMP, the changes shall be made by the user within the time period specified by DOSD and shall submit the revised FOG BMP for approval.

(e) The user shall maintain all inspection records and interceptor cleaning logs for a period of three (3) years.

(2) Any flammable or explosive substances, such as gasoline, kerosene, benzene, naphtha, or other substances having a flash point equal to or less than one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit (sixty (60) degrees C) using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261. 21.

(3) Any discharge that will cause the sewage temperature in the public sewer to be above one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit (forty-nine (49) degrees C) after mixing with other flow in the public sewer at the nearest accessible point downstream from the user, or above one hundred four (104) degrees Fahrenheit (forty (40) degrees C) at the influent to the POTW ~~treatment facility~~ water reclamation plant, or above one hundred sixty (160) degrees Fahrenheit (seventy-one (71) degrees C) in the user's sewer at the nearest accessible point upstream from confluence with the public sewer system.

(4) Any discharge having corrosive properties capable of: causing damage or a hazard to the sewer system or POTW, endangering the health and safety of department employees, impeding the use or disposal of residual sludges or causing damage to the receiving water or the environment.

(5) Any discharge having a pH below 5.0 S.U. or above 12.5 S.U. at any time.

(6) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW.

(7) Any discharge containing toxic or poisonous substances in sufficient quantities to constitute a hazard to human beings or animals, or to create any hazard in the receiving waters.

(8) Any discharge which, by itself or in conjunction with others, results in toxic or noxious gases, vapors or fumes as defined in 40 CFR 403 or the USEPA document "Guidance to Protect POTW Workers from Toxic and Reactive Gases and Vapors" within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

(9) Any discharge which contains an objectionable color not removed by the POTW such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

(10) Any discharge containing radioactive waste except:

(a) When the user is authorized to use radioactive materials by the state department of health or other governmental agency empowered to regulate the use of radioactive materials; and

(b) When the waste is discharged in strict conformity with current regulations of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations and recommendations for safe disposal; and

(c) When the user is in compliance with all rules and regulations of this chapter and all other applicable regulatory agencies; and

(d) When there is no harmful effect on city personnel, sewer system, sludges, or any receiving waters.

(11) Any used oil, including but not limited to, petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin.

(12) Any discharge which exceeds ten (10) percent of the lower explosive limit in the air at any point within the POTW or sewer system.

(13) Any discharge of hazardous wastes as defined by RCRA, to a sanitary sewer, combined sewer or at a designated trucked waste disposal site.

(14) Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Director in accordance with Section 1145.70 of this chapter

(15) Any decontamination wastewater, as defined in Section 1145.02.022 of this chapter, without prior approval of the Director.

(16) Any discharge of hydrocarbon FOG in excess of 200mg/L.

#### **1145.23 - Specific pollutant limits (local limits).**

The Director shall adopt, revise, or rescind local limits by regulation pursuant to Section 1145.11. All persons discharging pollutants to ~~wastewater facilities~~ water reclamation plants owned by or under the jurisdiction of the City of Columbus shall meet the applicable local limits as established by rule of the Director.

- (A) Maximum composite sample concentration limits shall apply to any representative composite sample, except as provided for in paragraph (C) of this section.
- (B) Maximum composite sample concentrations for phenolic compounds, cyanide, and hydrocarbon FOG shall apply to any grab sample.
- (C) Hydrocarbon FOG analysis shall be performed using the test method for oil and grease — Hydrocarbons as described in Standard Methods.
- (D) Except as provided in paragraph (B) of this section, no grab sample collected at any time shall be in excess of one and one-half (1½) times the maximum composite sample concentration established by the Director.
- (E) No user shall discharge wastewater containing pollutants specified in this section in excess of concentration or mass limits established by the Director, unless issued a discharge permit by the Director specifically allowing higher concentrations or masses. These higher concentrations or masses shall be conditioned with other requirements and shall not interfere with the general intent of this chapter.

- (F) The limitations for silver set forth by the Director shall not be applicable to photographic processing facilities unless the user is identified as a "significant industrial user." Silver limitations for photographic processing are set forth in Director's regulation published in the City Bulletin.

The Silver Code of Management Practices is considered a fully enforceable element of the POTW industrial pretreatment program and constitutes a local limitation for silver discharged from photographic processing facilities.

#### **1145.33 - Treatment bypasses.**

- (A) An emergency industrial user bypass of any treatment system is prohibited unless all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The emergency bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage;
  - (2) There were no feasible alternative to the emergency bypass such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities or retention of untreated wastes. This condition is not satisfied, if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment down-time for any reason;
  - (3) Immediate notification shall be provided to the Director if the facility has an emergency bypass. In no event shall the notification exceed twenty-four (24) hours from the time the user becomes aware of the bypass.
  - (4) The industrial user shall follow-up by submitting a written report within five (5) days to the Director containing a description of the emergency bypass and its cause(s); the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent its reoccurrence.

For the purposes of this section, "severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the ~~treatment~~ water reclamation facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can be reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

- (B) An industrial user may allow a planned bypass to occur which does not cause categorical pretreatment standards or any city discharge standards established in this chapter or any permit or order issued pursuant to this chapter to be violated, only upon approval of the Director and:
- (1) The industrial user planning a bypass submits notice to the Director at least ten (10) days in advance or, as soon as, the user is aware of the need for a bypass; and
  - (2) The planned bypass is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation of the treatment system, and
  - (3) Any adverse environmental impacts of the planned bypass do not outweigh the need for such bypass



#### **1145.42 - Permit requirements.**

All non-domestic users must notify the Director of the nature and characteristics of any intended discharge prior to commencing discharge. The information must be submitted on a form as required by the city following the guidelines in Section 1145.41.

- (A) All significant industrial users or other users as determined by the Director shall obtain a valid industrial wastewater discharge permit from the Director before discharging any wastewater into the city's sanitary or combined sewer system or any tributary sewer system. Any violation of the terms and conditions of an industrial wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. Obtaining an industrial wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a user from the obligation to obtain other permits required by federal, state, or local law.
- (B) **Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Contents.** Industrial wastewater discharge permits shall include such conditions as are reasonably deemed necessary by the Director to prevent pass-through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the POTW's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate POTW sludge management and disposal, protect ambient air quality, and protect against damage to the POTW collection system or ~~treatment~~ water reclamation plant. Permits may contain, but need not be limited to elements as established by regulations enacted by the Director pursuant to this chapter.
- (C) **Existing Connections.** Any industrial user which discharges non-domestic waste into the POTW prior to the effective date of new provisions of this chapter or regulations adopted by the Director who wishes to continue such discharges in the future, shall, within ninety (90) days after said date, apply to the city for an industrial wastewater discharge permit or permit modification, and shall not cause or allow discharges to the POTW to continue after one hundred eighty (180) days from and after the effective date of this chapter, except in accordance with a permit issued by the Director.
- (D) **New Connections.** Any industrial user proposing to begin, or recommence discharging non-domestic wastes into the sanitary sewer system must obtain an industrial wastewater discharge permit prior to beginning or recommencing such discharge. An application for this permit must be filed at least one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the anticipated start-up date. If the permit application is not received within the required time frame, commencement of discharge may be delayed until a temporary permit can be issued. Users issued a temporary permit must comply with all discharge limits set out in this chapter and the temporary permit.

#### **1145.44 - Permit issuance process.**

Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than five (5) years, at the discretion of the Director.

- (A) Individual wastewater discharge permits must contain:
  - (1) A statement that indicates the wastewater discharge permit issuance date, expiration date and effective date;

(2) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the City of Columbus in accordance with Section 1145.13 of this chapter, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;

(3) Effluent limits, including BMPs, based on applicable pretreatment standards;

(4) Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or best management practice) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on federal, state, and local law;

(5) The process for seeking a waiver from monitoring for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge in accordance with Section 1145.54(B);

(6) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal, state, or local law;

(7) Requirements to control slug discharge, if determined by the Director to be necessary;

(8) Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Director must be included as a condition in the user's permit.

(B) Individual wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:

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

(2) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the ~~treatment works~~ POTW;

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

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

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

(6) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices;

(7) A statement that compliance with the individual wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal and state pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the term of the individual wastewater discharge permit; and

(8) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Director to ensure compliance with this ordinance, and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

(C) Public Notification. The Director will publish in the City Bulletin notice of intent to issue an industrial wastewater discharge permit, at least fourteen (14) days prior to issuance. The notice will indicate a location where the draft permit may be reviewed and an address where written comments may be submitted.

(D) Permit Appeals. The Director will provide all interested persons with notice of final permit decisions. Upon notice by the Director, any person, including the industrial user, may petition to appeal the terms of the permit within thirty (30) days of the notice. All such appeals are subject to the following conditions:

(1) Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the appeal.

(2) In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to be placed in the permit.

(3) The permit shall be in effect and shall not be stayed pending reconsideration by the Director. If, after considering the petition and any arguments put forth by the division of sewerage and drainage, the Director determines that reconsideration is proper, the Director shall remand the permit back to the division of sewerage and drainage for reissuance. Those permit provisions being reconsidered by the division of sewerage and drainage shall be stayed pending reissuance.

(4) The Director's decision not to reconsider a final permit shall be considered a final administrative action for purposes of judicial review.

(5) Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final industrial wastewater discharge permit conditions must do so by filing an appeal with the court of competent jurisdiction.

(E) Permit Modification. The Director may modify any industrial wastewater discharge permit for good cause as established by regulations enacted by the Director pursuant to this chapter including but not limited to the following reasons:

(1) Any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;

(2) Material or substantial alterations or additions to the user's operation processes, or discharge volume or character which were not considered in drafting the effective permit;

(3) A change in any condition in either the industrial user or the POTW that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

(4) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the division of sewerage and drainage's collection and treatment systems, POTW personnel, the receiving waters, or beneficial sludge use;

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

(6) Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully, all relevant facts in the permit application, or in any required reporting;

(7) Revision of, or variance, from such categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403; or,

(8) Typographical or other errors in the permit;

(9) Requests of the permitted entity, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

(F) Permit Renewal. The user shall apply for permit renewal by submitting a completed permit application on a form approved by the Director, a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit.

(G) Temporary Permit. Industrial users discharging without a valid permit may be issued a temporary permit, which serves as a control mechanism for the user until a full permit can be obtained. The temporary permit provides the discharger with notification of the city's effluent limitations and tentative federal categorical determination, if any, and can be revoked at any time, if the discharger fails to comply with the permit requirements.

The filing of a request by the permitted entity for a permit modification, a notification of planned changes, or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

#### **1145.60 - Right of entry.**

The Director, or authorized representatives shall have the right to enter the premises of any person to ascertain whether the intent of this chapter is being met, and if all requirements of the chapter are satisfied. The person's representative (contact person) or occupants of premises where wastewater or stormwater is generated or discharged shall allow the Director, or authorized representative, ready access, upon presentation of credentials at reasonable times, to all parts of said premises where wastewater or stormwater is generated, chemicals are stored, stormwater comes into contact with portions of the facility where chemicals are stored, or handled, monitoring equipment is located, production or treatment processes are located, or where records are stored or created and maintained; for the purpose of inspecting the premises, sampling of wastewater and examination of records required to be kept by this chapter, and for the performance of any other of their duties.

(A) Where a person has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before any entry into its premises, the person shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the Director shall be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.

(B) If the person does not provide voluntary access within a reasonable time as required by this section, the Director may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an appropriate warrant or other authority to enter the property, and the person shall bear the costs of the court action.

(C) Failure of any person to provide voluntary access, as required by this section, shall be a violation of this chapter and of the person's industrial wastewater discharge permit and any other permits issued pursuant to this chapter.

- (D) Unreasonable delays in allowing the Director access to the person's premises shall be a violation of this chapter. Unreasonable delays are defined as denying access for a period in excess of fifteen (15) minutes.

Emergency entry shall be granted to the Director or authorized representatives when the city has reason to believe that a suspected violation of any condition of this Chapter, 40 CFR Part 403, Ohio EPA regulations, or a wastewater discharge permit may result in an imminent threat to workers, the public, the ~~wastewater treatment works~~ POTW and ancillary facilities, or the environment.

#### **1145.77 - Restrictions and prohibitions.**

The Director may restrict or prohibit discharge of any trucked waste to the Columbus sewer system. No trucked waste may be discharged to the Columbus sewer system without the express, written permission of the Director. All trucked waste shall be manifested on a form approved by the Director. The discharge of trucked wastes shall be permitted only at locations, and during such hours, as shall be established by rule by the Director. Discharge of trucked waste to the sewer system at any other location, or at any other time, is a violation of this chapter. No trucked waste shall be discharged to the sewer system which has any of the following components:

- (A) Material not readily biodegradable or not known to be compatible with the treatment processes utilized in the POTW;
- (B) Material deleterious to ~~treatment~~ water reclamation plant operations, or plant operators such as oil and grease of a mineral origin, gasoline, toxic materials, flammables, solvents, paint materials, sand, or other materials capable of causing physical damage to the POTW;
- (C) Materials which would cause unusual expense in handling or treatment, unless prior arrangements have been made at the discretion of the Director for payment of additional costs of services;
- (D) Any material regulated under a federal categorical pretreatment standard, or any sludges or wastes resulting from treatment of materials under federal categorical pretreatment standards;
- (E) Any materials which violate, or could violate, any prohibitive or restrictive provisions of Columbus City Code, Chapter 1145, or which violates any federal or state industrial discharge standards, regulations, or laws.
- (F) Non-domestically produced waste will be accepted only from generators which are located geographically within the city's pretreatment boundaries and meet program requirements. Non-domestic waste will require prior approval pursuant to DOSD's special waste evaluation report form (SWERF) procedure.
- (G) No load may be discharged without prior approval of a city representative.

#### **1145.102 - Cost recovery for sewer blockages and illicit discharges.**

Any person who discharges or places into the sewer system, POTW or MS4, any substance or material that causes a total or partial obstruction or blockage is required to reimburse the city for the costs incurred in responding to the obstruction or blockage. Any person who causes or contributes to the illicit discharge of a pollutant into the sewer system, POTW or MS4 is required to reimburse the city for the costs incurred in responding to the illicit discharge.

- (A) Cost recovery fees for responding to illicit discharges, obstructions or blockages shall be established by rule by the Director pursuant to Section 1145.11. This amount shall be assessed to any person that caused or contributed to the illicit discharge, obstruction or blockage. This assessment may be pro-rated to more than one (1) person if more than one (1) person contributed to the illicit discharge, obstruction or blockage.
- (B) The Director may assess additional amounts if removal of the pollutants or repair of the blockage requires an increased level of effort or is otherwise unusual. In addition, nothing in this rule limits the city's ability to seek reimbursement for any and all other types of damage caused by any person to any part of the sewer system, including ~~the wastewater treatment~~ water reclamation plants.
- (C) All assessments pursuant to this rule shall be added to the person's sewer service charge, and may be appealed to the Director pursuant to Columbus City Code Section 1145.94.