

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE NO. 90-2
PASSED BY CITY OF RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY

The City Council of the City of Russellville by unanimous vote on May 22, 1990, passed Ordinance No. 90-2 entitled "An Ordinance Amending Ordinance 84-12 'Ordinance Regulating the Use of the Public and Private Sewers and Drains, Private Waste Water Disposal, the Installation and Connection of Building Sewers, the Discharge of Waters and Wastes into the Public Sewer System, and Providing a Permitting Procedure and Penalties for Violation Thereof' which was Previously Amended by Ordinance 89-1 and Ordinance 89-11 by Amending Section 13-202 'Definitions' and Section 13-217 'Restrictions for Wastewater Strength' and Section 13-218 'Protection of Treatment Plant Influent', and with a Severability and Repealer Clause, and Providing for an Effective Date". Said Ordinance amended Section 13-202 "Definitions" by establishing new wording and/or new definitions for the following terms: Act or "the Act", Approval Authority, Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR), Best Professional Judgment (BPJ), Categorical Standards, Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF), Concentration Limit, Control Authority, Conventional Pollutants, Daily Maximum Limit, Development Document, Dilute Wastestream, Director, Flow Proportional Composite Sample, Flow Weighted Averaging Formula (FWA), Indirect Discharge, Industrial User Management Practices, Instantaneous Maximum Limit, Interference, Monthly Average Limit, National Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard, National Prohibited Discharges,

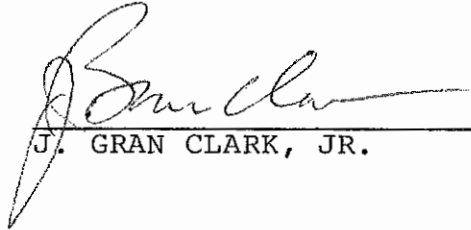
Net/Gross Calculations, Ninety (90) day Compliance Report, Nonconventional Pollutants, Nondomestic User, Pass through, Periodic Compliance Report, Pretreatment, Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES), Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS), Process Wastewater, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), Regulated Wastestream, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Self-monitoring, Significant Industrial User (SIU), Slug, Spill Prevention and Control Plan, Split Sample, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Time Proportional Composite Sample, Total Toxic Organics (TTO), Toxic Organic Management Plan, Toxic Pollutant, Treatability Manual, Unregulated Wastestream, and Upset.

The Ordinance also amended Section 13-217 "Restrictions for Wastewater Strength" and Section 13-218 "Protection of Treatment Plant Influent" by creating limits for pH, Temp, Ammonia, BOD, COD, TSS, TTO, Oil and Grease, and by amending the requirements for the monitoring of TTOs.

The Ordinance contained a severability clause and repealer clause and provided that it became effective upon passage and publication of a summary of its contents.

I, J. Gran Clark, Jr., being an attorney licensed to practice in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, certify that the above is a summary of the contents of Ordinance 90-2 passed by the City Council of the City of Russellville, Kentucky, on March

22, 1990, and then signed by the Mayor and City Clerk of said city.



J. GRAN CLARK, JR.

ORDINANCE NO. 90- 2

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE 84-12 "ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SEWERS AND DRAINS, PRIVATE WASTE WATER DISPOSAL, THE INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION OF BUILDING SEWERS, THE DISCHARGE OF WATERS AND WASTES INTO THE PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEM, AND PROVIDING A PERMITTING PROCEDURE AND PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF" WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY AMENDED BY ORDINANCE 89-1 AND ORDINANCE 89-11 BY AMENDING SECTION 13-202 "DEFINITIONS" AND SECTION 13-217 "RESTRICTIONS FOR WASTEWATER STRENGTH" AND SECTION 13-218 "PROTECTION OF TREATMENT PLANT INFLUENT", AND WITH A SEVERABILITY AND REPEALER CLAUSE, AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the City of Russellville has previously enacted an Ordinance in 1984 which has been designated as Ordinance No. 84-12 and is titled "Ordinance Regulating the Use of Public and Private Sewers and Drains, Private Wastewater Disposal, the Installation and Connection of Building Sewers, the Discharge of Waters and Wastes into the Public Sewer System, and Providing a Permitting Procedure and Penalties for Violation Thereof" and said Ordinance has previously been amended by Ordinance 89-1 and Ordinance 89-11;

AND WHEREAS, Section 13-202 contains the definitions and Section 13-217 establishes various restrictions on wastewater strength and Section 13-218 provides for protection of treatment plant influents, and it is now necessary due to changing federal guidelines to amend certain definitions and the discharge restrictions and the plant protection criteria;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City of Russellville, Kentucky, as follows:

I. Sections 13-202, 13-217, and 13-218 be and are hereby amended so that they shall read as follows:

13-202 Definitions

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

- (1) Act or "the Act" - The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et. seq. (Otherwise known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) enacted by Public Law 92-500, October 18, 1972, 33 USC 1251 et. seq.; as amended by PL 95-217, December 28, 1977; PL 97-117, December 29, 1981; PL 97-440, January 8, 1983; and PL 100-04, February 4, 1987.
- (2) Approval Authority - The Director in an NPDES state with an approved State Pretreatment Program and the Administrator of the EPA appropriate EPA Regional Administrator in a non-NPDES state or NPDES state without an Approved State Pretreatment Program. (40 CFR 403.3(c)).
- (3) Authorized Representative of Industrial User - An authorized representative of an Industrial User may be: (1) a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president if the Industrial User is a corporation; (2) a general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; or (3) a duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.
- (4) Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR) - A report submitted by categorical industrial users within 180 days after the effective date of an applicable categorical standard which indicates the compliance status of the user with the categorical standard (40 CFR 403.12(b)).

- (5) Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) - The highest quality technical opinion of a permit writer, after consideration of all reasonably available and pertinent data or information, forming the basis for the terms and conditions of a permit.
- ~~(4)~~ (6) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) - The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, five (5) days at 20 degrees centigrade expressed in terms of weight and concentration (milligrams per liter (mg/l)).
- ~~(5)~~ (7) Building Drain - shall be defined as the building drain located from the house.
- ~~(6)~~ (8) Categorical Standards - National Categorical Standards or Pretreatment Standard. Limitations on pollutant discharges to POTWs promulgated by EPA in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, that apply to specified process wastewaters of particular industrial categories (40 CFR 403.6 and Parts 405-471).
- ~~(7)~~ (9) City - The City of Russellville or the City Council, City of Russellville, Kentucky.
- (10) Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF) - Procedure for calculating alternative discharge limits at industrial facilities where a regulated wastestream from a categorical industrial user is combined with other wastestreams prior to treatment. (40 CFR 403.6(e)).
- ~~(8)~~(11) Compatible Pollutant - shall mean 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 this City's NPDES permit for its wastewater treatment works where sewer works have been designed and used to reduce or remove such pollutants.
- (12) Concentration Limit - A limit based on the mass of pollutant per unit volume, usually expressed in milligrams per liter.
- ~~(9)~~(13) Cooling Water - The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling, or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

- (10) (14) Control Authority - The term "control authority" shall refer to the "Approval Authority," defined hereinabove; or the City Council if the City has an approved Pretreatment Program under the provisions of 40 CFR, 403.11. A POTW with an approved Pretreatment Program or the Approval Authority in the absence of a POTW Pretreatment Program (40 CFR 403.12(a)).
- (15) Conventional Pollutants - As defined by Federal law, these include BOD, TSS, fecal coliform bacteria, oil and grease, pH, and ammonia (40 CFR 401.16).
- (11) (16) Customer - means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or group who receives sewer service from the City under either an express or implied contract requiring payment to the City for such service.
- (17) Daily Maximum Limit - The maximum allowable discharge of pollutant during a calendar day. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.
- (18) Development Document - Detailed report of studies conducted by the U.S. EPA for the purpose of developing categorical pretreatment standards.
- (19) Dilute Wastestream - For purposes of the combined wastestream formula, the average daily flow (at least a 30 day average) from: (a) boiler blow-down streams, non-contact cooling streams, storm water streams, and demineralizer backwash streams, provided, however, that where such streams contain a significant amount of a pollutant, and the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with an industrial user's regulated process wastestream(s) will result in a substantial reduction of that pollutant, the Control Authority, upon application of the industrial user, may exercise its discretion to determine whether such stream(s) should be classified as diluted or unregulated. In its application to the Control Authority, the industrial user must provide engineering, production, sampling and analysis, and such other information so that the Control Authority can make its determina-

tion); or (b) sanitary wastestreams where such streams are not regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard; or (c) from any process wastestreams which were, or could have been, entirely exempted from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to paragraph 8 of the NRDC vs. Costle Consent Decree (12 ERC 1833) for one or more of the following reasons (see Appendix D of 40 CFR 403):

- a. The pollutants of concern are not detectable in the effluent from the industrial user (paragraph (8)(a)(iii)).
- b. The pollutants of concern are present only in trace amounts and are neither causing nor likely to cause toxic effects (paragraph (8)(a)(iii)).
- c. The pollutants of concern are present in amounts too small to be effectively deduced by technologies known to the Administrator (paragraph (8)(a)(iii)); or
- d. The wastestream contains only pollutants which are compatible with the POTW (paragraph (8)(a)(iii)(40 CFR 403.6(e)).

(20) Director - The chief administrative officer of a State or interstate water pollution control agency with an NPDES permit program and state pretreatment program approved pursuant to Section 402(b) of the Clean Water Act.

~~(12)~~ (21) The discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State of Kentucky.

~~(13)~~ (22) Domestic Wastewater - Wastewater that is generated by a single family, apartment or other dwelling unit or dwelling unit equivalent containing sanitary facilities for the disposal of wastewater and used for residential purposes only.

~~(14)~~ (23) Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of the said agency.

- (24) Flow Proportional Composite Sample - A sampling method which combines discrete aliquots of a sample collected over time, based on the flow of the wastestream being sampled. There are two methods used to collect this type of sample. One method collects a constant sample volume at time intervals which vary based on the stream flow (e.g., 200 milliliters (ml) sample collected for every 5,000 gallons discharged). The other method collects aliquots of varying volume, based on stream flow, at constant time intervals.
- (25) Flow Weighted Averaging Formula (FWA) - A procedure used to calculate alternative limits where wastestreams regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard and nonregulated wastestreams combine after treatment but prior to the monitoring point.
- ~~(15)~~ (26) Garbage - shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.
- ~~(16)~~ (27) Grab Sample - A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.
- ~~(17)~~ (28) Holding Tank Waste - Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.
- ~~(18)~~ (29) Incompatible Pollutant - shall mean any pollutant which is not a "compatible pollutant" as defined in this section.
- ~~(19)~~ (30) Indirect Discharge - The discharge or the introduction of nondomestic pollutants from any source regulated under Section 307(b) or (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system). The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Clean Water Act.
- ~~(20)~~ (31) Industrial User - A source of Indirect Discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).

(32) Industrial User Management Practices - Schedules of activities, prohibitions or practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices designed to prevent or reduce pollution discharges. These practices may address treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control spills or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

(33) Instantaneous Maximum Limit - The maximum allowable concentration of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

~~(21)~~ (34) Interference - The inhibition or disruption of the municipal wastewater treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the City's NPDES Permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with Section 405 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1345) or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the municipal wastewater treatment system. A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- a. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use, or disposal; and
- b. 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 in-

cluding State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (40 CFR 403.3).

- (35) Monthly Average Limit - The maximum allowable value for the average of all observations obtained during one calendar month.
- ~~(22)~~ (36) National Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard - Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (e) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347) which applies to a specific category of Industrial Users. Any regulation promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act which applies to a specific category of industrial users and provides limitations on the introduction of pollutants into POTWs. This term includes the prohibited discharge standards under 40 CFR 403.5, including local limits (40 CFR 403.3(j)).
- ~~(23)~~ (37) NPDES (Natural Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) - shall mean the program for issuing, conditioning, and denying permits for the discharge of pollutants from point sources into navigable waters, the contiguous zone, and the oceans pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended.
- (38) National Prohibited Discharges - Prohibitions applicable to all nondomestic discharges regarding the introduction of pollutants into POTWs set forth at 40 CFR 403.5.
- (39) Net/Gross Calculations - An adjustment to Categorical Pretreatment Standards to reflect the presence of pollutants in the industrial user's intake water (40 CFR 403.15).
- ~~(24)~~ (40) New Source - Any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a Section 307(c) (33 U.S.C. 1317) Categorical Pretreatment Standard which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is thereafter promulgated within 120 days of proposal in the Federal Register. Where the standard is promulgated later than 120 days after proposal, a new source means any source, the construction of which is commenced after the date of promulgation of the standard.

- (41) Ninety (90) day Compliance Report - A report submitted by a categorical industrial user, within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical standards, or, in the case of a New Source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW that documents and certifies the compliance status of the user (40 CFR 403.12(d)).
- (42) Nonconventional Pollutants - All pollutants which are not included in the list of conventional or toxic pollutants in 40 CFR Part 401.
- (43) Nondomestic User - Any person who discharges causes or permits the discharge of wastewater from any facility other than a residential unit.
- (44) Pass through - A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) (40 CFR 403.3(n)).
- (45) Periodic Compliance Report - A report on compliance status submitted by categorical industrial users to the Control Authority at least semiannually (40 CFR 403.12(e)).
- ~~(25)~~ (46) Person - Any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine; the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.
- ~~(26)~~ (47) pH - The logarithm (Base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.
- ~~(27)~~ (48) Pollution - The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.
- ~~(28)~~ (49) Pollutant - Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical substances, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

- ~~(29)~~ (50) Pretreatment or Treatment - The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, or process changes other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR, Section 40.36(d). (40 CFR 403.3(q)).
- ~~(30)~~ (51) Pretreatment Requirements - Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on an Industrial User.
- (52) Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES) - Categorical standards and requirements applicable to industrial sources that began construction prior to the publication of the proposed pretreatment standards for that industrial category. (See individual categorical standards in 40 CFR Parts 405-471 for specific dates.)
- (53) Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS) - Categorical Standards and requirements applicable to industrial sources that began construction after the publication of the proposed pretreatment standards for that industrial category. (See individual categorical standards in 40 CFR Parts 405-471 for specific dates.)
- (54) Process Wastewater - Any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production of or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by product, or waste product.
- ~~(31)~~ (55) Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) - A treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1292), which is owned in this instance by the City. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant but does not include pipes, sewers, or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purposes of this Ordinance, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the (City) who are, by contract or agreement with the (City), users of the (City's) POTW. (40 CFR 403.3(o)).

- ~~(32)~~ (56) POTW Treatment Plant - That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.
- (57) Regulated Wastestream - An industrial process wastestream regulated by a national categorical pretreatment standard.
- (58) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - A Federal statute regulating the management of hazardous waste from its generation through ultimate disposal. The Act contains requirements for waste generators, transporters, and owners and operators of treatment, storage and disposal facilities (42 USC 6901 et. seq.).
- (59) Self-monitoring - Sampling and analyses performed by the industrial user to ensure compliance with the permit or other regulatory requirements (40 CFR 403.12(b) and (g)).
- ~~(33)~~ (60) Shall or will is mandatory; May is permissive.
- (61) Significant Industrial User (SIU) - (a) all categorical industrial users and (b) any noncategorical industrial user that (i) discharges 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater ("process wastewater" excludes sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewaters), or (ii) contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic (BOD, TSS, etc.) capacity of the treatment plant, or (iii) has a reasonable potential, in the opinion of the Control or Approval Authority to adversely affect the POTW operation (inhibition, pass through of pollutants, sludge contamination, or endangerment of POTW workers.
- ~~(34)~~ (62) Slug - shall mean any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentrations of flows during normal operation; any discharge of whatever duration that causes the sewer to overflow or back up in an objectionable way; or any discharge of whatever duration that interferes with the proper operation of the wastewater treatment facilities or pumping stations (40 CFR 403.5(b) to 403.12(f)).

- (63) Spill Prevention and Control Plan - A plan prepared by an industrial user to minimize the likelihood of a spill and to expedite control and cleanup activities should a spill occur.
- (64) Split Sample - Portion of a collected sample given to the industry or to another agency to verify or compare laboratory results.
- ~~(36)~~ (65) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code - A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972. A classification scheme based on the type of manufacturing or commercial activity at a facility: some facilities have several activities which will cause them to have more than one code number.
- (66) Standard Industrial Classification Manual - Prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1987 (NITS Order No. PB 87-10001Z).
- ~~(35)~~ (67) State - State of Kentucky.
- ~~(37)~~ (68) Storm Water - Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.
- ~~(38)~~ (69) Storm Sewer or Storm Drain - shall mean a pipe or conduit which carries storm and surface waters and drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes; it may, however, carry cooling waters and unpolluted waters upon approval of the Manager.
- ~~(39)~~ (70) Suspended Solids - 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.
- (71) Time Proportional Composite Sample - A sampling method which combines discrete sample aliquots of constant volume collected at constant time intervals (e.g., 200 milliliter (ml) samples collected every half hour for a 24-hour period). This method provides representative samples only where the sampled stream flow is constant, or where the volume is manually adjusted based on stream flow variation prior to being added to the composite sample container.

- (72) Total Toxic Organics (TTO) - The sum of the masses or concentrations of the specific toxic organic compounds regulated by specific categorical pretreatment regulations which is found in the discharge at specific quantifiable concentrations. (Refer to the specific categorical regulations to identify which compounds are regulated, what numeric value is considered "quantifiable," and what sampling or certification alternatives may be available.)
- (73) Toxic Organic Management Plan - Written plan submitted by industrial users in accordance with some categorical pretreatment standards as an alternative to TTO monitoring which specifies the toxic organic compounds used, the method of disposal used, and procedures for assuring that toxic organics do not routinely spill or leak into wastewater discharged to the POTW.
- ~~(40)~~ (74) Toxic Pollutant - Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA (307(a)) or other Acts (40 CFR Part 403 Appendix B).
- ~~(41)~~ (75) Twenty-Four (24) Hour Flow Proportional Composite Sample - A sample consisting of several sample portions collected during a 24-hour period in which the portions of a sample are proportioned to the flow and combined to form a representative sample.
- (76) Treatability Manual - Guidance prepared by the U.S. EPA that provides detailed descriptions of industrial processes, potential pollutants from each process, appropriate treatment technologies and cost estimating procedures.
- (77) Unregulated Wastestream - For purposes of the combined wastestream formula, a wastestream that is not regulated by a national categorical pretreatment standard and is not considered a dilute wastestream.
- (78) Upset - An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial User. An upset does not include noncompliance to

the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation (40 CFR 403.16(a)).

- (42) (79) User - Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the City's POTW.
- (43) (80) Wastewater - The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.
- (44) (81) Wastewater Treatment Systems - Defined the same as POTW.
- (45) (82) Waters of the State - All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the State or any portion thereof.

13-217 Restrictions on Wastewater Strength

No person or User shall discharge wastewater which exceeds the following set of standards (Table A - User Discharge Restrictions) unless an exception is permitted as provided in this Ordinance. Dilution of any wastewater discharge for the purpose of satisfying these requirements shall be considered in violation of this Ordinance.

TABLE A - USER DISCHARGE RESTRICTIONS

Pollutant	Daily Maximum Concentration (mg/l)*	Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)
Arsenic	0.975	0.65
Cadmium	0.045	0.03
Chromium (Total)	0.855	0.57
Copper	0.675	0.45
** Cyanide	0.12	0.08
Lead	0.3	0.20
Nickel	0.24	0.16
Mercury	0.006	0.004
Phenols	0.9	0.6
Zinc	0.825	0.72
PCB	0.0002	0.0002
Silver	0.43	0.24

**pH	min. 6.0 max. 9.5	*
Temp	40° C	*
Ammonia	40	*
BOD	250	*
COD	350	*
TSS	250	*
TTO	2.13	*
**Oil and Grease	Total (100) Hydrocarbon (50)	*

*Based on 24-hour flow proportional composite samples.
**Grab Samples Only

13-218 Protection of Treatment Plant Influent

The City shall monitor the treatment works influent for each parameter in the following table. (Table B - Plant Protection Criteria) Industrial Users shall be subject to reporting and monitoring requirements regarding these parameters as set forth in this Ordinance. In the event that the influent at the POTW reaches or exceeds the levels established by this table, the City's representative shall initiate technical studies to determine the cause of the influent violation and shall recommend the City's representative the necessary remedial measures, including, but not limited to, recommending the establishment of new or revised pretreatment levels for these parameters. The City shall also recommend changes to any of these criteria in the event that: the POTW effluent standards are changed, there are changes in any applicable law or regulation affecting same, or changes are needed for more effective operation of the POTW.

TABLE B - PLANT PROTECTION CRITERIA

	Maximum Daily Concentration mg/l (24-Hour Flow) (Proportional Composite Sample)	Monthly Average Concentration (mg/l)
Arsenic (As)	0.975	0.65
Beryllium (BE)	4.12	2.75
Boron (B)	0.075	0.05
Cadmium (Cd)	0.045	0.03
Chromium Hexavalent	1.24	0.83
Copper (Cu)	0.675	0.45
* Cyanide (CN)	0.12	0.08

Iron (Fe)	25.05	16.7
Lead (Pb)	0.3	0.20
Manganese (Mn)	15	10
Mercury (Hg)	0.006	0.004
Nickel (Ni)	0.24	0.16
Phenols	0.9	0.6
Silver (Ag)	0.24 0.43	0.43 0.24
Zinc (Zn)	0.825	0.72
COD	* 350	*
BOD	* 250	*
Total Suspended Solids	* 250	*
TFP TFO	2.13	*
PCB	.0002	.0002
*pH	min. 6.0 max. 9.5	*
Temp	40° C	*
Ammonia	40	*
*Oil and Grease	Total (100) Hydrocarbon (50)	*

~~*Not to exceed the design capacity of treatment works.~~

*Grab Samples Only


In addition, All industries involved with organic chemicals and plastics and synthetic fibers must comply with EPA regulations 40 CFR Parts 414 and 416 dealing with Total Toxic Organics as presently in effect and as hereafter amended by the federal government. Noncategorical industries may be required to monitor for TFOs most applicable to that industry.

- II. The validity of any section, clause, sentence or provision of this Ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Ordinance which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.
- III. All Ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
- IV. This Ordinance and its provisions shall be valid for all service areas, regions, and sewage works under the jurisdiction of the City of Russellville, Kentucky.
- V. The provisions of this Ordinance shall be effective upon passage and publication.

First reading held on May 8, 1990.

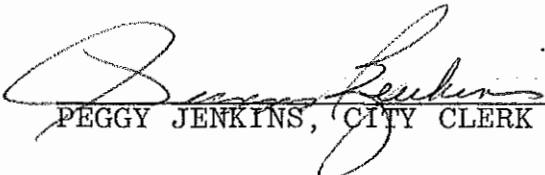
Second Reading and passage by roll call vote this 22 day of
May, 1990.

AYES:	NAYES:	ABSENT:	ABSTAINING:
<u>Willie Hampton</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Pat Basham</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
<u>Howard Wren</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
<u>Russell Jones</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
<u>Jean Hankins</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
<u>Jackie Dunlap</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>



KEN SMITH, MAYOR, CITY OF
RUSSELLVILLE

ATTEST:



PEGGY JENKINS, CITY CLERK